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Aid for People on Prices; Chautemps Backs Giraud; Inquiry on Fuel Oil Use

The World's Day—November 14, 1942

Washington: Needs at Prices People Can Pay

Economic Stabilizer, James F. Byrnes, outlined "a positive program that will guarantee our people the basic living essentials that they must have at prices they can pay." [Financial Page.]

The Office of Price Administration ordered re-examination of all oil ration applications for apartments, office buildings, and other large buildings for positive proof that their heating facilities cannot be converted to some other fuel. If such proof is lacking, ration rights will be revoked within whatever time is held necesary for making a conversion.

President Roosevelt directed the Lend-Lease Administration to extend food, clothing, and arms to the peoples of North African territories occupied by American troops in a far-reaching move designed to add new legions to the armies battling the Axis. [Page 1.]

After signing the teen-age draft bill, President Roosevelt disclosed he had ordered a study with a view to enabling the 18- and 19-year-olds called to service to resume their schooling and training after the war. [Page 1.]

Diplomatic: Chautemps Offers Aid to Giraud

Camille Chautemps, Vice-Premier of France in 1940, has offered his services as an army private to Gen. Henri Giraud, commanding anti-Vichy French forces in North Africa.

Gen. Auguste Nouges' action in placing himself under orders of Admiral Darlan was criticized by the Vichy radio as unauthorized by Marshal Pétain.

Premier Antonio Salazar of Portugal conferred with the German Minister of Lisbon.

Gen. Francisco Franco has accepted "with pleasure" the assurances given by President Roosevelt that the American expedition to North Africa is not directed against Spain or its possessions.

Panama announced that it had broken relations with the Vichy regime because of the Axis occupation of France.

Argentina and Chile, the only two American nations maintaining relations with the Axis, apparently were moving toward closer relations with their neighbors after exposure of evidence that Axis agents were endangering the hemisphere.

Japanese chiefs of all diplomatic missions in Europe have been assembled in Berlin since Nov. 10 and for the past four days have thoroughly studied the development of the situation in Greater East Asia as well as Europe.

El Salvador has formally severed diplomatic relations with Vichy France as a result of the German march into the former unoccupied French zone.

New England: Large Fuel Oil Users in Corner

Large-scale fuel oil users are faced with alternative of converting to coal or losing their fuel supplies. [Page 2.]

Survey show earth contains sufficient natural resources to nourish every man in freedom, declared Prof. Kirtley F. Mather at the Twentieth Century Association today. [Page 2.]

Americas: Data for Argentina on Axis Activity

Three United States memorandums charging the existence of Nazi espionage in Argentina have been received, the Argentine Foreign Office said. [Page 11.]

National: Girls of 16 Eligible for War Work

The Department of Labor released another reservoir of power into its war production machine, ruling that girls of 16 and 17 are now eligible to replace men in industry holding Government contracts if state laws permit.

A War Labor Board order directing Montgomery Ward & Co. to enter into a contract with its Chicago employees was rejected by the Company which contended the WLB order was not in accordance with President Roosevelt's principles.

C. A. Bottolfsen (R) defeated Gov. Chase A. Clark (D) of Idaho by 435 votes in the Nov. 3 gubernatorial election, complete official returns show.

Everything Except the Bombs Coming in Bay State 'Raid'

In Massachusetts' most dramatic large-scale daylight "air raid," Metropolitan Boston is expected to stage a daylight test with "Command Post Exercises" on Sunday, Nov. 22, it was learned today.

Plans are tentatively under way to include nearly 2,000,000 persons in 41 towns and cities in a drill that will approximate as closely as possible a genuine air attack without the actual use of bombs.

The "CPX games" would be staged for the training of Air Raid Precaution personnel, with a large number of "incidents" involving simulated fires, casualties, and poison gas.

What's Coming in Boston Proper

As it affects Boston proper, the "air raid" would be the climax of several weeks of "dry run" drills, in the course of which wardens and other A. R. P. workers have been "going through the motions" under supervision of Army officers connected with the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

Outside of Boston, the plans contemplated 40 communities simultaneously staging daylight air raid drills. This was arranged by agreement with officials of Region V, (Greater Boston).

The exact hour for "enemy bombers" to roar over Boston is to be a secret, so that the test might be sprung at night and involve a blackout, but expectations are that it will occur during the day.

As in smaller previous tests within Boston, official umpires will hand to wardens sealed envelopes containing "incidents" which they must report to C. D. headquarters. Actual relief in the form of first aid units, auxiliary fire engines, poison gas squads, and unexploded bomb workers will then be sent to the spot.

"Bombing Damage" Secret

The nature of "bombing damage" to be inflicted on certain sections of Boston will, of course, not be divulged in advance, but it can be disclosed that the "enemy" will concentrate his attacks.

Incendiary bombs will be "sown" in some one section of the city—say, Charlestown—in an effort to start "raging fires" there; high explosives will "rain down" on some other area—for example, the waterfront—to "smash" shipping and war plants; and poison gas will be "spread" in a residential section to bring "panic."

The purpose of concentrating the "attack" is twofold: first, to drill A. R. P. workers realistically, and, second, to test the ability of all sections of Boston to come to the aid of one area especially hard hit. This technique is known as "mutual aid," and may involve more than one community as well as more than one section of the same city.

Army officers conducting tests of Boston's civilian defense recently toured several large cities in the East to obtain for Boston the most advanced information on "mutual aid" practices. These involve a master control center, long delayed in the Hub, but now ready for its first important "baptism of fire."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, November 14, 1942

Art, Music and Theater	10
Boston and New England News	2, 3, 4
Chess	14
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22
Education Page	15
Financial Pages	16-18
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater Reviews and Timetables	11
The Home Forum	12
Our Shelter (With Danish Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	10-11
Classified	19
Restaurant (grouped)	14
School (grouped)	15
Weekly Magazine Section	
They Made Good on the Farm	2-3
Happy Motoring: 1905 Style	4
Free Germans in the United States	5
Australia Fights on All Fronts	6
Canada Salvages Its Recruits	7
"All Gone, Cap'n!"	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

ManpowerHead In Procurement Asked by C.I.O.

Convention in Boston ends —Murray's re-election popular — Resolve condemns pay 'freeze.'

Calling the manpower situation chaotic due to lack of planning, the Congress of Industrial Organizations at its closing session in Boston yesterday urged a single joint control of manpower procurement.

The C. I. O. proposed that labor, management and government unite in working out a more coordinated organization to speed war output.

This resolution together with another indorsing the co-operation of American labor with Russian labor, made the most important of the final decisions of the national convention of the C. I. O.

The position of the American Federation of Labor against direct relations with Soviet labor was rejected as "inadequate and unacceptable." The A. F. of L., which has fought Communism in the American labor movement and does not regard Russian labor as free labor, has balked at entering a joint committee of British, Soviet, and American labor.

Murray Re-election Popular

Agreeing with British labor on complete teamwork among the labor movements of the United Nations, the convention voted:

"That the C. I. O. continue to take all necessary steps to establish international labor co-operation with direct participation by the British and Soviet unions, the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and railway labor, and the unions of the other United Nations, including our Latin American allies; and

"Pending the accomplishment of this objective, the C. I. O. should arrange immediately for an exchange of information with such trade union bodies of the United Nations with respect to production and all other activities which would strengthen our common war effort through the exchange of committees, delegations and such other channels as may be feasible."

Philip Murray was re-elected for a third term with the usual demonstration reminiscent of the big political conventions. James B. Carey was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The win-the-war keynote with which the convention opened continued through to the finish. Better war production was continually emphasized. Typical of the convention's devotion to the war effort was its call of yesterday on C. I. O. unions to issue special union production awards and publicize special honor rolls.

The effect of the convention should be to stimulate production in the many war plants in which the C. I. O. is organized, observers felt.

With the dispute between John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. leadership removed by Mr. Lewis and his union of coal miners stepping out of the C. I. O., harmony in the balance of the C. I. O. set a record.

The convention condemned job "freezing" at this time, and protested against repeal of Federal legislation requiring payment of overtime after 40 hours. Disagreeing with growing argument that the knocking out of overtime pay after 40 hours would lengthen the work week in many plants, the C. I. O. declared the plan merely meant a wage cut and had no relation to the number of hours actually worked or increase in production.

Other resolutions included:

Labor-management production committees—Extension to every war plant in the country asked. No effort should be spared by the committees in organizing concrete

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Hitler Rushing Troops to North Africa, French Fighting Axis in Tunis Streets; Rickenbacker Rescued in South Pacific

Famous flier found by Navy plane; all others of party lost Oct. 21 accounted for.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Navy announced today that Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, famous pilot who was lost on an Army mission in the South Pacific Oct. 21, had been rescued from the sea by a Navy flying boat. All members of the Rickenbacker party have been accounted for in one way or another, a brief Navy announcement said.

"Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Col. Hans C. Adamson, and Private John F. Bartek, all of the United States Army who have been missing since Oct. 21 when the plane in which they were flying was forced down in the Pacific, have been rescued from the sea by a Navy Catalina flying boat," the Navy reported.

"Captain Rickenbacker reported that Serg. Alexander Ceczarczyk who was with them died several days ago and was buried at sea.

"Lieut. James C. Whitaker, Lieut. John J. De Angelis, and Staff Sergt. James Reynolds, all of the United States Army who were also aboard the missing plane, have been located by a Catalina flying boat ashore on a small island in the South Pacific.

All Accounted For

"With the rescue of Capt. William T. Cherry, United States Army, this makes all the personnel of the Rickenbacker party accounted for."

The rescue of Captain Cherry was announced Friday. The War Department said that, although weakened by about three weeks' exposure to sun and sea, he was "in good condition."

Captain Cherry was the pilot of the plane, which was carrying Captain Rickenbacker to the war zone for a survey of Air Force operations for Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

The World War I flier's party had been last heard from Oct. 21, when a radio message came through saying the plane had only about one hour's supply of gasoline.

In the long days of uncertainty which followed that message, American ships and planes swept over hundreds and hundreds of square miles of the South Pacific looking for the little rubber boats or other evidences of the presence of the Rickenbacker party.

World War Ace

This was the second time in recent years that Captain Rickenbacker, who shot down a score of German planes in France in the last great war, has encountered high adventure and great danger as a result of aerial mishap. Two years ago, he survived the crash of an airliner near Atlanta, Ga., although some others among the passengers and crew were killed. Captain Rickenbacker was severely injured then.

Through the long days of waiting this time, two persons typified America's hope that Captain Rickenbacker would be saved.

His wife had said: "Eddie will turn up. He's too old a hand to get lost in any airplane now."

Mr. Stimson had commented that Captain Rickenbacker was "an exception to ordinary rules."

Wife's Statement

Captain Rickenbacker's wife issued the following statement from her New York home:

"I have just been advised by Gen. H. H. Arnold of my husband's rescue. Of course the tension we all have been under began

Continued on Page 17, Column 5

Associated Press

Hunting Rommel

In the dim light of a new day and after sappers had cleared the Egyptian Desert of land mines, British men and machines move relentlessly ahead seeking contact with the Nazi Army.

Associated Press

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker

Surrounded by officers and students at the Army Air Corps Post, Barksdale Field, La., the American ace of World War I shown as he sighted a gun during a tour of Air Corps stations before starting on his Pacific assignment.

U. S. Speeds War Resources In Series of Broad Orders

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The Government took new steps today to extend the nation's military and economic mobilization.

At the same time President Roosevelt ordered a study with a view to enabling the 18 and 19-year-old draftees to resume their schooling and training after the war.

The developments which carried these steps forward were: Draft—passed by both houses of Congress without any hampering or limiting restrictions, the 'teen-age draft bill is law today and the induction of the lower age groups will begin in the next 30 to 40 days.

In signing the bill President Roosevelt said that "the time has now come when the successful prosecution of the war requires that we call to the colors the men of 18 and 19. Many have already volunteered. Others have been eagerly awaiting the call. All are ready and anxious to serve."

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, announced that no 45-year-old registrants would be inducted for at least 30 days because of the pending legislation exempting men who are 45.

The new age group, it has been estimated, might supply more than 2,000,000 of the 4,500,000 additional men needed in all the armed forces by Jan. 1, 1944.

First schedule for classification are an estimated 800,000 to 900,000 physically fit youths among some 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 left over after enlistments and inductions from the 2,400,000 youth who registered last June 30 for induction at 20 years.

A further pool of 1,755,000 will exist at the end of 1943 from those who have reached 18 since the June 30 registration or who will reach that age during 1943, but this group—expected to yield a net of approximately 1,275,000

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Stalin Warmly Hails Allies' African Drive

Prime Ministers make the best reporters.

Again "J. Stalin" assumes the journalistic role.

The Premier of the U. S. S. R. answers—with an authority no lesser writer could assume—the question of how Russia assesses the strategic value of the African campaign.

Mr. Stalin sees the way paved for Axis defeat. He believes "a certain relief in pressure" on the armies of the Soviet Union will result.

His views are in the form of a letter to Henry C. Cassidy, Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press, which copyrights the Stalin "dispatch."

Dear Mr. Cassidy:

I am answering your questions which reached me on Nov. 12.

I

What is the Soviet view of the Allied campaign in Africa?

Answer—The Soviet view of this campaign is that it represents an outstanding fact of major importance, demonstrating the growing might of the armed forces of the Allies and opening the prospect of the disintegration of the Italo-German coalition in the nearest future.

The campaign in Africa refutes once more the skeptics who affirm that Anglo-American leaders are not capable of organizing a serious war campaign.

There can be no doubt that no one but first-rate organizers could carry out such serious war operations as the successful landings in North Africa across the ocean, as the quick occupation of harbors and wide territories from Casablanca to Bougie, and as the smashing of Italo-German Armies in the western desert being effected with such mastery.

II

How effective has this campaign been in relieving pressure on the Soviet Union and what further aid does the Soviet Union await?

Answer—It is too soon to say to what an extent this campaign has been effective in relieving immediate pressure on the Soviet Union.

But it may be confidently said that the effect will not be a small one and that a certain relief in pressure on the Soviet Union will result in the nearest future.

But that is not the only thing that matters.

What matters first of all is that since the campaign in Africa means that the initiative has passed into the hands of our allies, the campaign changes radically the political and war situation in Europe in favor of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition; that that campaign undermines the prestige of Hitlerite Germany as a leading force in the system of Axis Powers and demoralizes Hitler's allies in Europe; that the campaign released France from her state of lethargy, mobilizes anti-Hitler forces of France and provides a basis for building up an anti-Hitler French army.

That the campaign creates conditions for putting Italy out of commission and for isolating Hitlerite Germany; finally, that the campaign creates the prerequisites for establishment of a second front in Europe nearer to Germany's vital centers which will be of decisive importance for organizing victory over Hitlerite tyranny.

III

What possibility is there of Soviet power in the east joining the Allies in the west to hasten the final victory?

Answer—There need be no doubt that the Red Army will fulfill its task with honor as it has been fulfilling it throughout the war.

With respect, (signed)

J. Stalin.

The letter was the second which Mr. Stalin has written to Mr. Cassidy for publication in the past six weeks.

The letter, which will be published on the front pages of Russian newspapers today, was typed neatly on the same plain white paper without a letterhead which Mr. Stalin used the previous time. This time, however, the letter ran two full pages instead of one.

There was another difference. The signature of the first letter was stamped in violet ink. This time the words, "with respect, J. Stalin," were written in Mr. Stalin's hand. They showed he uses blue crayon for letters he considers important enough to sign himself, and writes as firmly, and dots his initial as emphatically as does his stamp.

Nazis Portray Rommel Run As 'Strategic'

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14—The German people, misled by inadequate and deliberately falsified official interpretations of developments in North Africa, must have themselves registered something of a shock when they heard that German armies had marched into Unoccupied France. As yet though there are no reliable indications as to their reactions.

Most of the propaganda of Dr. Joseph Goebbels during the past few days has been directed toward two things: First, explaining away General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreat in Libya and the United States North African venture, and, secondly, defending the entry into France as a mere forestalling of Anglo-American armies.

Marshal Rommel's rout was described by the German Radio as being "a free strategic decision" that he was still retreating according to plan and still master in Egypt.

Contradictions by Führer

The British Eighth Army successes have been most unfortunate for German propaganda. They caused Hitler to contradict himself most obviously in his recent Munich speech when he first admitted the British advance and then a few minutes later added: "This much is certain, what we have we hold so firmly that in this war nobody will get to where we stand."

More important has been the devastating effect upon the recent policy of German propaganda. During the past six weeks it was concentrated upon the building up of Marshal Rommel as a great general who was unbeatable. He was at Hitler's side at the Sportpalast meeting in Berlin on Sept 30, and the Propaganda Ministry staged an interview in which the Marshal spoke arrogantly of soon being in Alexandria.

Decisive Upset in Egypt

Then German propaganda encouraged the German people to hope for news of a great victory from Egypt very soon. Now comes the treatment of Marshal Rommel's withdrawal as a strategical triumph. All this, together with the stress upon the importance of the Mediterranean theater of war [so as to divert attention from the Russian front, especially Stalingrad] cannot make Dr. Goebbels and his associates happy just now.

Regarding the brilliant action of the American forces in North Africa the German people until Wednesday were still being told that the French were boldly resisting at all points, while yesterday the presence of German troops in Tunisia was said to be certain proof that the Anglo-American armies would eventually be checked.

At the outset the German press tried to assert that events in North Africa were simply an affair for the French Government while both Axis powers were adopting a moral tone and explaining that "Italy and Germany observe their written

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Major battle looming in French Protectorate—British push 40 miles beyond Tobruk.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the vanguard of a powerful Anglo-American force was speeding across the Tunisian frontier, Hitler apparently was making desperate efforts to reinforce his tenuous hold on the French Protectorate.

There were reliable indications that the Axis had landed 12-ton tanks in Tunisia by air and was seeking to bring in other reinforcements by sea. The shooting down of seven large Axis aircraft out of a formation of 60 planes bound for Africa from Sicily indicated that the United Nations were striving manfully to prevent aid from reaching German-Italian troops in Tunisia.

There was every sign, however, that a major and crucial battle soon would be under way in Tunisia.

In fact, it may have already begun, with the French leading the Allied attack. Dispatches reaching London reported that French troops were resisting Nazi parachutists in the narrow, crooked streets of Tunis and at other strategic centers. Large sections of French soldiery in Africa apparently have swung over to the side of the Allies.

There were reports from Vichy sources that a big naval battle was being fought off Algiers, but details were lacking.

Meanwhile, General Montgomery's fast-moving British Eighth Army had pushed as far west in Libya as El Gazala, 40 miles beyond recaptured Tobruk. General Montgomery's supply problem grows greater with each mile he advances, but this situation must have been taken into account when the pincers drive against the Axis was planned.

The possibility of an Axis diversionary thrust into Turkey or elsewhere in the Middle East remained strong. A British announcement that war insurance rates had been increased in the Red Sea while being lowered in the Eastern Mediterranean is significant. Turkey heard rumors that a Japanese expedition might be launched against Madagascar or some other Indian Ocean point to take pressure off the Mediterranean.

The British added fuel to the fires of apprehension in Italy by raiding Genoa with heavy bombers again last night.

The exact position of Vichy Chief of State Marshal Pétain in the fast-developing Mediterranean drama remained obscure and the French Fleet still was riding at anchor in Toulon.

In Russia, while Joseph Stalin was expressing satisfaction over the "second front" in Africa, the Red Army repulsed new German attacks in Stalingrad after yielding slightly last night.

In the Southwest Pacific, new and heavy blows were struck by Allied forces ashore, at sea, and in the air. Two light Japanese cruisers were bombed and a transport set afire in the Buin-Faisi area of the Solomons, where four troop transports were attacked yesterday.

Indications that Hitler hasn't pulled all of his submarines out of the Western Atlantic were seen in the frustrated effort of a U-boat to land men on the coast of Costa Rica, in all probability to seek supplies.

Tunisia:

French Are Reported Resisting Germans

Field dispatches reaching London indicated that French resistance to the Axis in Tunisia consisted of street fighting within Tunis, the Capital, and slashes at other

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

General Tax Rate Rise of $5 to $7 Appears Avoided in Bay State Cities and Towns

Resources Of Earth Held Enough for All

Reassurances that the earth's natural resources are more than adequate to provide for most of the essentials for modern civilization, plus the hope that men of good will and intelligence will be able to perfect a world organization designed to distribute these natural resources fully and equally among all, came from Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, noted geologist, who spoke at the Twentieth Century Association's luncheon meeting today on the subject of "Natural resources and world organization."

Professor of Geology at Harvard University and geologist in the United States Geological Survey, Professor Mather pointed out that surveys of the mineral resources of the earth had revealed far richer stores than had previously been expected.

Ingenuity of Mankind

"The ingenuity of modern science and the efficiency of modern technology in discovering and utilizing the great variety of minerals available in the outer crust of the earth, and in substituting the renewable resources of the soil for the nonrenewable resources of the mines leads unerringly to the conclusion that Mother Earth is rich enough to nourish every man in freedom," he said.

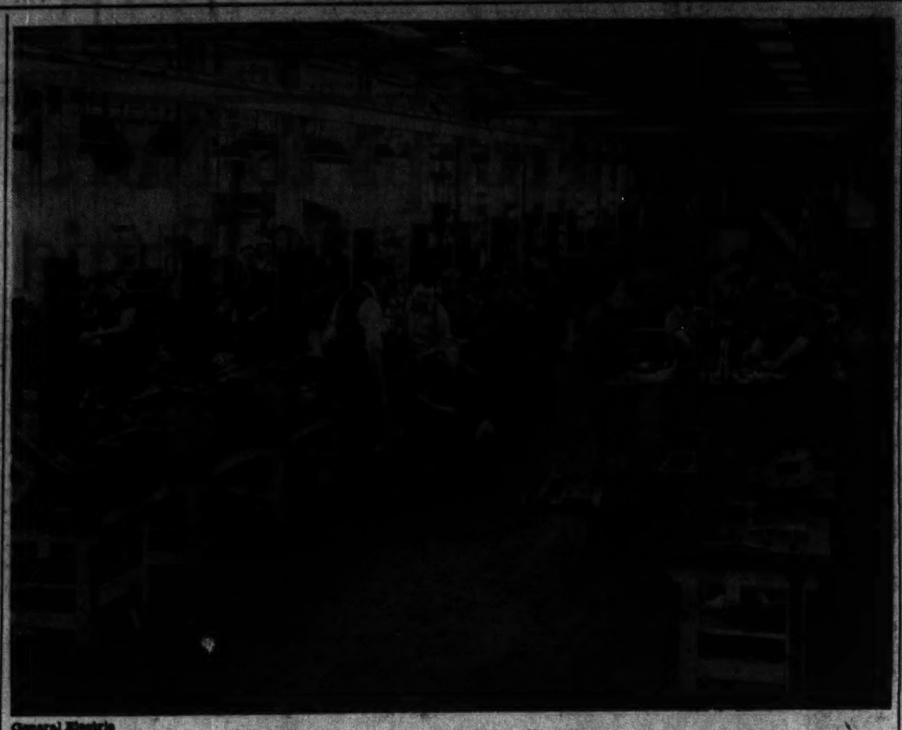
"It is man, not nature, that enslaves," he continued. "There is enough and to spare, when the earth's resources are wisely used, to provide all the peoples of the earth with all that is required for 'civilized' existence for countless millenia to come.

"The present disorganization of the world is in large part due to the belief on the part of the Nazi, Fascist and Japanese aggressors that the natural resources of the earth are inadequate for human needs," he added. "Germany must not only have 'lebensraum,' she must be permitted to push lesser folk around so that the master race will have a plentiful supply of all the goods that make life pleasant, regardless of what happens to the rest of mankind. Both Italy and Japan have obviously embarked upon the policy of grabbing while the grabbing is good, lest there not be enough to go around.

Petroleum in U. S.

"Every continent displays almost the entire gamut of possible geologic structures and, therefore, may be expected to contain extensive deposits of almost every kind of mineral resource useful today or likely to be useful in the future as a raw material of industry. Although the United States, alone, has thus far produced more than two-thirds of the world's entire production of petroleum, this is because Americans have been more successful than any other people in finding and using this type of fuel."

When Shopping Downtown
Come in and enjoy our quiet, central atmosphere
Delicious luncheons and dinners from 45c
Also a la carte menu
Eichel's
RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE BOSTON



General Electric

Example of Peace-to-War Conversion

Turbines are now being made in a textile-machinery plant. General Electric Company announces that one of its many subcontractors has taken over a New England factory that used to make textile machinery and is now turning out small mechanical-drive steam turbines, illustrating an unusual conversion from peace-to-war production.

Fuel Oil Users Under Inquiry On Conversion

Re-examination of the applications of all large-scale users of fuel oil with a view of compelling more conversions to coal was launched today in Greater Boston by local rationing boards as Federal officials moved to slash New England's fuel oil deliveries.

Private dwellings are temporarily exempted from the new drive for conversion, but large industrial users will be told bluntly that unless conversion is made to coal where possible without undue financial outlay, there will be no fuel oil available for them.

All future applicants for fuel oil will have to prove that their equipment cannot be converted to coal.

The order issued from Washington and covering the 30-state limitation area along the eastern Atlantic seaboard stated specifically that:

"To insure that rations are not allotted to convertible equipment, the local rationing boards in the various states will review all rations issued and in instances where satisfactory proof is not established that conversion is impossible, rations will be revoked and fuel oil allotted only for the period necessary to accomplish conversion."

Brazil as Ally Is Topic Of Lecture on Wednesday

"Our Ally, Brazil," is the subject of a lecture that Karl Loewenstein, professor of political science and jurisprudence at Amherst College, will deliver under the auspices of the Pan American Society Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, at the Society's new headquarters at 205 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Professor Loewenstein is the second lecturer in the series of four lectures.

Shrinking Revenues to Call For Great Economy, Long Says

State financial experts today are agreed that Massachusetts municipalities will not be hit by a general $5 to $7 increase in local tax rates during 1943 as Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and others once had feared as a distinct possibility.

At the same time these officials are of the opinion that economy must be practiced vigorously if the cities and towns are to avoid serious financial trouble, due to shrinking return from regular revenue sources.

For some time the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, as well as such State officials as Mr. Long and Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, have been stressing economy as the major weapon with which to combat the shrinking revenue danger.

A great majority of the 354 cities and towns have already followed that course in their 1942 spending and their 1943 planning. These communities are thus in good shape to meet 1943 conditions. Others which continued business as usual are not as well off financially.

Adverse Factors

Municipalities in general, however, have several adverse financial factors to combat in planning for 1943. They include:

1. The expectation that little or no money will be distributed to the cities and towns from the State Highway Fund in 1943.

In 1941 and 1942 $10,000,000 annually were distributed from the Highway Fund to the cities and towns to finance their local road expenses and thus keep tax rates down. In 1939 and 1940 the annual distribution was $9,600,000. Cities and towns have come to count on this gift from the State. It amounts to approximately $1.50 on the average local tax rate.

Gasoline, automobile and tire rationing has dealt gasoline tax revenue a severe blow. Since gasoline rationing went into effect the gasoline tax yield has dropped 35 to 40 per cent.

Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner, today pointed out that if the gasoline tax is off 40 per cent during 1943, coupled with a similar reduction in Registry of Motor Vehicles fees for driving licenses and registrations, the Highway Fund will be cut from $30,000,000 a year to $18,000,000.

Of this $18,000,000 approximately $5,000,000 must be used to pay off the last installment on the $19,000,000 bond issue floated by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley in 1938 to repair hurricane and flood damage.

Highway Costs

Another $9,500,000 will be needed to finance State and Metropolitan District Commission highway maintenance, State Department of Public Works functions, State Police highway work, airport maintenance and expansion and other necessary activities.

The two items add up to nearly $15,000,000, leaving only $3,000,000 for possible distribution. In addition there is no guarantee that during 1943 the gasoline tax yield will not drop more than 40 per cent.

2. Tax Commissioner Long predicts that the State income tax yield will be cut 20 per cent in 1943 resulting in smaller distributions to the cities and towns. Mr. Long explained that fewer and smaller dividends declared by corporations, larger exemptions due to the increased Federal income tax payments and other factors will produce the 20 per cent decline.

3. The revenue collected by cities and towns on the automobile excise tax will be off sharply in 1943. This is due mainly to the fact that no new cars are generally available to civilians. It is on the new cars that the major portion of the excise tax is collected. Furthermore, all the cars on the road are now a year older. Thus in many cases the excise tax on them will be lower.

4. Cost of old-age assistance continues upward despite a reduction in the number of recipients. The increase is due to liberalization of old age assistance benefits by the 1941 Legislature.

Favorable Points

These adverse financial factors are at least partially offset by other more favorable points. Mr. Long believes that by careful municipal management the following factors may well offset in general the adverse elements. The favorable points include:

1. Cash surpluses built up by most communities during 1942. Early in the year Tax Commissioner Long foresaw the financial problems of 1943. Therefore, he called upon municipalities to set their 1942 tax rates sufficiently high to provide a surplus at the end of the year to help meet 1943 costs.

Most communities followed the Commissioner's advice. It has been estimated that the combined surplus totals well over $10,000,000. This sum alone would be sufficient to offset complete absence of a highway fund distribution in 1943.

However, some so-called poorer communities have not provided for surpluses—and these are the municipalities which need such planned reserves for 1943. Therefore, they may be hit hard next year.

2. Relief costs have continued the downward trend started when war production began to drain the labor market.

3. The war situation has practically halted all new local highway construction. Cities and towns are unable to buy materials for many other capital projects, resulting in considerable savings. Many municipalities also have personnel vacancies which they are not filling or which cannot be filled because of the labor shortage. Thus payrolls are lower.

4. Most communities are already on the economy road, and are in a fair position to absorb the shock of 1943 financial problems.

Guidance Group To Meet Nov. 27

"Gearing Vocational Guidance to War Problems" will be the theme of the Regional Conference to be held by the New England Vocational Guidance Association and the Massachusetts State Department of Education on Nov. 27 at Boston University, 84 Exeter Street, Boston.

Dr. J. Wendell Yeo is chairman of the conference program and represents the New England Vocational Guidance Association. Participants in the program will include experts in the fields of placement, guidance, and education.

A Tang to the Air
—AND WITH IT A NEW WOOL DRESS THAT REFLECTS THE YOUTHFUL, FORWARD-LOOKING POINT OF VIEW OF OUR STORE—EACH DRESS IS IMPECCABLY TAILORED OF AN UNUSUALLY FINE WOOL—EACH HAS DELIGHTFUL UNEXPECTED TOUCHES—
Wool dresses priced from $22.75
Hurwitch Bros.
TWENTY NEWBURY • BOSTON

And Finally Curley Goes To Congress

Up and Down Beacon Hill

It was a drab election night this year.

Newspaper row was nearly deserted. Wartime restrictions had prevented the usual posting of election returns outside the news offices.

A few pedestrians teetered on the crub straining their eyes to read the posters outside the Globe office.

Down the street a way the raucous sound of a popular record could be heard faintly through the closed door of the Democratic headquarters, rising to crescendo on occasions as the door swung open and then shut.

Inside a handful of the faithful sat in folding chairs. Along the wall a few weary individuals occupying one-arm chairs of the former lunchroom sat gazing at the empty arm as though hoping to see coffee and doughnuts suddenly appear.

Sat James M. Curley

At a small table, too small for the bulk of the figure behind it, sat James M. Curley. From his expression one would never guess that he had that day been elected to Congress. The victory was expected.

What troubled Mr. Curley was the disconcerting news which at intervals came in over the radio. There had been a Republican landslide. Not even the presence of this one-time great vote getter had aided the Party's cause. Had his silver tongue lost its magic spell?

In Washington, where Mr. Curley will go in January, there is probably some speculation and considerable misgiving about the new Bay State Congressman. He is not an unfamiliar figure there.

During those halcyon days of 1935 and 1936 when James Michael was presiding in the Governor's office, Mr. Curley was practically a commuter to the Nation's Capital. And before that, early in his political career, he served a term in Congress.

Only by Potentates

In his gubernatorial days Mr. Curley's visits to Washington were exceeded in pomp and ceremony only by those of a visiting foreign potentate. Accompanied by an entourage comprised of attendants, aides and staff officers, the latter resplendant in gaudy uniforms and gold braid, the Governor paraded from one Government office to the other in a manner which can only be described as spectacular.

In a city where speeches are a dime a dozen and oratory is as free as the air, Mr. Curley's silver tones may still command attention. Even his most severe critics will admit that where oratory is concerned "Jim" need bow to no one.

Some years ago a college professor of scholarly attainments told his class of speaking on the same platform with the noted Boston politician.

"I spoke first," he said, and quoted Socrates. "And would you believe it, this—this politician (with disgust) got up and quoted Aristotle."

Prior to his election to Congress this month James Michael Curley's political sun had apparently set.

Found It Empty

Four times, following his term of Governor, Mr. Curley had gone to the electoral well and found it empty.

In 1936, when he aimed for his highest goal, the United States Senate, James Michael was roundly defeated by the youthful Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Next year, turning to the Boston Mayoralty, which job he had always been able to get by merely throwing his hat in the ring, he was defeated by another young man, Maurice J. Tobin.

The following year was gubernatorial year and the Curley political machine again cast a longing glance up Beacon Hill, only to be defeated by Leverett Saltonstall.

Last year Mr. Curley again set his cap for the Mayor's job. By a Legislative stroke, which changed the law prohibiting a Boston Mayor from succeeding himself, Mr. Curley found himself once more facing the popular Mr. Tobin, He was defeated.

Mr. Curley's return to the political front was achieved by the simple expedient of going outside his own Congressional district to run in a neighboring one which has traditionally been a Curley stronghold.

Recently a local teamsters union agreed to finance all debts of the former Governor including a $50,000 judgment against him by the city of Boston for alleged irregularities during his last term as Mayor.

And so Mr. Curley goes to Washington.

John Bond.

Events Around Greater Boston

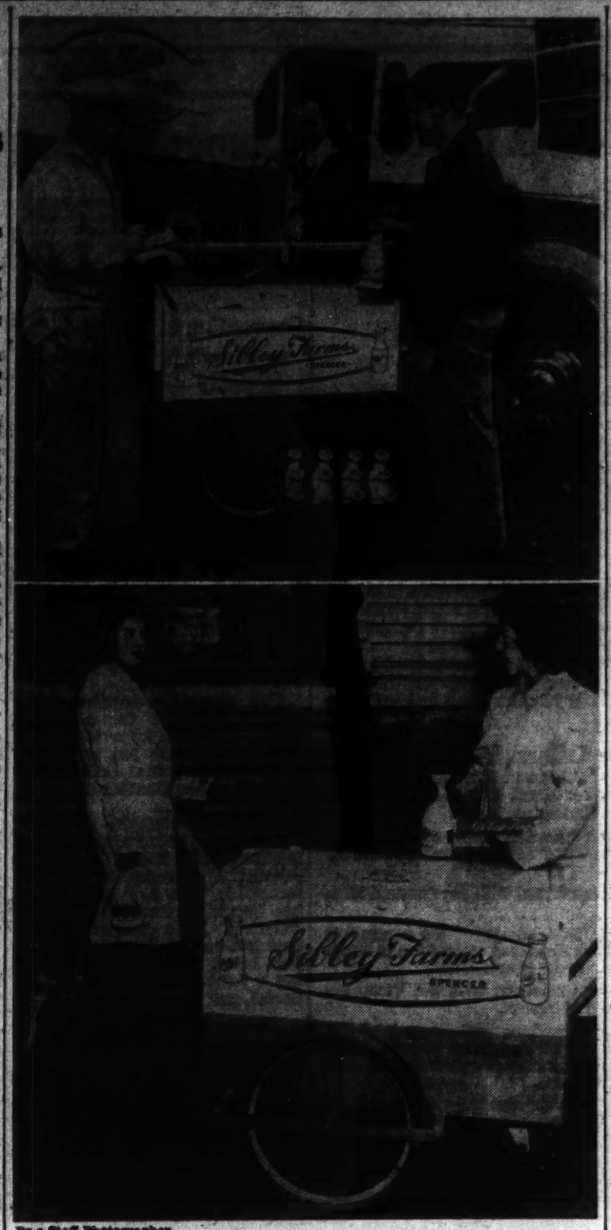
Tomorrow

Recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. This is another in a series of Orchestral Instruments Presentations and will feature Jean Bedetti, Cellist, and Lee Litwin, Accompanist. Open to the public without charge at 2 p. m.

The Ford Hall Forum will present Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, "the last man off Bataan," who will discuss "The War in the Pacific Today." An organ recital will precede the program as usual.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4



By a Staff Photographer

Students Help With Milk Delivery

Hitting upon a novel plan for a threefold saving in gasoline, tires, and manpower, the Sibley Dairy Farm of Spencer, Mass., has established a new delivery system in Worcester, where high-school girls and boys do the actual house-to-house delivery before school each day. Upper picture shows the Farm's truck making its regular afternoon-before call at one of a number of sub-stations throughout the City, where milk and ice are put into a specially constructed, insulated "Sib-cycle"—made at the Farm. Donald Elmer, left, checks day's items, as Donald Wagner, center, helps to load the push-cart. William Graham, right, will make deliveries next morning.

The two high-school girls shown in the lower picture, Constance and Cecile Metivier, deliver about 30 quarts of milk, and several pounds of butter and cartons of eggs daily. Their dog, Patsy, always accompanies them. The students are paid three cents a quart for deliveries.

Nearly Score of Taxi Drivers Feel Edwards 'Crackdown'

War Activities in New England

Cracking down on the wholesale violations of Massachusetts 35-mile-an-hour speed law in and around Camp Edwards last week, the Camp Provost Marshal's office today reported the trapping of 16 taxicab drivers who may be permanently barred from the camp district.

Capt. Francis Drake, Camp Provost Marshal, warned that the drive would continue and that names of all violators, civil or military, would be forwarded to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin with a recommendation that the violators be barred from the camp.

The drive is the result of frequent complaints that taxicab drivers were violating camp and State speed laws to the point where they were endangering the safety of military personnel. The majority of the taxicab operators caught in last week's trap were on the back road to Falmouth.

Odd Questions Answered

Answering 5,000 out-of-camp calls in one month (September) coming from all parts of the United States and asking questions ranging from "can we put up at the camp overnight" to "have you any good husbands there" is part of the regular routine of Camp Edwards' locating service.

Most of the calls, explained Corp. John V. Kraucalis of Bristol, Conn., come from relatives, fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers, which keep a personnel of five men busy answering on an average of one question every minute through the 15½ hours the service is open daily.

Changing big bills is one problem of the service. Others callers want to know where they can get a good place to stop overnight close to the camp, what's playing at the near-by theaters, what time the busses leave and arrive, and can young women obtain escorts to tour the camp.

The 5,000 calls do not include any questions received from within the camp which average three every five minutes. Calls have been received from every state in the union, and Canada, and in some instances, cablegrams have been received from overseas.

More Fats, More Fats

An emphatic call for housewives to turn in a greater proportion of their kitchen fats from which comes glycerine necessary in making explosives was issued today from the Regional Office of War Information.

Householders were also asked to save old nylon and silk stockings for powder bags used for explosives in guns of large caliber.

"Every bullet, shot, shell and bomb fired in the defense of this country," the statement said, "has glycerine in the explosives behind it. And back of the glycerine are kitchen fats. Every ounce of fats allowed to go down the kitchen drain means a bullet wasted."

Concert for Servicemen

The Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee (United Service Organizations) announces a free concert open to all servicemen tonight at 7 p. m. The Trapp Family Singers will be featured at the Esplanade Service Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets, Boston.

In Publicity

Marie Houlahan

New publicity director of radio station WEEI, effective on Monday, Harold E. Fellows, General Manager, made the announcement.

'Head' to Get Manpower Aim Of the C. I. O.

Continued from Page 1

programs for increased production, and all steps must be taken by labor, management and the government to actually make these committees work.

New Vice-Presidents Elected

Wages—"Wages should continue to be stabilized but not frozen. Wages must be adjusted so as to guarantee to the workers sufficient money to purchase the basic needs of a secure and healthful living. Wage adjustments must continue to be made to eliminate substandard conditions and all outstanding inequalities and discriminatory practices."

Rationing—Over-all rationing of foods and other necessities should be invoked immediately. The cost of living for the people must be stabilized. It has not been controlled.

Taxes—The tax program must be adjusted to protect a minimum standard for low-income groups to permit them to buy the goods they need to maintain their health and thereby insure maximum production. All other income should be fully taxed to enable the Government to finance the war.

Women Workers—Immediate establishment in all war production communities of child welfare commissions to plan adequate child care facilities, the commissions to include representatives of labor. All discrimination against the employment of women must be stopped, women must receive equal pay for equal work, and training courses must be opened to them to fit them for jobs in all needed skills. Unions should devote special study to the problems of women workers.

India—"The C. I. O. urges the President of the United States to exert his influence to secure the liberation of the Indian Congress leaders now imprisoned and the immediate resumpiton of negotiations between the British Government and the representatives of the Indian people looking toward the establishment of a national government in India that will mobilize the people and resources of that country for total war and total victory over the Axis."

Three new vice-presidents were elected:

Albert J. Fitzgerald of Lynn, Mass., now president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, the third largest union in the C. I. O. Before going to New York in 1941 Mr. Fitzgerald was president of the largest local union in New England, at the General Electric Company plants in Lynn and adjacent.

John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Allan S. Haywood, national director of organization for the C. I. O.

Both Mr. Green and Mr. Hayward were born in the British Isles and belonged to British labor unions before coming to this country. Mr. Hayward is a native of Yorkshire and began work in the mines at 13. Mr. Green is a native of Scotland.

Six siting vice-presidents were re-elected: R. J. Thomas, president of the automobile workers; Frank Rosenblum, executive vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Emile Rieve, president of the textile workers; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; S. H. Dalrymple, president of the rubber workers, and Reid Robinson, president of the mine, mill and smelter workers.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vinicity: Much colder today with moderate to fresh winds that will diminish slowly.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Much colder today with snow flurries in the Berkshires and moderate to fresh winds that will diminish slowly.

Southwestern Maine and Rhode Island: Much colder today with moderate to fresh winds that will diminish slowly.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:41 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 5:23 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 5:44 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Monday, 5:23 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:53 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:53 p. m.

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Silver plated Sheffield bread basket, $38.50.
Pair lovely French porcelain vases, $100.
Antique sterling set of 6 Georgian teaspoons, $12.50.
Pair silver plated coasters, $12.50.
Delft tankard with pewter cover, $12.50.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prices and Your Purse: African War Hits Home

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 14

The African War, with its insatiable thirst for oil comes home.

East Coast dwellers can expect:

For certain: A cut in gasoline allowed on "A" books;

Perhaps: Further reduction in fuel oil allotments.

Consumer Calendar

Here's your consumer calendar for the coming week:

Nov. 16—Collection of worn and discarded silk and nylon hose begins from depots in retail stores.

Nov. 18, 19, and 20—School house registration for nation-wide gas and mileage rationing in 21 states.

Nov. 21—Coffee sales stop for a week to prepare for rationing.

Cooking Gas Hints

Detecting a "critical situation" confronting every woman who cooks with gas, the office of War Information offers these suggestions for conserving it:

Be sure the flame is a clear blue.

Keep burners clean with soap, or baking soda and water.

Use the smallest size burner possible.

Use as little water as possible for cooking vegetables.

Use the oven for cooking several things at one time.

Where possible, cook enough at one time for two meals.

'Stay Home' Campaign

The ODT's campaign to get folks to stay home for Christmas has begun with Government workers.

All Government agencies have been asked to cancel annual leave of civilian employees between Dec. 18 and Jan. 10 where such leaves involve travel.

Agencies have also been asked not to call meetings involving travel from Nov. 24 through Nov. 30 and from Dec. 18 through Jan. 10.

Aim is to leave the railroads as free as possible for soldier and sailor furloughs.

Inland Fish

You may soon be eating fish you never heard of before, to take the place of those formerly caught off the Atlantic, says OWI.

Examples:

Burbot, or lawyer: Fresh-water fish from the Great Lakes section, running from two to five pounds, plentiful in spring and fall.

Sheepshead: From same area and from Mississippi River, weighs from 1½ to eight pounds. Most plentiful in spring, but available well into summer.

Carp: In season all year round. Comes to market in weights from two to 15 pounds or more.

Other up and coming fish: Smelts, Buffalofish, quillback, bowfin, monkfish, flounder, hake, skate, and whiting.

Firing Chart

From information furnished by OPA and the bituminous coal consumers counsel, OWI has issued firing instructions for those tending coal furnaces for the first time this year.

For those who have forgotten about "check dampers," "fire door damper," and "ashpit door," there is a complete chart.

Beans for Africa

Even in Africa the Army won't escape the bean, now that it has been dehydrated for shipment overseas. Four ounces of dehydrated beans are equal to 12 ounces of regular beans. Fancier dehydrated items just developed include prune powder, apricot powder, and a Swiss cheese soup.

'Black Market' Curb

A black market in gasoline will be upset by the new OPA regulation providing that beginning Dec. 1 car owners must write their license number on the back of the gas coupons.

Misused and stolen coupons will thus be easier to track down

More Stoves

A serious shortage of coal and wood heating stoves, developed because of the fuel oil shortage, will be met by the WPB with permission for increased output of such stoves between now and Jan. 1. To get one, householders must prove to dealers that no other means of heating is available at the time of purchasing the new stove.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

1942 A. D.

Kuhn, Indianapolis News

Soviet Secret Weapon

Grangers Fight Subsidies As Menace to Farmers

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 14—While the Grange and President Roosevelt have exchanged telegrams of mutual esteem during the past two days, and the Grange has pledged full support to the President as commander-in-chief, its National Master has not refrained from outspoken criticism of the Administration's recent policy in regard to farm prices.

To a Grange lecturers' session, and at a meeting of the Wenatchee Rotary Club, he came out strongly against what he regards as the Administration's failure to follow the terms of the Emergency Price-Control Act which specified that adequate weighing should be given farm labor in fixing farm commodity prices.

No Bar on Subsidies

"The issue," he told the Rotarians, "is whether agriculture will feed on the subsidy trough or will stand on its own feet." He charged Washington politicians with attempting to make agriculture dependent upon Government aid and therefore willing to take political dictation.

Why the Grange fears that subsidies may be granted is explained by Fred Brenckman, legislative representative of the Grange. Although there is no provision in the recent Price-Control Act authorizing the use of subsidies, he said in his report to the convention, subsidies are not forbidden.

When ceilings are set so low that the retailer cannot pay enough to make it profitable for the farmer to produce, there is going to be a demand for some adjustment to keep produce flowing from farm to city market, and it appears probable that the Government will be asked to pay the producers the difference between the price under ceilings and what it costs the farmer to produce.

Farmer Bears Stigma

"The Grange entertains the conviction," said Mr. Brenckman, "that less harm would be done to our economy by readjusting price ceilings where necessity demands than through the use of subsidies.

"Any subsidy granted to the farmer to keep down the price level of agriculture commodities would really amount to the same thing as subsidizing the consumer. However, the stigma of drawing money from the public treasury would attach to the farmer."

To give this point of view to the public is the task before farm organizations now. They are still smarting from attacks they received in the press during recent congressional hearings on the parity question and feel that their position was grievously misunderstood. How to get a fairer interpretation of farm organization policy is one of the problems Grangers are considering here.

But the public relations question is incidental. The main issue is how to convince Washington administrators of the Price-Control Act that farmers must meet costs if they are not to sell their farms and take defense jobs.

Mr. Brenckman put the matter in plain words: "How any industry can be expected to function and remain solvent without taking its labor costs into consideration does not appear."

Grange leaders insist they are well aware of the dangers of inflation, but they believe a subsidy to the farmer is not going to check inflation, but would tend to encourage it.

Argentina Scans U. S. 'Memos' On Activity of Axis Agents

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Argentine Government announced yesterday that the United States had presented to it three memorandums charging the existence of Nazi espionage in Argentina.

The Foreign Office said that the memorandums were presented by United States Ambassador Norman Armour, and that they were an answer to an Argentine request to Washington to give evidence in support of charges that Nazi agents were using Argentina and Chile as bases for operation.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, in an address at Boston Oct. 8, made the assertion that two South American States were tolerating the operation of Axis agents. He did not name Argentina or Chile, but both these countries, which still maintain diplomatic relations wtih Germany and Italy, took offense.

President Rios of Chile canceled a proposed visit to the United States, and Argentina issued a statement strongly rejecting Mr. Welles' charges. It made a request for evidence, and the memorandum delivered yesterday presumably gave specific information in the hands of the United States Government.

The Foreign Office issued a statement saying:

"As a consequence of a request made by the Argentine Ambassador in Washington, as a result of statements made by Undersecretary of State Welles, the Ambassador of the United States, on Nov. 3, 4 and 10, delivered three confidential memorandums to the Foreign Office regarding espionage in Argentine territory by Axis agents.

"The Argentine Government saw with satisfaction this concrete example of co-operation, and ordered immediate consideration of these reports, which at this moment are being investigated by police authorities and other related departments."

Free Postal Privileges Denied Private Dennett

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—Private Prescott Dennett, the draftee who is soon to be tried in Federal Court on the charge of sedition against the armed forces, is at least going to be denied in the meantime the use of the Army frank under which he has lately been continuing his propaganda campaign against branches of the United States Government.

The Post Office Department informed The Christian Science Monitor today that on the basis of information published in these columns on Nov. 6 Private Dennett's abuse of the soldier's free mailing privileges under which he was carrying on a fund-raising, vituperative anti-Goverment crusade will be stopped.

Private Dennett's unusual activities were found to be a violation of the postal regulations on two points. He was declared to be illegally distributing mimeographed matter when it is stipulated that the Army frank can be used only for personal mail. And it was also found that his privately printed envelopes, with his name and Army headquarters on one side and his boldly inscribed notice "soldier's mail—free" on the other was likewise improper.

In a letter to this newspaper the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, charged with the enforcement of these regulations, stated that this thing would not be allowed to go on any longer.

At Government Expense

Private Dennett's free-and-easy use of the Army frank (not many months ago he was using Representative Hamilton Fish's congressional frank for similar purposes) was done, while enjoying comfortable hospital quarters at the United States Army Air Forces Headquarters in Atlantic City, N. J.

It was reported then that the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department was immediately beginning an investigation of Private Dennett's new propaganda activities and that action by the postal authorities would rest upon the Department's interpretation of the regulations defining the legitimate use of the Army frank.

Return to Russia Expected by Standley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, Ambassador to Moscow, conferred again with President Roosevelt today and told reporters afterward it was fair to assume he would return soon to his post in Russia.

Admiral Standley carried a crude beech cane made from one of the several trees he said were torn down by Germans in destroying the home of Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian novelist, on a foray about 60 miles from Moscow.

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Federal Employment Director Resigns Rather Than Break South Carolina Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Rather than subject 215 employees of the Federal Employment Service to possible apprehension by State constables, Joseph L. Keitt refused to issue orders that involved that extremity and then resigned as Acting State Director of the United States Employment Service here.

Replying to instructions from Regional Representative James H. McGinnis of Atlanta, Ga., to recruit farm labor in South Carolina for work in Florida and other states, Mr. Keitt declared in his letter of resignation: "This action on my part is due entirely to instructions received from you to recruit farm labor for work in Florida and other states, which will require personnel of the United States Employment Service to violate laws of this State against the same, thereby subjecting themselves to arrest.

"Upon conviction, they can be both imprisoned and fined. I regret I am unable to follow these instructions."

No surplus farm labor exists in South Carolina, according to Gov. R. M. Jefferies, who has ordered constables to arrest any person found recruiting labor who did not have State and county licenses approximating $2,500.

Mr. Keitt, a native of Newberry, S. C., became a supervisor under the old National Employment Service on Aug. 1, 1933, retaining that position until June 1, 1938, when he was made a supervisor under the former State Employment Service, later becoming the Acting State Director. When the Federal Government took over the agency, Mr. Keitt remained in his position.

"He's to be praised to the highest for that patriotic act. If that kind of spirit were shown by more officers, we would win this war months earlier than we are going to win it, and if a bunch of bureaucrats in Washington would show such loyalty and spirit, we could soon get this trouble over," Governor Jefferies said.

Museum Assists Contractor Make Masks for Fliers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—You would hardly expect to find a war industry in a museum, but the Field Museum of Natural History here is producing an important war accessory.

Experts in its department of anthropology are making plaster casts of aviators' head types, to guide manufacturers in making accurately fitting oxygen masks for Army fliers.

The pilots, bombardiers, radio operators, and other men flying at high altitudes must have oxygen masks that precisely fit their heads, the museum explained. And so the Army made an anthropometric survey of 2,000 fliers at Wright Field, in Dayton, Ohio. It found the various types of heads could be reduced to seven basic patterns—the "mean" or average type, and six others representing "extremes of contours and outsizes in all directions."

Then G. W. Borkland, President of a plastics company here that manufactures gas masks, made a master set of head models. It was approved by Army authorities, and the problem arose of producing the sets in quantity—a problem because the models have to be micrometer-accurate. Mr. Borkland and the Army authorities decided to enlist the aid of the museum's laboratories and technicians.

Religion and International Subjects Feature Public's Reading in Wartime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—In time of war, the favorite books of the reading public are those on international subjects and on religion, according to a spokesman of the thirty-seventh New-Book Exhibition at the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park. The output of books in these two classifications has doubled since last year, the spokesman for the exhibit, which will continue to Dec. 9, declared.

Approximately 2,000 books issued in 1942 are on display. They are presented by nearly 100 publishers on open shelves under general headings, having been chosen by the publishers as being the most important or the most representative of a cross section for the year.

Those in the international group include volumes on many phases of the war, the most significant perhaps being those written to clarify the aims and history of the individual nations. A number of books on Russia are seen. Others treat of the conquered countries, of the business world in war times, of secret service systems and of future governments.

Bringing the war closer to the American doorstep, other books are designed to help the wife of the serviceman in carrying on, instructing her how to budget, how to dress, how to cook. The art of physical self-defense in an emergency at home and abroad is discussed with illustrations. How to grow vegetables in the family garden, how to raise horses, follow up hobbies, and how to pursue a successful career can be discovered through the printed page, according to titles on these open shelves.

Religious books move noticeably to the fore whenever there is a war, the show sponsors said.

At the other extreme, the "escape" literature has taken another spurt forward with more mystery novels than usual on display. Humor holds its own, showing neither decrease nor increase; poetry is dwindling, as are travel books, while fiction as a whole has lessened by about one third. Biography has gone down about 50 per cent. Among the fiction volumes are a considerable number of regional novels, picturing life in New England, the Middle West or the South.

One of the novelties is a reproduction of a Colonial cook book as it would have looked in 1742. Old-fashioned engravings and polite phrases such as that which introduced the cookbook as being at the service of the "accomplished gentlewoman," and reminiscent recipes like "sweet-potatoe biscuits," "hoe-cakes" are found on its pages.

Another book among the specials is that on knot tying, a volume in 600 pages, elaborately illustrated.

Nearly all the university presses are represented at the show.

Curfew Enforcement For Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 14 (AP) — Concerned over juvenile court records showing an increase of 38 per cent in delinquency among minors here since the war began, city officials have ordered police to begin immediate enforcement of a 10 p. m. curfew for children under 16.

Children under those ages will not be allowed on the streets after the curfew hour unless in the company of their parents or legal guardian, or with their written permission to be out with other adult companions.

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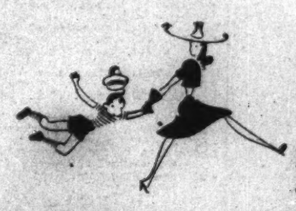

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

First in Series Of Cambridge Sings Monday

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

No doubt the Trapp family, which is singing in Boston this week end, would be among the first to applaud the news that Cambridge is to have a series of community sings between now and Christmas.

The first sing will be held at the Cambridge Community Center next Monday evening, led by Siebolt Frieswyk of the Community Recreation Service of Boston. Mr. Frieswyk has conducted choral singing in 42 states and 90 to a 100 cities throughout the United States.

Cantabrigians participated in three outdoor sings last summer and enjoyed them so much they asked for more. Those were large gatherings sponsored by the Committee on Community Singing under the Cambridge Council of Social Agencies. Now, however, because of the difficulties of getting around with dimouts and gas shortages, the Committee is helping groups get together in their own districts. Then, on Dec. 8, these small groups will be invited to join in a big sing at the Y.W.C.A. under the leadership of Russell Ames Cook, conductor of the Portland Symphony Orchestra.

Singing is something Americans do too little of, the Baroness von Trapp has been telling for several years now, and that is why we believe she would approve of the Cambridge Committee's plans. As a matter of fact, Miss Charlotte Einsiedler, chairman of the Committee, thinks that one of the reasons for the lately increased interest in community singing is the influx of European refugees from lands where group singing is a cherished tradition.

Members of the executive committee include, besides the chairman, Miss Einsiedler: Miss Constance Hall, secretary and treasurer; Miss Achsa Ransier, head of the Margaret Fuller House; Miss Odile Sweeney, head of the Cambridge Community Center, and Miss Rita Canney, Community Relations Counselor of the Cambridge Housing Authority.

Scheduled so far are three Monday night sings at the Community Center, three Tuesday night gatherings at the Margaret Fuller House (these are chiefly mothers groups and very enthusiastic, according to Miss Einsiedler), three Tuesday evening ones at the Y. W. C. A., one on Nov. 19 at St. Vincent's orphanage, and one on Nov. 20 at the home of professor and Mrs. Harlow Shapley on Observatory Hill at Harvard. Klaus Goetze will lead the group at the Shapleys. All of these are open to the public and will begin at 8 p. m.

Anyone wishing assistance in finding leadership for another group is invited to get in touch with Miss Hall at 39 Garden Street.

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A Touch of the Dutch

At Boston Seamen's Club

Virginia Palfrey, left, and Claire Matz, photographed as they chatted with H. S. Dumoulin, Chief Engineer, left, and V. Veen, Chief Officer, over the Dutch doorway at the Boston Seamen's Club, will be ushers at the Netherlands relief benefit on Nov. 20. On that evening the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, will present the celebrated Javanese dancer, Devi Dja, and her company at New England Mutual Hall. Coming especially for the occasion are two members of the royalty of Java, Raden Abdulkadir Widjojoatmodjo, and his young wife, whose presence will add interest to the performance of their fellow countrymen from the Netherlands East Indies.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Tomorrow

Girl Scouts—All-Boston Senior Scout meeting. Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 3:30 p. m.

D. A. R.—Presentation by Chapters of Region IV of national and State flags to the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps of Middlesex and Essex counties. South Common, Sumner Streets, Lowell, 2 p. m.

Monday

Radcliffe Club of Boston—Howard Mumford Jones, "Books, Written Expression of the Challenge of the Times." Women's City Club, 7:45 p. m. Supper, 6:15.

Garden Club of Winthrop—Mrs. E. C. R. Bagley, "Trees, Types and Habits." Floral exhibit, "Autumn Leaves and Branches" or "Best in Garden." At home of Mrs Theodore C. Naedele, 79 Highland Avenue, 11 a. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Annual musicale. Malkin Trio. South Parish House, 8 p. m.

West Medford Woman's Club—Business meeting and musical. Hope Wright, violinist; Helen Bedford, harpist; Louise Miller, cellist. Community Hall, 2 p. m. Sale of Christmas gifts in Mt. Vernon Hall before and after meeting.

Milton Woman's Club—Joint dinner meeting with Town Club of Milton. James Kilinwood, "These Years." Nancy Lincoln Stover will sing. Clubhouse, 6:30 p. m.

Town Club of Milton—Joint meeting with Milton Woman's Club. (See above).

Brightbelmstone Club—Adele Hoes Lee, play readings. 1:15 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Dr. Pennington Halle, "The Pattern of the Co-operating Nations." Showing of Edward Oakes' jewelry. Neighborhood Club House, 2 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—Military tea. Chaplain David H. Hickey, Army, and Roy L. Lewis, Navy, "The Health and Morale of our Men in the Service." Unitarian Parish Hall, 1:15 p. m.

Boston Branch, National League of American Pen women—Mme. Slavko Grouitch, "An Escape From Burning Belgrade." Hotel Statler, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old North Chapter. Hotel Pioneer, board meeting at noon; luncheon at 1 p. m.; regular meeting, 2 p. m., the Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, "Mountain Peaks of Human Experience." Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter. Mrs. Allen Burt, State President of Children of the American Revolution, "Youth Holds the Key." Colonel Josiah Quincy Mansion, Wollaston, 2 p. m.

Council of Jewish Women, Boston Section—Max Lerner, "Facing War Realities."

Temple Ohabei Sholom Community Center, Brookline, 2 p. m.

Swampscott Woman's Club—American Home Day. Frances Letson, "Color Schemes and Table Arrangements." 11 a. m.; Gretchen MacMullen, "Easy Entertaining." 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Greater Boston Auxiliary to Railway Mail Association—Bridge-whist. Hotel Bellevue, 1:30 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Gladys Cooper Bailey, illustrated lecture on Hawaii. Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Katherine Barbey Dunbar, "Classical or Vocational Education." High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Hingham Woman's Club—Edward F. Paine, character sketches from Dickens. Wampatuck Club.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Helen Abbott Beals, "Books for Today and Tomorrow." Parish House of the Congregational Church, 2 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Motion pictures by Visual Education Service. Evangelical Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Style show presented by Mrs. Blanche Greenaway, club members acting as models. Mrs. William R. Sturtevant at the piano. Unitarian Parish House, 1 p. m.

Braintree Philergians—Mrs. Francis J. Flagg, "The Will to Win." Marion Herrick Haynes, contralto; Edith Lawson, accompanist. Cochato Hall, 2 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Bertitat Harding, "Amazon Throne." Legion Hall, 2 p. m.

Lawrence Woman's Club—Guest Night. Richard Wilbur Rowan, "Secret Agents Against America." Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Monthly luncheon. Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood, Prof. René de Messières, Robert Bradford, Arthur Fiedler, Mrs. Max Ulin, speakers. Mildred Taylor Shaw, violinist, accompanied by Ethel Duran. Hotel Statler, 1 p. m.

D. A. R.—Boston Tea Party Chapter, Mrs. Mola B. Capek, "Czechoslovakia, Past and Present." Hotel Vendome, 1:45 p. m.

Women's Italian Club—Rummage sale. Horticultural Hall, 9 a. m.

Women's Auxiliary of Canadian Club of Boston—Annau bazaar. Y. W. C. A., all day.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Welthy Honsinger Fisher, "Hands Across the Equator," 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Marblehead Garden Club—Prof. H. Linwood White, "Planning a Victory Garden." At home of Mrs. Everett Paine, Washington Square, 2:30 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Mrs. Frederick K. Morris will exhibit her rare collection of fabrics.

Evening Alliance, Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church—Alice Cooper Bailey, "Before Pearl Harbor," illustrated in color. Unitarian Parish House, 8 p. m.

New Century Club, Needham—Play reading by Drama Study group. Unitarian Church, 8 p. m.

Winchester Better Homes Garden Club—Mrs. Chester S. Cooke, "Decorative Value of Wreaths and Garlands in 1942." Art gallery, Winchester Public Library, 2 p. m.

Brightbelmstone Club—First meeting of Literature and Drama Department. Mrs. Henry W. Inman, "Highlights in Pageantry." 12:30 p. m.

Daughters of American Revolution—Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, speaker. Walker Chamberlain, baritone. Hotel Kenmore, 6:15 dinner; meeting, 7:45 p. m.

State Federation of Women's Clubs—New England Conference. Hotel Statler.

Dedham Woman's Club—Donation Day Tea. 4-5:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Cleveland Grant. "Adventures in Color with American Birds." Senior High School, 2:30 p. m.

Thursday

Woman's Charity Club—Massachusetts Women's Hospital will hold open house and Presidents' Day, 83 Parker Hill Ave., Roxbury, 2 p. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Capt. G. Harry Adalian, "The Romance of Oriental Rugs." G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Daughters of Vermont—Drama Day. Hotel Vendome, 1 p. m.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs—Dessert Bridge. At home of Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, 74 Marlborough, Street, 1 p. m.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—George Demeter, instructor. Subject: Refer, Commit, Recommit. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts—Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, "More Color in Dried Arrangements." Judging of winter bouquets. Horticultural Hall.

State Federation of Women's Clubs—New England Conference. Hotel Statler.

Friday

Winthrop Woman's Club—Presidents' Day. Odd Fellows Hall, Winthrop Center, 1:30 p. m.

Daughters of Rhode Island—Mildred Beryl Palmer, "Books on This Season's Shelf." Lydia Epifano, pianist. Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Annual program of Choral Class. Parlin Junior High School, 2 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Mothers' and Daughters' Day. Norma Woodward, book reviews and monologues. Congregational Church vestry, 2:30 p. m.

Lothrop Woman's Club—American Home day. Imogene Wolcott, "Last Minute News from the Food Front"; Marjorie Stanton, "Books for Busy People." David Lewis, "After Forty What?" Morning session, 10 a. m.; luncheon, 12:30; afternoon, 1:30.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Metropolitan regional meeting. Horticultural Hall, 11 a. m.

Boston City Federation—Dr. William J. Sutcliffe, Mayor Tobin, Donald R. MacAfee, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, speakers. Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m.

Saturday

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Division of Preservation of Antiques pilgrimage. Meet at Dunn's, 328 Washington Street, Boston, to see Currier and Ives prints, 10 a. m. Miss Josephine G. Richardson in charge. Public invited.

Mattapanoak Club—Polly Paine, "Color in the Home." Phillips Church Parlors, 2:30 p. m.

New Hampshire Daughters — George R. Thomas, "The Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

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Average Shipbuilding Time Is Brought Down to 66 Days

Log of the Port of Boston

Indicative of the speeding up of shipbuilding in this country as a result of the war emergency, the United States Maritime Commission has just disclosed that the average time for building a ship from keel-laying to delivery, has been brought down to 66 days per ship.

This record, reached in the month fo October, applies only to Liberty Ships—the emergency cargo vessels—and compares with 105 days which was the original contract requirement. The previous best average production time was 70.1 days per ship.

Eleven yards are now producing the emergency vessels, only one of which is located in New England—the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, of South Portland, Maine—and that yard is tabulated by the Maritime Commission as taking 171.3 average days per ship. This and the only other yard among the total that exceed the original contract requirement of 105 days, are rapidly reducing their production time, according to the Commission. The shortest time taken in October was 40.7 days by the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Oregon.

Laws Waived

Coastwise navigation laws which prohibit all vessels excepting American flag shipping from moving freight or passengers between American seaports, have been waived for vessels owned or chartered by the War Shipping Administration, in Treasury Decision No. 50,756. The change was made necessary for the conduct of the war.

Flathers Moves

Charles H. Flathers, long with the Eastern Steamship Lines at Boston, is now associated with the Old Colony Motor Lines, at India Wharf. He is Secretary of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, which is to hold its next meeting Nov. 30, at the quarters of the Boston Yacht Club, Rowes Wharf.

Steamer for Sale

Steamer Rensselaer, formerly operated on the Hudson river, is to be offered for sale at auction Nov. 17, at Fox Point, Providence, along with a quantity of furniture, marine supplies and similar articles.

Shipping Space

Assistance in allocating commercial shipping space bound for Puerto Rico will be furnished by the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the United States Department of the Interior, according to Harold P. Smith of the Boston office of the Department of Commerce.

Information needed by the Division of Territories in order to aid shippers includes data in triplicate regarding each consignee as follows: "Request for Ocean Shipping Space to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands: Date, Name and Address of Shipper; Name and Address of Consignee; Number and type of packages; Total weight in pounds; cubic content; whether cold storage or chilled space is needed when refrigerated space is sought; an address to send notice to when space is available; origin of rail shipment; date when rail shipment is possible; commodity, and remarks."

Coast Guard Band

After generations of heroic work in saving lives and property with traditional lack of fanfare, the Coast Guard is now virtually "blowing its own horn."

But it's a real horn. Several of them in fact. For the Boston district now has a band, just organized, and totaling 30 pieces.

Commander Frank M. Meals, Captain of the Port, it seems "discovered" that recent enlistments assigned to his detail included some musicians who formerly played in the bands of the police and fire departments of Boston and other communities. Result: they are now playing again, but this time in what is said to be the first Coast Guard band ever organized in the Boston district.

Hartley C. Thomas, former Everett fireman, now Chief Petty Officer, is band leader. Chief Petty Officer Richard Emerson is drum major. Henry Bronstein, former "mountie" of the Boston Police plays the glockenspiel.

Cape Cod Canal

To facilitate the transit of vessels through the Cape Cod Canal and to avoid possible delay due to pilots not being ready to board vessels upon arrival, when resident canal pilots are required, steamship operators are invited to report to the District Coast Guard Officer, Custom House, Boston, certain information. Facts wanted are: name of vessel in code; expected time of arrival at canal; place of arrival such as Sandwich or Wings Neck; whether or not local canal pilot is required. Such data are to be immediately sent to the Captain of the port at Sandwich who controls the assignment of accredited pilots stationed at the canal.

Leon Stone

Mail Rush to Servicemen On

Distribution of a "deluge" of holiday parcels, cards, and letters as well as the regular flow of millions of pieces of mail, to and from the armed forces of the United States stationed all over the world—described as the most gigantic task in the history of the postal service—is now under way, according to John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster of Boston.

Present indications are that the volume of Christmas mail will be the largest on record, declared Mr. Gleavy. Already, in September, latest month for which figures are available, retail sales had reached a level second only to the record month of December, 1941, the Department of Commerce discloses. And sales are rising, it was pointed out, with such purchases always presaging heavy mailings for the holidays.

Because of the unprecedented magnitude of the task now facing the postal service, the public must mail their packages and cards earlier than ever before, Mr. Gleavy declared. Proper addressing of letters and parcels was also stressed to expedite delivery and avoid disappointment to the thousands of soldiers and sailors, marines and civilian friends at Christmas.

About 25,000 experienced postal workers have already been taken by the war services, he stated. Thousands of temporary personnel are to be added to postal staffs, but this manpower is hard to find and lacks experience. Facilities of railroads and air lines are heavily taxed by movements of huge quantities of war materials and personnel. Extra trucks are almost impossible to obtain. Winter weather, hampering transportation, is beginning.

In addition, the free mailing privilege granted to members of the armed forces has raised their mailings about 30 per cent, it is estimated. Expansion of those forces also is adding rapidly to the postal burden. All this adds up to the vital need for public co-operation by mailing early, Mr. Gleavy stated, pointing out that the Post Office Department is making strenuous efforts to avoid such a terrific jam as it faced in 1918 under similar conditions during the First World War.

Lerner to Speak Before Council Of Jewish Women

Max Lerner, keen interpreter of world affairs, will be guest speaker at the November meeting of the Boston Section, Council of Jewish Women, on Monday at 2 p. m. at Temple Ohabei Sholom Community Center, Brookline.

Regarded as one of this country's outstanding thinkers and writers on political problems, Dr. Lerner will discuss the American war effort in relation to the latest developments abroad.

The meeting will also acquaint clubwomen with the work that the Council is doing in the war effort, and in the fields of Service to the Foreign Born, Social Legislation, International Relations and Peace, Contemporary Jewish Affairs, and Social Welfare.

Mrs. Philip A. Segal, President of Council, will be the hostess of the afternoon; Mrs. Nehemiah H. Whitman will give the prayer; Mrs. Edward A. Levine, chairman of Hospitality, will arrange the Tea to follow the program planned by Mrs. Berthold G. Stern.

Record Payment This Year By Christmas Clubs

Massachusetts Mutual Savings banks will make Christmas Club payments totaling $19,153,934 to 398,118 depositors, Harrison G. Taylor, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts announces. This is the largest sum to be paid in the history of Christmas Clubs in the Bay State he said. Last year's total was $18,485,483.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Petite Musicale; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar, Organist.
5:15 p. m.—South America Way.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—Deep Melody.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W43B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

2:15 p. m.—Harvard-Brown Football Game.
4:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Football News.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orch.; songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bandwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

For Sunday, Nov. 15

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

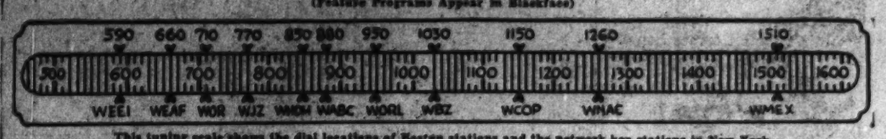
3:00 p. m.—News; "Sunday Show."
3:30 p.m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphonic Orchestra.
6:00 p.m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music From Many Lands.
7:00 p. m.—News; "Fashions in Novelty."
7:15 p. m.—Deeds Without Words.
7:30 p. m.—Organ Loft.
8:00 p. m.—Concert Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—"Reviewing Stand"; recorded.
3:30 p. m.—Hancock Ensemble; Chamber Music.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—Philippine Commonwealth Day.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; news.
9:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes; commentator.
10:15 p. m.—News Analysis.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls"; Music.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded: "Answering You."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	R. Cain; C. Frank	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News. Dave Rose's Or.; drama.	Defense talk; Music. Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal.	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday	Coast Guard on Guard	Concert Melodies
1:30	News Service	Meet the Band.	News Service	Gov. H. E. O'Connor	Kick-Off Time
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	Boston College-Fordham	Musical Roundup	Kick-Off Time; Boston
2:00	News; Mo. African	Fantasy in Melody	football game	Sports comments	University - Quanett
2:15	Front; Blackmore	Fantasy in Melody	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	Naval Air School foot-
2:30	United We Stand	Dance orchestra	football game	game	ball game
2:45	Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	Boston University-
3:00	bama football game	football game	football game	game	Quanett Naval Air
3:15	Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	School football game
3:30	bama football game	football game	football game	game	Boston University-
3:45	Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	Quanett football game
4:00	bama football game	football game	football game	game	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:15	Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Harvard - Brown football	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30	bama football game	football game	football game	game	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	Georgia Tech-Ala-	Georgia Tech - Alabama	Boston College-Fordham	Iowa-Minnesota football	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:00	bama football game	football game	NBC Concert Orchestra	game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15	Georgia T.-Alabama	Georgia Tech-Alabama	NBC Concert Orchestra	Iowa-Minnesota game	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Cleveland Orch. Dr.	Your American Music	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	program
5:45	Artur Rodzinski	Your American Music	Interviews: Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News, comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Football Chat	Sports; music
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	Ramin & Bauer, pianos	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	"Punts and Passes";	J. Dorsey's Orchestra; songs	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk; "Thanks	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	"This Is a Fighting
7:45	to the Yanks"	Sportscast	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Bob Astors' Orchestra	Navy"; variety
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Able's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	"Gibbs & Pinney"; sk.	comedy serial	London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	"Truth or Consequences";	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"The Green Hornet";	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album; Debus-
9:15	Mart'n Warnow's	drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire, soprano; Thos L.	sey's Nocturne, La Mer
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Dick Himber's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Thomas, baritone; or-	Classical Album: Debus-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; News	comedy quiz	chestra; speakers	sey's Nocturne, La Mer
10:00	Serenade"; music	"Yankee Doodle Min-	Sports Newsreeel	John B. Hughes, news.	Bruins - Rangers hockey
10:15	Soldiers With Wings;	strels"	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	game
10:30	band; guests	John Gunther, news	Men and Missions	Wagon"; speakers	Bruins-Rangers Hockey.
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Men and Missions	A. A. Berle; "Italy"	News Service Orchestra.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Chick Floyd's Orch.	Newscast	Radio Night Club	Dance orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	News; Avenir de Manfred, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"	nade"	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	"Southland Echoes"	Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, news.	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; Budapest	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	String Quartet	Services	Rockies: orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30	Budapest String	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Quartet	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	News report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	"The Voice of Hope";	Newsroom of the Air	Religious program	"Symphonietta"
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	William C. Jensen	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	"Balboa"; drama
1:15	Piano Club of Air.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory; talks	Concert Album	Concert Time
1:30	Leon Henderson	Cavalcade of Song	Modern Music	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	News Service	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Dance Review
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	"Professional Women"; ilks
2:30	World News	"To the President," by	Univ. of Chicago Round	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	News; "Post"	Arch Obeler; drama	Table Discussion	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic;	News Service	News; Musicale	'Reviewing Stand': 'Con-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Howard Barlow,	B. U. Vespers: speaker;	World News Parade	serving Manpower'; talk	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	conductor	chorus	'The Army Hour'; drama;	Hancock Ensemble	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	Lawrence J. Curtin	speakers; band; choir	Hancock Ensemble	Irish Music
4:00	Howard Barlow,	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	conductor	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe"	Young People's Church of	Olympics-Manhattan Ar-
4:45	Or.; Rise Stevens	O'Leary, songs	"We Believe"	the Air: speaker	rows hockey game
5:00	Philippine Common-	Philippine Commonwealth	Philippine Commonwealth	"Quiz of Two Cities";	Religious program
5:15	wealth Day: spkrs	Day: speakers; music	Day: speakers; music	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:30	Dramatization	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Or., Leo-	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	pold Stowkowski, cond.	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter"; drama.	Terry O'Toole, variety
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter"; drama.	program
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry;	Concert Memories	'The Great Gildersleeve';	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	Edward Tomlinson, News	comedy drama	Across the Footlights	Religious program
7:00	Invitation to	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	Learning: recorded	Stars from the Blue	pany: music	Religious program	Services
7:30	"We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Jimmy	Philippine Commonwealth	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War"; interviews	ley, m. c.	Dorsey's Orchestra	Day: speakers; music	Services
8:00	Orson Welles:	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Mystery, Americana	Moylan Sisters: songs	McCarthy; D. Ameche	American Forum of Air	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air	Classical Album: Corelli
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Concerto Grosso, G min.
9:00	Radio Readers Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	"The Parker Family";	Round"; musicale	Hour	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Co., guests	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	"This Is a Fighting
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director.	Orchestra and chorus.	Leo Cherne, news	Navy Yard"; variety
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News report
10:45	"Lest We Forget"	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Emery Deutch's Orch.
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; Sporiscast	News Commentator	News Service	Wohl's Sophisticates; or.
11:15	Herbert Hoover	"Sunday Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger; news	"Hawaii Calls"; music	U. S. Army Recruiting.
11:30	Herbert Hoover	"Your Sunday Symphe-	Unlimited Horizons	'Answering You': British	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny"; News Summary	Unlimited Horizons	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Musical program	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	MacDonald-N. Eddy
11:45

Another Forward Step in Education Puts the Microphone Into the Hands of Children

By a Staff Photographer

Pupils at Agassiz School, Jamaica Plain, Learn About India, Then Broadcast Information to Their Parents

Inaugurating a new and forward step in education, a portable radio outfit, provided by the Home and School Association, has just been installed at the Agassiz School, Jamaica Plain. This is used to broadcast lessons from room to room, and already a marked improvement has been noted in exactness of speech and enunciation. And, what fun it is, too! Recently, the youngsters gathered information for a broadcast on India. Picture (1) shows several pupils gathering firsthand information at the near-by Children's Museum, where Miss Mariam Dickey lets them handle articles from India as she talks to them about the exhibits. (2) Having assembled their information, the pupils line up before the microphone under the direction of Miss M. Grace English, Vice-Principal. Drawing a question from the box, the teacher reads it, and the pupil attempts to answer it. (3) Although in regular school work, students from other rooms listen to the broadcasts, parents often are invited to listen in, and here we see a number at such a special broadcast. (4) To clarify the broadcasts, a pupil points out various countries on a large map as they are mentioned in the broadcast. (5) This radio form of education also is used for spelling, English, and arithmetic. Here, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, teacher at the microphone, listens as students broadcast the answers to problems on the board held by another teacher, Miss Charlotte Regele.

New England 'Target Areas' To Get More Fire Equipment

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian-defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Auxiliary fire pumps, ladders, hose, helmets, and all other kinds of civilian defense emergency equipment are being delivered into "target areas" in New England, Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, discloses.

Lifting the veil of censorship which has hitherto covered all movement of air-raid equipment, the Regional Director said cities and towns in danger spots were getting the long-awaited supplies in "substantial quantities."

They include, in addition to the items mentioned above, medical supplies such as first-aid kits, cots, and beds. Three different types of auxiliary fire pumps will help communities battle incendiary bomb fires if enemy raiders come.

Stirrup pumps, being allocated among target sections, will be placed on sale to civilians. Other types of equipment are for the use of CD organizations.

Auxiliary Fire Pump

Cities and towns over 200,000 in population may expect to receive two auxiliary fire pumps for every regular fire-engine pump they possess if the Army and OCD regard the city a "target area." Similarly, target communities under 200,000 in population may expect one auxiliary for each regular pump. Should any existing equipment in either size community be outdated—i. e., more than 15 years old—an additional auxiliary pump will be supplied for each such piece of obsolete equipment.

There are three types of auxiliary fire pump. One is designed to be mounted on the front end of a truck; another is a separate unit—a trailer on two wheels which is dragged along behind an automobile or truck—and the third is a "skid mount" unit which may be placed on a truck.

The trailer unit is self-contained, carrying its own gasoline motor, hose and fire-fighting accessories. The "skid mount" has the same motor and pump carried by the trailer, and is intended for mounting on a 1½-ton truck.

The front-end pump is driven by an extension of the crankshaft and is suitable for mounting on a hose truck or other city truck. All three of the units pump 500 gallons a minute and are equipped with the standard four-inch stroke and with two outlets of 2½-inch diameter.

Such auxiliary fire equipment is lent to communities by the Office of Civilian Defense, and allocated according to the degree of vulnerability of a community and its need for such supplementary equipment.

Unsung Heroes

Dean James M. Landis, National Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, is to speak at the Boston Advertising Club's luncheon at the Hotel Statler Nov. 24. Among the head-table guests will be four "unsung heroes" on the home front—persons who donate time and effort to the cause of civilian defense.

They are Cleland C. Brooks, George Greene, Miss Alta Maloney, and A. C. Proctor.

Mr. Brooks, a Boston businessman, is chief observer at a near-by observation post. Through his efforts, the post has been manned by members of the Braves and Red Sox baseball teams and the Boston Bruins hockey team.

Mr. Greene is a lawyer and a member-elect of the Massachusetts Legislature. Although blind, he stands regular watches as an airplane spotter. He can identify any type of plane by the sound of its motors.

Miss Maloney, a newspaperwoman, is a lieutenant in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps. She has had thorough training as an auxiliary fire fighter and can drive a fire truck or handle ladders and hose with the best.

Mr. Proctor, manager of a Malden, Mass., department store, is an auxiliary policeman, who adds interest to meetings of ARP personnel by showing graphic motion pictures. He frequently works six, even seven, nights a week. Through him, six fellow member of the Amateur Cinema League have been obtained for similar services. In connection with his talks, he has sold more than $3,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps during the last two months.

Did You Know That—

If a hot-water faucet leaks only 90 drops a minute, it will waste 310 gallons of water in month? Also the fuel or power needed to heat that much water?

All householders are urged to replace worn faucet washers to prevent waste through leakage. If there is still a leak after the washer is changed, the valve seat needs to be refaced or replaced, so a plumber should be called.

Fuel is a potent weapon of war. Its conservation is a necessity. Fuel builds and feeds tanks, planes and ships. The nation can't afford to waste it in its homes and offices.

Two-Year Sentence For Boston Lawyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Stating he "had a duty to perform both to the public and the legal profession," Judge Edward T. Broadhurst in Superior Court imposed a two-year House of Correction sentence on Philip Aronson, Boston lawyer, for implication here in "missing heirs" cases.

Mr. Aronson, lawyer for 30 years and resident of Brookline, appeared for sentencing after his appeal to the Supreme Court had been turned down, Nov. 2.

He was convicted in January with Charles L. Periello, also a Boston lawyer and given a two-year house of correction sentence by Judge Thomas J. Hammond. A third lawyer, Nathan Shapiro, was acquitted by the jury.

Mr. Aronson and two other attorneys had been charged by indictment with larceny from Probate Court estates by representing themselves as counsel for heirs which the State alleged were fictitious, and with conspiracy. Mr. Aronson specifically received a one-year sentence on a charge of theft of $713 from a bank deposit and another year for conspiracy.

Buyer's Chance At Connaught's Silver Monday

Glistening antique silver and lustrous pewter once belonging to the royal family of England will soon find new owners in Boston, as many rare objects from the estate of the Duke of Connaught, and from the collection of other titled personages, goes on sale Monday in Filene's Gift Shop.

The shipment, valued at many thousands of dollars, came safely through the submarine infested Atlantic and was unloaded here two weeks ago. A similar cargo purchased by Filene's in England last year was not as fortunate, and went down with a torpedoed ship.

The many beautiful pieces from the collection of the Duke of Connaught, which includes a number of Indian vases and Dresden porcelains, were purchased by Filene's English agent at an auction sale at Bagshot Park, Surrey, the Duke's county home and the country seat of kings for centuries.

The Duke was the youngest son of Queen Victoria and great uncle of the present King of England.

The sale will include some lovely old English Staffordshire figurines, old Sheffield plate, and pewter dating from 1658 to 1826.

Visitors at the sale will be interested in the old English naval mess bowls, such as were used on old wooden battleships in the reign of George III, the massive Guild Cup, made in 1659, the Victorian candlesticks with the Queen's head hall mark, silver soup and dessert spoon, ink wells, and many small pieces of beautiful design and reasonable price.

The collection will be open to visitors and buyers at the Gift Shop on the opening of the store Monday, at 1 p. m.

High School Boys Are to Help Clear Streets of Snow

High school boys will help clear Boston streets of snow, working as $5-a-day city employees this winter, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has disclosed.

Because of the war's drain on regular city snow removal forces, blizzards might find the city in need of such extra help, the Mayor said. This was the second emergency task assigned Boston schoolboys, the first being mail delivery work during the Christmas holiday.

Only boys who weigh at least 125 pounds and are considered fit will be given the jobs, which will last eight hours a day, he added. The shovelers will be marked "present" at school while working for the city, Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould ruled.

In the past, hundreds of men have been employed each year when the snow falls have been so heavy that plows and regular shoveling forces have been unable to clear the streets promptly.

Two Women Have Held High Connecticut Posts

Perusal of Connecticut records shows that Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse, Democratic Secretary of State who failed to gain re-election on Nov. 3, was not the first woman to hold high public office in that State, as Connecticut election reports originally stated.

Mrs. Sara B. Crawford, Republican, who served as Secretary of State in 1939 and 1940 and who lost to Mrs. Woodhouse in the November, 1940, election, was the first woman to hold high public office in the Nutmeg State.

Lecture by De Seversky In Symphony Hall Delayed

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, Russian-born aeronautical designer and writer, who was originally scheduled to speak in Symphony Hall Sunday, Nov. 15, will be heard at a later date, it is announced by the Aeronautical Association of Boston.

Motion picture commitments—Mr. de Seversky is working with Walt Disney on a film version of his book, "Victory Through Air Power"—caused the cancellation of the talk.

Broadcasting Proves Big Aid To Pupils of Agassiz School

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Small wonder the pupils at Agassiz School, Jamaica Plain, fairly bubble over with enthusiasm these days.

They're on the air!

Each one has had an opportunity to go before a microphone and broadcast. And were their parents thrilled to hear the clearly enunciated tones of the youngsters as they discussed current events in India, drilled in arithmetic, or competed in a spelling contest!

Designed primarily for broadcasting lessons from room to room, the radio outfit, recently provided by the Home and School Association, marks another forward step in education. For the mobile outfit not only may be moved from room to room throughout the school, but is now serving in five other school buildings in the Agassiz District of Jamaica Plain.

And, right now, when schools are being drafted to teach contemporary problems and to act as centers for rationing, civilian defense, and war information, in addition to carrying on the regular curricula, the radio has meant great economy in time. Information on any subject is speedily imparted by means of the loud speakers.

Many Purposes

But, in the regular school work, the radio is serving many purposes. To illustrate, each class within a grade recently prepared a lesson on India. All groups concerned then formulated questions based on the broadcast. The next lesson was a radio quiz, using these questions.

The material for the broadcast was gathered from newspapers, books, and magazines. Additional information was obtained at the near-by Children's Museum, where the pupils were permitted to see and handle unusual exhibits from India.

A complete cycle of modern education may be seen by following the course of the children through the various phases: 1, The assembling of material obtained by research under the direction of the teachers in the various classrooms; 2, The broadcasting of this information; 3, The receiving of the broadcast by pupils in other rooms; 4, The further clarifying of ideas through the study of the Museum exhibits; 5, The informal discussion in the home of current events related to India; and, 6, The testing for essential facts in the respective classrooms.

In their homes, the children have heard that India stands at the crossroads between the East and West; that India watches the war come closer; that India rejects England's terms; that Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek visit India; that India accepts the resignation of Gandhi; and that the Congress Party wants Nehru—all facts gained from newspaper reading.

Study About India

Of course, we have to study about India, the youngsters reason. Why should American newspapers and magazines be printing such information if these facts weren't read and discussed by wiser people than we are, they ask.

And so, they started their study of India. Soon, they were fully prepared for their first broadcast—a broadcast to which their parents were invited. Here, indeed, was a special treat.

Many questions had been asked—and answered. Is our material organized? We'll organize it. Do we speak well? We'll practice so that every word will come out clear from the loud speakers. Will the audience be able to follow our outline? We'll write our questions on the blackboard, and so they will know the location of the places we mention, we'll have a child on the platform pointing to them on a map. Will they really understand names which are not familiar to them? We'll have another child writing unfamiliar names on the board.

And, finally, how will we know whether or not our audience really is learning through our instructive broadcast? We'll have questions for them to answer after the broadcast.

The plan worked well. What fun it was to participate in such broadcasts, with the young announcers and the teachers out of sight in another room. Prepared questions were placed in a box. At the microphone, each pupil drew a question. The teacher read the question and the pupil tried to answer it.

Today, the center of interest is Africa. Therefore, Agassiz School's next broadcast will be an exchange of information as the result of each class within a grade working out one particular problem in connection with this very interesting Continent.

Are the children being educated? Well, someone has said that: "Education is one of those umbrella words that casts a wide or a narrow shadow depending upon whether you keep it open or closed." With its new portable radio outfit, education is now even more widely opened to all in the Agassiz District

Lowell Man Gets Defense-Rent Post

Sherburne N. Marshall, official of a Lowell ordnance plant and a former insurance broker, has been appointed director of the Manchester, N. H., defense-rental area, it is announced by Edgar J. Driscoll, N. E. Regional OPA Rent Executive.

Mr. Marshall will administer the federal rent control regulation in the Manchester area, which includes all of Hillsborough County. The regulation, rolling back or stabilizing rents for all living quarters as of March 1, 1942, has been in effect in that area since Nov. 1.

Cousens Latest WalthamCandidate

Representative G. Chauncey Cousens (R) of Waltham, who was elected to a third term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Nov. 3, today is the latest announced candidate for the post of Mayor of Waltham to succeed the late Arthur A. Hansen.

Candidates who previously had entered the race include John F. Devane President of the Waltham City Council and Acting Mayor, and Henry A. Turner, Commander of the Waltham Post of the American Legion and former member of the Waltham City Council. A special primary is scheduled for Dec. 29 and a special election for Jan. 19.

Wellesley Students Active as Volunteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—In answer to the urgent need for social service work and the definite personnel reduction in many agencies, caused by the war, students of Wellesley College, under the sponsorship of the Christian Association and the college Forum, have organized a Social Action Committee to handle and encourage off-campus volunteer work.

The committee acts as a "clearing house" for information about work to be done, and organizes and directs the activities of its many student members.

In co-ordinating all off-campus volunteer work under one committee, it is the hope of the Wellesley College Christian Association and the Forum to make the one afternoon a week which each student donates more of a campus activity than it has been in the past. Girls are encouraged to work together in groups, attendance is recorded, and meetings are held to discuss the work of the different groups of volunteers.

The Social Action Committee has been sub-divided into smaller groups centered on nuclei of two girls chosen from each class. These inner committees are each responsible for the workers in their specific fields. For instance, one division of 30 girls works in co-operation with the Boys' Work Division of the M. I. T. Christian Association in Boston Settlement Houses.

At the Elizabeth Peabody House, Lincoln House, Bunker Hill Girls' Club, the Cambridge Community Center, the North and South End Boys' Clubs, Ellis Memorial, Little House, and the Children's Aid Association, Wellesley students conduct groups of children from 6 to 16 in classes of dramatics, arts and crafts, and cooking. Each week they plan a program within a particular field of interest.

Another sub-committee of the Social Action Committee, aiding the Volunteer Service Bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, has placed a group of about 15 girls in two Boston hospitals.

Still a third division of students has volunteered for work in local social agencies. A group of 25 give their time as assistant leaders and helpers in the Girl Scout troops of Newton. Ten girls help in the Rebecca Pomroy House in Newton, the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Watertown, and the West Newton Community Center, while a fourth group of five seniors goes over to the Framingham Reformatory for Women. There, one evening a week, three seniors direct a dramatic class, which at present is producing "Stage Door."

Another student conducts a knitting class, while still another leads a very successful poetry class. The reformatory students are not only interested in reading other poetry, but enjoy writing it themselves. The class is larger than can be taken care of.

The Wellesley College student volunteers are finding the work interesting and valuable, not only because of the actual results of their efforts, but also because of the experience it has given them. Here they have been able to put into practical application some of the theories they have learned in social science classes, and they have broadened their sympathetic understanding.

One student wrote that after her volunteer work last year that her biggest thrill was finding a child who "said she wanted to study 'real hard' so she could get a scholarship, and maybe some day she could go to college, too!"

Doyle Elected A. F. of L. Leader

William J. Doyle, a vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor since 1936, was elected president of the State organization by its Executive Council, it was announced yesterday. He succeeds Nicholas P. Morrissey, who is now in the Army as a captain.

Mr. Doyle is financial secretary and business manager of Electrical Workers Union, A. F. of L., No. 103, Boston, of which he has been a member for 30 years. He is also a member of the legislative committee of the State's Building and Construction Trades Council. Mr. Doyle will serve until the next convention, in August.

Two new vice-presidents of the State federation were chosen: Oscar Pratt, carpenters union No. 624, Brockton, and John J. Del Monte, teamsters union No. 379, Boston.

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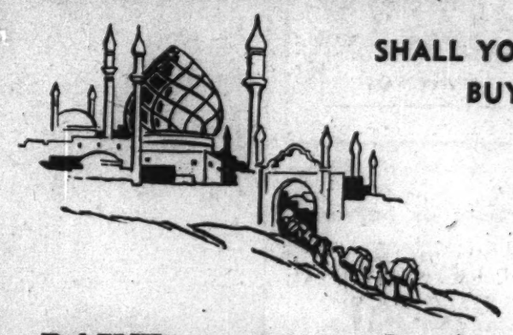

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Hitler Rushes Aid to Tunis—French Battle Axis in Capital

Continued from Page 1

strategic centers of the French Protectorate.

Military developments were piling up swiftly in the Mediterranean theater.

Evidently referring to the vanguard of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's British-American force, Reuters announced in a Tangier dispatch that British troops had moved into Tunisia from Algeria.

This Allied drive to the east was coupled tactically with a continued westward advance into Libya by the British Eighth Army on the trail of the fleeing remnants of General Field Marshal Rommel's Africa corps.

Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery told the Eighth Army in an order of the day that "our leading troops are now in Libya ready to begin" the mop-up after the destruction of 12 of Marshal Rommel's divisions and capture of 30,000 prisoners, including nine generals.

"On with the task," he charged, "and good hunting to you all."

General Montgomery's figures indicated an appreciable rise in Axis casualties since Prime Minister Churchill announced Wednesday that the German-Italian slain, wounded, and captured totaled 59,000.

Many Axis Planes Downed Over Africa

A Cairo communiqué said the Eighth Army had cleared Marshal Rommel's forces from eastern Libya as far as El Gazala, 40 miles west of Tobruk, while Allied fighter planes were shooting down seven Axis aircraft out of a formation of about 60 speeding northward toward Sicily.

In addition to the seven Sicily-bound planes shot down, about six others were badly damaged.

On Thursday, British fighters shot down six large Italian troop-carrying planes filled with German troops, "flying north, probably from Tunisia," it was announced. The long-range fighters apparently were operating from British bases on Malta.

The communiqué disclosed that he Tunis airdrome, where the Germans last were reported in control, was heavily bombed and machine-gunned Thursday night. It was the third attack on the field. Planes, gasoline supplies, workshops, and hangars were destroyed.

A report from Allied headquarters in the Mediterranean that the Germans had landed light tanks by air in Tunisia indicated that Axis forces there were being reinforced rather than withdrawn.

It was regarded as probable that the Axis planes intercepted on the way to Sicily were returning north to pick up more troops and equipment, since the communiqué did not mention that they carried troops.

From Allied headquarters in western North Africa came word that American light tanks, the General Stewards, had proved formidable weapons and had born the brunt of the fighting in capturing the naval base at Oran.

One armored force equipped with 13-ton tanks and commanded by Lieut. Col. John Watters, a son-in-law of Maj. Gen. George S. Paatton, fought its way from a beachhead near Arzeu 35 miles to Tafaroui airdrome, capturing the field in four hours.

"The performance of these tanks was perfect," the officer said. "They beat off both air and ground attacks."

North African Exploit Wins Clark Promotion

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 14

The Senate yesterday confirmed the promotion of Maj. Gen. Mark Wayne Clark to the grade of Lieutenant General in recognition of his daring submarine voyage to French North Africa, where he laid the groundwork for the successful American occupation.

Big Naval Conflict Reported Off Algiers

The news that a big naval battle was in progress off Algiers was contained in a Reuter's dispatch quoting the Vichy Radio.

The announcer quoted a dispatch from La Linea, Spain, on the Gibraltar border, as saying that confirmation of the report of the battle was seen in the departure of British naval and air units from Gibraltar.

This dispatch gave no further details and did not say where the Vichy report of the battle originated.

A German broadcast claimed that Nazi U-boats sank two more transports and a tanker totaling 20,000 tons and a destroyer off Algiers.

The foundering of a British cruiser damaged Nov. 11 off Algiers, and a British destroyer damaged Nov. 10 has now been ascertained, the German added.

Genoa Hit Again:

Buildings Set Afire By RAF Bombers

The British Air Ministry announced that home-based Royal Air Force bombers had started many large fires in their raid on Genoa last night.

Every plane returned from the hazardous, 1500-mile round trip, which involved two crossings of the Alps.

"The weather over the target was good and many large fires were started," the Air Ministry said.

It was the second blow in a week at Genoa, Liguiran sea coast city 750 miles from England. The RAF smashed at Genoa in successive raids Friday and Saturday of last week to cripple the warehouses and transportation facilities serving the German-Italian desert troops of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

French Fleet:

Anchored at Toulon, Future in Doubt

Dispatches from both London and Vichy indicated the German Luftwaffe was continuing to keep a close watch over the French fleet, riding at anchor in Toulon harbor, lest it make a break for the open Mediterranean.

The Germans went ahead with their swift occupation of Southern France but stayed pointedly away from the immediate area of Toulon. There was little doubt among naval men, however, that Nazi bombers would attack the instant it became apparent the powerful flotilla of 62 ships meant to join the Allied side.

Fighting French headquarters in London said it had no information whether the fleet had picked its side, but pointed out that its commanding officer, Admiral de la Bord, was believed to be loyal to Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, who ordered the ships to remain in port.

The mystery was tied in another knot Friday night when the Vichy Radio broadcast that Gen. Auguste Nogues, erstwhile Vichy commander in Morocco, had placed himself under orders of Admiral Darlan, who has asked the Fleet to come over to the Allies, and that both regarded themselves as fulfilling the mandate of the Marshal.

This may have been, in part, to put pressure on Admiral de la Bord to order his ships out of Axis reach and assure him that such a decision would keep the faith with Marshal Pétain.

By a Staff Artist

Jaws of Pincers Close In on Tunisia

Latest developments in Mediterranean war theater with black arrows showing progress of westward and eastward advancing Allied armies.

Stalingrad:

Germans Gain Ground In Factory District

German troops gained ground in the factory district of northern Stalingrad Friday in their newly launched drive to capture the city, a Soviet communiqué said. But it declared the advance was "insignificant" and that Russian troops were fighting desperately to regain their original positions.

Further enemy attacks in the factory district were thrown back, the Russians said. Some 900 Germans were killed and eight tanks were smashed in the unsuccessful German assaults, it was reported.

Russian counterattacks in the Nalchik area of the Caucasus, where a German drive toward the Georgian military highway over the Caucasus Mountains has been blunted, continued and several German positions were taken, the Russians declared.

Northeast of Tuapse, Black Sea naval station, the Russians reported they advanced somewhat and, in one sector, routed an enemy infantry company and captured some war material and staff documents.

Earlier Russian dispatches said that intense cold had settled over the long front and that German drives were on a much reduced scale.

The Volga was reported choked with ice and the temperature was said to be falling.

South Pacific:

Japanese Ships Hit, 30 Planes Destroyed

Japanese losses in combined Allied land, sea and air operations in the Pacific in the past few days are listed in Washington advices as follows:

Two light cruisers and a transport damaged; 30 planes and 30 large landing boats destroyed; a number of shore batteries silenced; well over 500 officers and men killed.

Roaring down to an altitude of 1,000 feet, heavy bombers bombed the two light cruisers and set the 8,000-ton transport ablaze in a new attack on the Buin-Faisi area in the northern Solomons. A day earlier, the Allied High Command reported, bombers had struck at four troop-laden transports in the same area off Bougainville Island.

The bombers also scored a near miss on a Japanese destroyer, and before they returned safely to their base blew holes in the runways of the enemy's Kahili airdrome.

Moving in to support ground troops on Guadalcanal the United States cruiser San Francisco and destroyer Buchanan turned heavy guns on Japanese troops east of Henderson Airfield.

While they were pouring shells ashore, the Japanese attacked by air seeking to halt the bombardment. But 28 Grumman Wildcats climbed up to repel the attack and shot down 16 bombers and five Zero fighters. Antiaircraft gunners aboard the ships got another nine, permitting only one of the 21 enemy planes to escape.

One of the flaming enemy ships, however, crashed on the deck of the San Francisco, causing slight damage to the cruiser and the loss of 30 men. The Buchanan also failed to come through the battle unscathed. A five-inch shell from a Japanese shore battery hit the destroyer and killed five men. Damage to the ship was slight.

An unspecified number of other ships participated in the bombardment which, the Navy reported in a communiqué, knocked out several Japanese artillery emplacements; started large fires near enemy positions, and destroyed 30 of 75 landing boats concentrated at Tassafaronga, about 12 miles west of the American base at Henderson Field.

Naval Victory Claimed by Tokyo

The Japanese, in an unconfirmed announcement, said two Japanese destroyers had been sunk and a battleship damaged in a still continuing battle off Guadalcanal in which Allied losses were 6 cruisers and a destroyer sunk and 2 cruisers and 3 destroyers heavily damaged.

The Japanese also listed 3 Allied transports as set afire and 19 planes shot down and said more than 10 of their own aircraft were missing.

Powerful Japanese air and naval forces launched the attack Thursday, Imperial Headquarters said, and by night had penetrated deep into the Allied naval lines and "destroyed more than half of the entire nemy naval craft and transports there."

Meanwhile in New Guinea, Australian ground forces, leaving following units to count the 700 or 800 Japanese who were slain at Oivi and Corari, advanced 2½ miles to envelop another enemy position near Ilinow.

Latest reports from the battle-front said the Australians had completely surrounded this pocket of resistance only three miles from Wairopi, where the Kumasi River and other natural obstacles provide the Japanese with the possible opportunity to make a last strong stand south of their Buna beachhead.

U. S. Fliers Saved:

3 Rescued by Chinese After Hong Kong Raid

Rescued by Chinese Guerrillas, two crew members of the only United States bomber lost in the big daylight raid on Hong Kong Oct. 25 and a fighter pilot forced down in combat have returned to duty with the United States China Air Task Force.

The bomber officers are Lieut. Joseph Cunningham of Elkins W. Va., Bombardier; and Lieut. Nicholas Marich of Colma, Calif., co-pilot.

Narrowly escaping capture when their disabled plane landed in a rice paddy 15 miles from Kowloon, they reached their home base yesterday.

Listed as missing in action are four other crewmen of the bomber, which had shot down two Japanese attackers.

Fighter Pilot Lieut. Morton Sher of Greenville, S. C., came back from a triumphal tour of Chinese mountain towns where he was welcomed by friendly thousands after destroying another of the 15 or more planes lost by the Japanese that day over Hong Kong.

After their plane had been badly damaged, Lieutenant Marich said, "the pilot gave orders to bail out, but only the two gunners in the rear succeeded.

"They dropped into the water near the shore. We were later told by the Chinese that they were picked up by fishermen.

"Reaching a water-covered rice paddy about 15 miles from Kowloon, the pilot made a belly landing, Lieutenant Marich added. "No one was hurt."

The pilot, however, was wounded in the foot by a strafing plane.

Villagers Feared Japanese Retaliation

"We assisted the pilot to a near-by village, where we obtained Chinese clothes and dressed the wound, Lieutenant Marich said. "The village apparently either was Japanese-controlled or the inhabitants feared retaliation for aiding us.

"An English-speaking woman we took to be Japanese told us to await the arrival of Japanese officials and be interned. As soon as she left, we picked up the pilot and sneaked away.

"That night men came beating the bushes for us. We heard rifle shots. The pilot and the navigator crawled away from us. In the darkness we were unable to locate them and never saw them again.

"With the searchers getting closer, Cunningham and I made a break for it. We ran a long time—traveled all night.

"The second night we got directions mixed. We walked eastward right through a small Japanese camp without knowing it. We discovered the danger when a Japanese truck started near us.

"We crept away and traveled all night. The next morning a villager gave us rice cakes, our first food in three das. By signs he indicated the Japanese were close by and gave us directions.

"In late afternoon we met a Chinese guerrilla way up in the hills. He recognized our insignia and took us to a village, where the Chinese received us and made us comfortable.

"They arranged the start of our trip back to our base. It took 16 days, walking, by sedan chair, houseboat, and bicycle. The Chinese saved us and were wonderful."

U-Boat Routed:

Costan Rican Patrol Fires on Submarine

The German submarine which Costa Rican Coast Guards succeeded in driving off approached the Costa Rican shore with the apparent intention of landing men to forage for provisions or engage in sabotage.

The submarine was said to have opened fire with deck guns when spotted close inland at an unspecified point along the Atlantic Coast, but the craft sheered off and submerged when the fire was returned from the shore.

Two members of the submarine crew and a Costa Rican Coast Guardsmen were reported wounded in the exchange.

Costa Rica, bordering Panama on the north, was the first American nation to declare war on the Axis after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, acting even before the United States.

Brazil in Action?

Troops Are Reported In French Guiana

The German-controlled Paris Radio reported that Brazilian troops had entered French Guiana but failed to give the source of the report. There was no confirmation of the Paris report from other sources. Though Brazil is at war with Germany and Italy it has not broken relations with Vichy.

Rommel's Run Portrayed By Nazis as 'Strategic'

Continued from Page 1

agreements and are faithful to their moral and material obligations."

A "Warning" to Others

Simultaneously, however, the Giornale D'Italia did point out: "For Italy it is most important that French North Africa should not fraternize with Allied troops."

The United States action, the Frankfurter Zeitung editorial of Nov. 10 declared was a warning to other countries: "As one might have expected of Churchill and Roosevelt the plan has been undertaken regardless of the rights of third peoples."

If one were ignorant of present-day German reactions to events one would be amazed that such words could be written just when German armies were marching into Unoccupied France.

But there is little question but that most Germans will justify that as good strategy and support their rulers. For its has always been the Third Reich's indisputable right to determine itself what law and morality are in practice.

Troops "Merely in Transit"

To French and German people the Goebbels propaganda is saying: "German troops in France are not to be considered as an Army of Occupation. They are merely in transit to the frontline trenches of Europe."

"By protecting France we protect Europe from the western democracies," says Der Angriff, and another paper says that all Frenchmen should be thankful that the famous historical places in Southern France will be saved from the ravages of war.

It is significant that Germany should continue the policy of acting as the savior of Europe and European unity which has long ago ceased to have an effect with the oppressed peoples.

In view of these events Hitler's Munich speech takes a very far-back place. In fact, it is clear that he was much affected by recent developments.

Change in Short Time

His speech was much a repetition of what he has said many times during the past months, and even the Germans could have been little influenced by his remarks, though they probably were amazed to hear a man who but recently was promising them the end of the war and great triumphs talking about fighting to a finish and not running away like Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Hitler carefully hedged on North African events. As for Stalingrad he audaciously declared that "there time was of no account"—not a happy remark to Germans who were looking toward another winter in Russia with serious doubtings.

Unless they have enough to worry about in West Europe or because of food and transport conditions at home most Germans must have been amazed that Stalingrad has been allowed to fade from the picture of the principal war events.

Transocean, the German press agency for overseas propaganda, has now declared that the fight for Stalingrad is regarded in military circles as ended, though there is hardly a prominent mention of this fact within the German press itself.

All the consolation Germans can get out of recent Goebbels propaganda is that Germany's new fortifications in West Europe are more impregnable than the original West Wall and cannot be overcome.

In this Dr. Goebbels understands his own people. He knows that their belief in the invincibility of German arms will be shattered only when Germany is defeated on the Continent of Europe.

Africa Convoys Didn't Lose a Man

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said yesterday that troop convoys to North Africa under the command of Rear Admiral H. K. Hewitt "reached their destination without the loss of a single man en route."

The Navy Secretary also disclosed plans for increasing naval personnel to 2,000,000 men by mid-1944, when he told a graduating class of naval aviation technicians at Navy Pier.

"Today there are 1,000,000 men who have taken the same oath. A year and a half hence, there will be 2,000,000 men like you."

Describing the perfect convoy record, Mr. Knox said:

"The men of the Navy have written history that will never die. Where in the written history of all the navies of the world is there a story of a comparable expedition as that of the flotilla that last week went across 2,000 miles of water and landed its men without loss and right on time?"

U. S. Speeds War Resources In Series of Broad Orders

Continued from Page 1

physically fit—cannot be classified immediately.

Postwar Education — Coincident with his signing of the new draft bill, the President announced that extensive plans are under way to afford the demobilized soldiers who were forced to break off their schooling fuller educational opportunities. He said:

"The civilian careers of these men will be interrupted, as have the careers of most of their seniors. Large numbers about to enter the armed services will come from schools and colleges. The vocational and technical training which the armed services now offer to many will stand them in good stead.

"I am causing a study to be made by a committee of educators, under the auspices of the War and Navy Departments, for the taking of steps to enable the young men whose education has been interrupted to resume their schooling and afford equal opportunity for the training and education of other young men of ability after their service in the armed services has come to an end.

"Some useful action along this line was improvised at the end of the last war. This time we are planning in advance."

Specialized Training—The White House also announced that in the near future a program would be put into effect providing for the utilization during the war of the facilities of certain colleges and universities for the training of a limited number of men of the armed forces for highly specialized duties.

"These men," Mr. Roosevelt said, "will be selected solely on the basis of their ability and without regard to whether or not they are now in college or whether they could otherwise afford to go to college."

Lend-Lease for Africa—Lend-lease aid is going to new allies. In a significant move calculated to add new forces to the cause of the United Nations, the United States is ordering munitions, food and clothing available to the people of French North Africa and the same assistance is promised to any other territory ready to take up the battle against the Axis.

The President ordered Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, to make these supplies available as soon as possible and declared, according to White House Secretary Stephen Early, that "no one will go hungry or without other means of livelihood in any territory occupied by the United Nations, if it is humanly within our power to make the necessary supplies available to them. Weapons also will be supplied to the peoples of these territories to hasten the defeat of our common enemies."

In North Africa Mr. Early explained, the supplies would be distributed through Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commander of United States forces there, and through the State Department.

"Arms will also be supplied to the armies, navies, air forces and citizens of these areas to carry on the fight against our common enemies," Mr. Early said.

Mr. Early put it frankly that the move could be interpreted as a disposition on the part of the Government to equip "peoples' armies" in occupied territories to lend their weight to the fight against the Axis.

Byrnes Asks New Steps

James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, announced a series of far-reaching directives designed to bring about a more co-ordinated planning of the civilian economy for the duration.

Specifically, he asked the War Production Board to institute "a vigorous program" toward simplification and standardization of production and distribution and to determine "bedrock" civilian needs.

Mr. Byrnes emphasized that he was acting to speed the development of a "positive program that will guarantee our people the basic living essentials that they must have at prices they can pay.

The Byrnes proposal embodied a suggestion that production be concentrated "wherever necessary and advantageous" in few lines "of standard quality, design and price," and that varieties, styles, models, decoration, fancy packaging and other unnecessary costs be reduced or eliminated.

The Economic Stabilization Director also lifted the ceiling on farm wages pending a study by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard of the relationship of farm wages to farm production and farm prices.

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'Food Crimes' in Germany Rise Despite Penalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 14—So-called "food crimes" are on the increase in Germany. As was the case toward the end of the last war, small game, such as chickens and rabbits, is not safe from thieves. Throughout the Reich local gardeners' clubs now appoint guards to watch coops and gardens and the capital penalty is being meted out in large volume.

In Hamburg eight railway officials were sentenced to execution for stealing food from freight cars and an agricultural worker was given the capital penalty for stealing chickens.

Recently there has been frequent mention in the German press concerning clerks in seed stores and railway officials who have been stealing seed intended for next year's planting for food despite the fact that some seed is treated with a poisonous chemical.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt tells of the case of a man who helped a German in Norway to get food out of Norway, promising to deliver it to friends in Germany but neglecting to do so. A German court condemned him to one year and six months in prison for not delivering the food to the Germans. But nothing was said about the fact that food was taken out of Norway illegally.

Community Kitchens

Organizational difficulties appear to be the chief cause of localized food shortages in Germany. Dr. Robert Ley's Labor Front is training 5,000 cooks for further extension of mass community kitchens and many housewives are now getting food from army kitchens. The West Deutscher Beobachter criticises the habit of women standing for hours before a meat shop as a "mere female sport" for getting the best pieces but not at all justified by the food situation.

Cases in which housewives accuse butchers of harboring secret antipathy for some of their customers are thrown out of court with a warning to both sides to exercise more politeness and patience.

Wild rumors are frequently spread concerning the food situation, one such report in Hamburg stating that rabbits, chickens and other small game would be rationed, caused a widespread massacre of small animals.

Food Taken on Trains

People have been warned not to send berries, mushrooms and other perishable foods by freight, including express, due to delays caused by British bombings of railroad stations.

Many persons travel in trains themselves with food shipments held in their hands due to fear of delay or perhaps robbery by railway officials, though trips for this purpose alone are strictly forbidden.

Storekeepers are forbidden to force customers to buy vegetables which are less in demand along with those in greater demand.

Germans are placing more hopes in the Ukraine than ever and have been led to believe by their leaders that the Ukraine is the golden pot at the end of the rainbow. Failure of Ukraine to solve the food problem would be a tragic disappointment to the German public. Berliners recently welcomed a train with 50 cars bringing butter, cumumbers, tomatoes, eggs, potatoes, apples, beets, cabbages, onions and dried pears from the Ukraine with music, and patriotic speeches.

According to the German press trains from the Ukraine are now arriving daily though not in large numbers. Mass production of a new type of wartime locomotive is due to begin soon. It is to be built especially for difficult transportation from Russia. A new type of freight car also is scheduled to be built.

Farming in the Ukraine

Considerable agricultural machinery is now being shipped eastward by the Germans for spring farming in the Ukraine.

A recent increase in meat and bread rations, which does not become effective in all cases, only partially makes up for the lowering of rations last spring. Piggeries get feed tickets for each pig they deliver.

Countless classifications for flour confuse bakers and housewives. For example, zwieback cookies and cake can only be made of wheat flour type 1,050; a mixture of 45 per cent rough ground rye or wheat flour (or mixture of both) with 55 per cent bread flour type 2,800; or 45 per cent rye flour type 1,790 and 55 per cent bread flour of type 2,800.

"One third bread" used in most regions consists of 45 per cent rye flour, 52 per cent bread flour type 2,800 (wheat with a mixture of barley) and 3 per cent potato flour.

Things Chinese Popular in India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—China and all things Chinese—including portraits of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese food delicacies—are enjoying a new popularity in India, the Chinese News Service reports. Natives as well as American and British troops are eager to find out all they can about the big United Nations ally in Asia.

Every photographic shop in India's capital gives prominent display to framed pictures of the Generalissimo and his wife, taken during their visit in early 1942, and there are more establishments serving Chinese food—or reasonable facsimiles thereof—in any large Indian city today than there were in all India a year ago, the news agency adds.

Some six-foot United States soldiers have inquired earnestly as to the veracity of the oft-made statement that a Chinese soldier could "fight on a bowl of rice a day," but among the Indian people the interest in China generally takes the form of discussion of serious issues, such as the matter of co-operation in the war effort or collaboration toward a free Asia, the news bureau said.

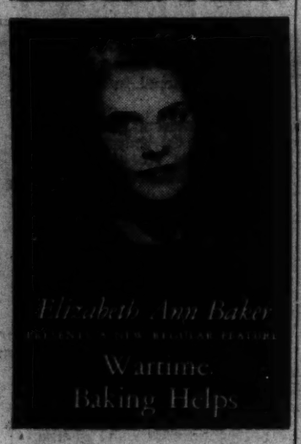
Non-Oil Burners Must Keep Heat Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—A warning to property owners that the city's action in lowering the minimum required temperature in buildings heated by oil to 65 degrees does not apply to apartments and office buildings using other fuel was issued by the city department of health here today. All non-oil burning buildings must abide by Section 225 of the sanitary code, which fixes a minimum temperature of 68 degrees in residential structures whenever the outside temperature falls below 55 degrees. This minimum must be maintained between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p .m.

The health department ruling implements the statement of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia recently that building owners must comply with the law as to heat and other service and not take advantage of war conditions to save money.

In business buildings not heated by oil, the same 68-degree minimum holds, applicable during the normal working hours for any particular building when the outside temperature drops below 50 degrees.



Even though it's a simple Thanksgiving celebration, share it! Invite some Servicemen in for dinner. They'll go back to camp a lot less homesick after having stuffed themselves with turkey and sat around your fireplace munching apples and singing old favorite songs!

Pumpkin pie . . . mince pie . . . what would Thanksgiving dinner be without them? This year we'll have perhaps just *one* pie instead of the array that used to decorate the table. Or, if the family just can't make up its mind which kind to choose — bake a *small* one of each!

The light and flaky piecrust you dream about can be achieved with Rumford Baking Powder! And — economy tip!—when you use Rumford you can use less shortening. Try this recipe for your Thanksgiving pastry:

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Ice water

Sift together flour, Rumford Baking Powder, and salt. Work in shortening, mix to a dough with the water and roll out once on a lightly floured board. If possible, chill before using. Makes one double-crust 9-inch pie, or two single-crust pies, or nine tartlet shells.

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Canada Broadens Outlook on Its World Relations

Appointment of four new envoys marks fresh era in dealings with other countries.

Move indicates Dominion will undertake share in responsibilities of post-war world.

By Eaton Maxwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 14 — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's recent announcement of the appointment of four Canadian diplomatic representatives—three Ministers, to Russia, China and Chile, and a High Commissioner to Australia—is considered here to mark a new phase in the administration of Canada's external relations.

Observers are pointing to the fact that Canada now has diplomatic representatives nominated or actively operating, in all the important capitals of the non-Axis world. Already Canadian Ministers function in Washington, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro while within the British Commonwealth of Nations itself, Canada is represented by High Commissioners in London, Canberra, Cape Town, Dublin and Wellington.

Moreover, it now can be reported that plans are under way to extend Canadian representation to several of the Latin-American republics, as well as to Mexico, and it is anticipated that Newfoundland may send an Agent-General to Canada shortly. The chief problem for the Prime Minister—in whose hands these appointments rest, in his capacity as Minister of External Affairs, has been the dearth of suitable appointees.

Personnel Problem

Now doubt this problem explains the great length of time that has elapsed in nominating representatives to Moscow, Chungking and Santiago.

It has been more than a year since the Canadian people were told that diplomatic representatives would be exchanged with these three important nations, and while the Russians and the Chinese, as well as the Chileans, were able to appoint their missions within a reasonable time after the announcement, in Canada the nominations were delayed by the problem of personnel, accentuated by Prime Minister King's reserve in his approach to these matters.

It is generally admitted, however, that the quality of Canada's three new Ministers meets the severe test that must be applied to anyone appointed to deal with the delicate and complex political and diplomatic situations inherent in the work to be done in these capitals.

The appointment of L. Dana Wilgress to Moscow was a "natural." Mr. Wilgress, as Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, perhaps is one of the most popular and able public servants in recent Canadian political history. He "grew up" with the Department of Trade and Commerce, into which he entered after his graduation from McGill University 28 years ago. As a young civil servant he was sent to Russia in 1916 as a part of a Canadian Economic Mission to Siberia.

Experience in Russia

From 1916 to 1919 Mr. Wilgress lived and worked in Omsk and later in Vladivostok. In 1921 he returned to Russia and saw the introduction of Lenin's New Economic Policy. He returned again in 1923, just as the Revolution was emerging from its great periods of chaos and scarcity into a semblance of order and a very modest "plenty." And then in 1936 he again returned to Russia, where he carefully scrutinized the operations and the effects of the two five-year plans.

In the course of his Russian travels — as almost the only Canadian official with a more or less continuous record of contacts with Czarist and Soviet Russia—Mr. Wilgress acquired a knowledge of the language, a deep appreciation for the character of the Russian people, an unerstanding of the aims of the Revolution, and a sense of the importance of the Soviet in world politics.

There is some misgiving, nevertheless, in informed circles here, about Mr. Wilgress' departure. As Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce he was one of the more influential policy-makers in Ottawa, and sat on many important war agencies such as the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the Canadian Shipping Board, and the Economic Advisory Committee to the Cabinet. His loss will be keenly felt in all of these "policy" circles.

Odlum's Qualifications

In the case of the appointment to Chungking of Maj. Gen. Victor W. Odlum, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., the Canadian Government was faced with very special difficulties and these now seem to have found an effective solution in General Odlum's nomination. General Odlum was a successful businessman in Canada before the last war and became a brigadier in 1918 at the age of thirty-five. In between wars General Odlum achieved considerable success as a newspaper publisher in Vancouver, maintaining at all times, however, a professional interest in military affairs.

An earnest believer in the British Commonwealth of Nations the general had been preaching, since the last war, that the German menace had not been laid to rest and thus he was one of the few Canadian voices that spoke with realism in the uncertain days of the "great armistice" between the First and Second World Wars.

At the outbreak of the present war, General Odlum was put in command of Canada's Second Division. He was considered to be one of Canada's ablest military figures and his removal from this command, in 1941, when he was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to Australia, evoked a good deal of political gossip. It is still believed in many quarters that while Canada's diplomatic service may have acquired an able, incisive and direct-spoken recruit, its military leadership ha slost one of its most serious and progressive students.

In Chungking it is believed that General Odlum should find a great opportunity to employ his Australian experience, his awareness of the problems of the Far East, and his military appreciation of the role of the Chinese in the United Nations war, all to the good purpose of interpreting Chinese policy to Canada and to North America, as well as stimulating North American military aid to China, combined with a re-examination of the delicate, but profoundly important question of "East-West" relations in the postwar era.

To Santiago, Canada is sending a distinguished Canadian lawyer, Warwick F. Chipman, K.C., D.C.L. Mr. Chipman is a Quebec leader of the bar, Professor of Civil Law at McGill University, and student of international affairs.

A man of literary and oratorical gifts, Mr. Chipman has published several volumes of verses, articles on political and international events, and his work as Chairman of the Executive of the League of Nations Society of Canada has made him a prominent figure in many public discussions concerning Canada in the postwar world.

To Australia goes Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, as High Commissioner. Mr. Justice Davis is from Saskatchewan, a former Attorney General of that Province, a member of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, and since June, 1940, Associate Deputy Minister of the Department of National War Services in Ottawa.

Australian - Canadian relations are likely to become increasingly marked by critical questions, particularly as Canada becomes more conscious of its place as a Pacific power on whom rests some responsibility to share in working out any post-war Pacific settlement.

More suggestive than the administrative aspects of those appointments are the tendencies they point to in the whole problem of the conduct of Canada's foreign affairs. For they suggest that in any postwar settlement the Dominion will undertake its share of economic and political responsibilities, perhaps to a degree that would not appear from a study of the reluctant and conservative approach of the Canadian Government to international affairs all through the 1930s.

Some idea of how limited was the official Canadian view of Canada's international responsibilities, and yet how quite "realistic" may have been that view of the conditions of the '30s may be gathered from a summary of the principles of Canadian foreign policy set down in 1937 in a widely-known article by Escott Reid, now a second Secretary in the Department of External Affairs, but when the article was written, the National Secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Mr. Reid outlined what he considered to be Mr. King's basic views on Canadian foreign policy as evidenced in Mr. King's public statements over many years. These principles were:

King's Views on Relations

1. The guiding principle in the formulation of Canada's foreign policy should be the maintenance of the unity of Canada as a nation.

2. Canada's foreign policy is, in the main, not a matter of Canada's relations to the League, but of Canada's relations to the United Kingdom and the United States.

3. Canada should, as a general rule, occupy a back seat at Geneva or elsewhere when European or Asiatic problems are being discussed.

4. Canada is under no obligation to participate in the military sanctions of the League or in the defense of any other part of the Commonwealth.

5. Canada is under no obligation to participate in the economic sanctions of the League.

6. Before the Canadian Government agrees in future to participate in military or economic sanctions or in war, the approval of the Parliament or people of Canada will be secured.

7. Canada is willing to participate in international inquiries into international economic grievances.

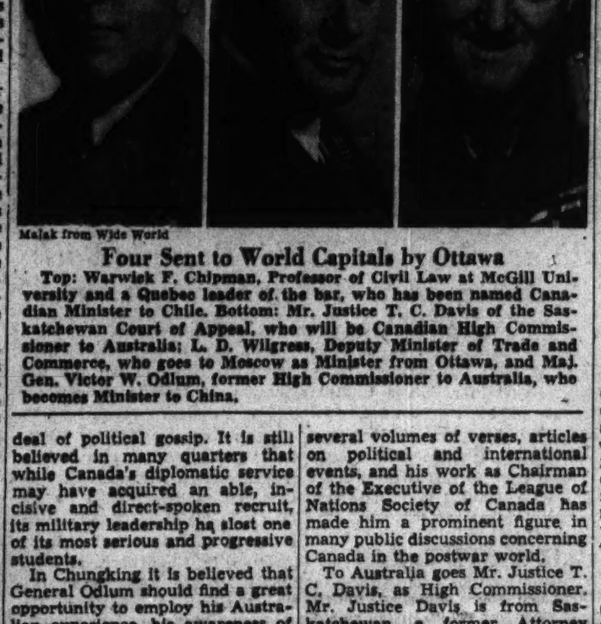
Prime Minister King approved of this summary of his views except for the comment that the statement " . . . stresses too much what has to do with participation in war and does not emphasize enough . . . what has been done in the way of trade policies and removal of causes of friction between this and other countries. . . ."

Conservatism Predominant

Such a conservative view of Canada's place in the world, and more important the implied pessimism as to the possibilities of ever having that degree of world order in which Canada naturally would participate, undoubtedly was the keynote of Mr. King's international thinking until probably well on into 1940.

But since that time, however, the developments that began with the fall of France, and moved along through the Atlantic Charter, the attack on Russia and the threat to the whole Pacific, seemed to have brought Mr. King to a much more hopeful view of the probable effectiveness of some system of world order and of the need of small Canada to share in it as best it could.

In Chungking and in Moscow Canada's representatives will be living in an atmosphere where the concept of international responsibility is perhaps as mature as anywhere else in the Allied world today. The effect on Canadian official thinking, through these influences, as well as through the profound and practical pressures of the war as a whole, may lead to basic changes in the diffident approach that Canadian political leaders have had toward the theory and the "practice" of world order.



Malak from Wide World

Four Sent to World Capitals by Ottawa

Top: Warwick F. Chipman, Professor of Civil Law at McGill University and a Quebec leader of the bar, who has been named Canadian Minister to Chile. Bottom: Mr. Justice T. C. Davis of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, who will be Canadian High Commissioner to Australia; L. D. Wilgress, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, who goes to Moscow as Minister from Ottawa, and Maj. Gen. Victor W. Odlum, former High Commissioner to Australia, who becomes Minister to China.

Refugees From Vichy France Fill Roads to Spanish Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 13 (Delayed)—Scenes reminiscent of the fall of France were described by the first arrivals from Vichy since announcement of German occupation of the free zone.

Although not unexpected, the news stunned the population who quickly began to queue outside all travel offices and began to commandeer, buy, or borrow any kind of vehicle which could carry them to the Spanish frontier.

Informants who were able to travel by train and had obtained necessary visas previously described the road as packed with a steady stream of refugees attempting to leave the country, including thousands of Polish and other foreign Jews.

According to the same informants, the Spanish frontier was still open 48 hours ago when refugees were allowed to cross and later were interned by the authorities in conformity to international law, but were unable to ascertain whether the frontier was still open to road traffic since the arrival of German troops yesterday.

Attempts to call the American Embassy at Vichy yesterday were unsuccessful, as the telephone was unanswered, and it is understood that the staff had been sent to Pau en route to Lourdes.

This morning telephone lines to France were altogether down and all attempts to reach Vichy, Lyons, and Marseille failed.

There is considerable anxiety among American relief organizations concerning the fate of French children, orphaned by the deportation of parents, whom it was hoped to evacuate. Arrangements were almost complete when the general occupation of France began.

Deceit of President Denied by Girdler

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tom Girdler, Chairman of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, has labeled as "utterly false and unfounded" the charges of a labor leader that the Fort Worth, Texas, plant operated by the company had deceived President Roosevelt when he made an inspection there.

Harvey W. Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, asserted at a Senate Labor Subcommittee hearing that a worker in the Fort Worth plant had said, under oath, that in order to deceive Mr. Roosevelt when he visited the plant during his recent inspection tour "they flew in several bombers from somewhere to make it look like they came off our assembly line."

'Yanks' and Curaçaoans Get On After Concessions on Etiquette

By Edward Elias
Ansta Staff Correspondent

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao — The "Yanks" have been here for eight months now, helping to guard these vital oil-refining islands of the Netherlands West Indies, and Curaçao will never be the same again. Neither, for that matter, will these Americans.

The staid Curaçaoahs, with their conservative Dutch-Spanish traditions, have been jolted more than once by the informal ways of these boys from the North, but they have gotten to like them. The Yanks are now an accepted part of the population, welcome at the homes of the inhabitants, at dances, parties, and picnics.

The Americans have already left their stamp on the ancient culture of Curaçao. No one turns any more to look at an American Army or Navy uniform. Inhabitants who once looked in amazement at these soldiers running around in the hot sun to bat a ball around the lot now give the Yanks a run for their money on the baseball diamond. Curaçaoans go to dances given at the American Army camps and enjoy themselves tremendously. Some places in Willemstad even have ham-and-eggs on their menus now.

The most conservative inhabitants no longer raise they eyebrows when they see Americans sitting coatless and tieless in the best hotel in town or taking soft drinks right from the bottle, ignoring the glass on the table.

I heard a middle-aged Curaçaoan businessman say in a hotel lobby the other day: "What do you think of these wacky Amerikanen?"

But if the Yanks have changed the face of Curaçao and the neighboring island of Aruba, they haven't emerged untouched from their collision with the conglomerate culture of these islands. Many of them have picked up a smattering of Dutch. And practically all of them have learned about the stern Curaçao etiquette governing relations with girls.

For obvious reasons, not many details can be given of military operations, but it can be stated that defense plans are fully co-ordinated and working smoothly. Rear-Admiral Arthur G. Robinson, who commanded the cruiser Marblehead in its gallant fight in the Java Sea, is the commander of the joint Allied forces in this area. He lives in a country house just outside Willemstad, and practically everybody here knows his automobile, with its flag and two white stars. His relations with Baron C. J. van Asbeck, commander of the Dutch forces here, are most harmonious.

The small but efficient Dutch army and navy is being constantly reinforced by new levies. The American ground and air forces have reached a high state of efficiency. Working together like a well-oiled machine, the joint force appears to be doing an excellent job of bolstering the defenses of the five islands of the Curaçao territory, with their huge Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell refineries, the important port of Willemstad and the fleet of tankers that brings crude oil from Venezuela and carries the refined product to wherever it will do the most good for the United States war effort.

Nation-wide Appeal Made for Knitters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—A nation-wide appeal for individual knitters or groups of volunteers to assist in making knitted garments for dispatch to men in United States armed forces has been sent out by the Mrs. William Boyce Thompson Foundation, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Thompson formed the foundation on March 1, last to further her efforts to provide knitted apparel for men in the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. The foundation reports sufficient supplies of wool and has groups knitting for it as far west as the Pacific Coast.

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World Plan Based on League Ideals

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 14—New pointers to United Nations plans for postwar world reconstruction have come from Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts and from Britain's Foreign Undersecretary, Mr. Richard Law, in the House of Commons.

These two highly authoritative statements indicate a practical step-by-step approach to the world organization, making full use of the machinery and experience of the League of Nations.

But setting up side by side with it is to be a continuation of existing the wartime United Nations organization for the purpose of maintaining peace, at least until such time as the League can be entrusted with the paramount task of preventing war—a task in which the League failed at its first attempt.

So, too, the growing scope of the United Nations setup for economic collaboration in this war is going to provide just that machinery and experience to remedy the neglect of international economic stability which occurred after the last war.

This step-by-step approach to the future, building on all available materials, is now clearly seen here to be the course which present United Nations leaders are preparing to follow rather than still bolder but more experimental and sweeping plans such as federal union or a grouping of nations as in the proposed Anglo-American union.

It is to be noted that Mr. Law who spoke in the place of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in behalf of the British Government in the Commons yesterday was himself earlier in the war one of the most active supporters of the federal union movement in Britain.

Today Mr. Law is no less favorable to the idea of an ultimate form of world federation, but meanwhile his practical responsibilities as an active participant in framing plans for immediate postwar world reconstruction have decided him in favor of the step-by-step advance.

Faith in League Reaffirmed

Marshal Smuts was one of the architects of the League. His long and wide practical experience both in international affairs and in complex affairs of his own South Africa have earned him the reputation here of the wisest elder statesman in the whole British Commonwealth of Nations.

On this occasion he strongly reaffirmed his faith in the League of Nations ideal. "We do not scrap a good idea when he have one. I do not think we will scrap the League," he said.

Marshal Smuts didn't deny that the League failed in trying to prevent this war. But he affirmed that in the United Nations there is now growing up an organization more likely to preserve the peace.

Its future tasks would include the disarming of Germany. He also particularly stressed United Nations responsibility for the economic factor which he claimed was neglected after the last war.

Through the United Nations machinery, General Smuts said, there could be brought about much better economic relations between the nations. But over all would be the long-range League idea of a human family with no hostile camps and no barriers between nations.

Thus this great South African reaffirmed more strongly than ever here today his belief that the world can progress toward the goal of a great united family of nations.

"I am not sure," he said, "that in after centuries when the outcome of all this human effort is studied, people may not say that the League marked a great move forward."

Pressed for further details of his idea of the role the League will play in postwar reconstruction by a Swiss journalist here in London, who was thinking of the great importance of this question for his own people in Geneva, General Smuts admitted that he thought it might be possible to fit into the existing League the new United Nations machinery necessary for securing peace, disarmament of the Axis and new world-wide economic order.

Geneva and the League

It might only be necessary to change Articles XIV, XV and XVI of the League Covenant—dealing with international justice and disputes.

But there seemed to be in this something of a gesture to the Swiss questioner. For Marshal Smuts added with what seemed to be greater emphasis, "or maybe the change will have to be deeper."

Not only to the Swiss but to questioners all over the world, the concept of the League still implies Geneva.

Marshal Smuts was clearly not prepared to be drawn out on this precise point. It is a delicate question for responsible spokesmen to discuss openly.

But the great body of public opinion feels that if the League means Geneva and Geneva means continuation of old political atmosphere of Europe, then it seems desirable to make a clean breakaway to a new organization and perhaps a new venue.

Certainly it is recognized here that the people of the United States will be far more ready to shoulder responsibilities in building a new order if they feel that there is to be a thorough spring cleaning in Old World political systems.

Law Speaks for Eden

Mr. Law was following up the line started in the King's speech this week in inaugurating the new Parliamentary session, when he stressed the attention now being given by the British Government to postwar reconstruction.

Deputizing for Mr. Eden, Mr. Law declared: "The future is already being shaped. The ground plan of the future structure is beginning to appear."

Mr. Law called the remarkable United Nations achievement in North Africa not only a military but a political operation, carried out by the machinery of the United Nations. He claimed that a new high pitch of perfection had been reached in political as well as military co-ordination across thousands of miles of ocean.

Mr. Law said: "Whatever the future of the League of Nations, we have the United Nations functioning now and becoming more and more a part of the integral whole, and we must work to build up that so that they will function with the same harmony when the immediate peril of war is over."

Co-operation between the Soviet, the United States, and Britain, he added, did not mean that other states would not have their freedom and the possibility of developing in their own way, but it did mean that we wouldn't once again find ourselves first in difficulties and then in chaos in Europe because there was no understanding between these three great powers.

King George Visits U. S. Airfield

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—King George VI paid a surprise visit to an American air base in Great Britain yesterday, chatted with fliers who already have seen action over the Continent, and dined informally in the officers' mess on corned beef hash.

The airmen had been advised to expect a distinguished visitor, but jumped to the conclusion that it would be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. But their surprise was complete, therefore, when the King appeared, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander in Chief of the United States Army Air Forces in the European theater, and Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, head of the United States Bomber Command.

It was the monarch's first visit to an American air field in this country, and he manifested lively interest in both the planes and their crews. He quickly put the fliers at their ease as he climbed in and out of bombers, asking questions and talking with the men about their experiences.

The King's trip took him to several stations of the Eighth Bomber Command, and he rode from field to field in a jeep driven by Sergeant Joseph Barktvich of Detroit.

On his return to Buckingham Palace late in the day, the King had tea with Queen Elizabeth and Mrs. Roosevelt, who had just completed a whirlwind tour of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Veteran Pilots Now Stake All in Ferrying

Wide World-Associated Press

SOMEWHERE IN ICELAND—The fiery glory of sunset over the North Atlantic tinged with crimson the riot of black clouds through which the big transport was flying, and even reddened the tips of the tossing whitecaps below.

We were somewhere between England and Iceland.

USAAF Ferry Captain S. T. Stanton's crossing was just another one of a series that probably will last for the duration.

"Captain," I asked him, "what would you have said if you'd been told, back in the peaceful days when you used to kick these transports between Albuquerque and Kansas City, that someday you'd be flying them across the Atlantic?"

"Said?" he countered. "I wouldn't have said anything. I'd simply have quit flying."

But Capt. Stanley T. Stanton, formerly of Parkville, Miss., and Kansas City, a graduate of the University of Michigan, didn't quit flying and now he's guiding former passenger transports across the face of the globe—to India, China, Egypt, England.

You never heard of him getting a Distinguished Flying Cross. In fact, you never heard of any of the little band of former transport pilots now with the air transport command getting any kind of decoration.

But the job they're doing is no less important than that of the bomber or fighter pilot. They risk all to fly across oceans transports designed solely for transcontinental work.

They fly them unarmed, right into the battle zones as they near the belligerent nations where they're taking their precious cargo of government officials, vital war materials and diplomatic pouches containing secret documents.

Past the age for active Army combat flying, these pilots gave up highly-paid flying jobs with the civilian airlines to serve their country in the air the best way they knew how.

An air transport command pilot never knows where he is going next. To make it even harder, in between flights he comes home and snatches maybe a week's rest with his family—only to have to leave without disclosing his next destination.

Such a part is Captain Stanton playing in this war, but others in the air transport command—those actually in the Army and assigned to ferry duty—may find themselves stationed at lonely, isolated spots in the broiling African sun or in the wintry wastes of Iceland.

The duties of a couple of former airline pilots in Iceland are to direct the flow of aerial traffic through that remote stepping-stone between North America and embattled England.

This calls for uncertain hours; waking up in the middle of an Arctic night to take care of a flight of fighters headed across the big pond by way of the island outpost; staying on the job all the next day seeing that planes are properly overhauled for the next jump; welcoming visiting dignitaries and sometimes entertaining them when at heart the transport command men might rather be in bed.

You see nothing but soldiers—the American troops stationed there—or sailors—passing through—and there's little entertainment to be had. The Icelandic girls, although beautiful Nordic types, keep pretty much to themselves. You can watch a movie in your Army camp, or see one in Reykjavik, but that's about all.

The Icelanders themselves are prospering as never before because of the presence of the American troops and are having a fine time riding around in shiny new cars on good new American-made roads, but it's pretty bleak for the soldiers and the men of the Transport Command.

And this is the life for which the Transport Command men's reward is—an Army Captain's pay, or something like a fourth of what they used to make on the civilian airlines.

Two of the Ferry Command men in Iceland are Captains E. W. Chatfield, of Peach Orchard, Ky., later of Chicago, New York, Dallas and Fort Worth, and C. H. Jeeter, of Elk City, Kan., who got his college training at Oklahoma A. & M.

It was Captain Jeeter who typified the way the shut-in trio felt when a plane bound for England arrived.

Captain Jeeter, although he'd never flown that particular type of plane before, jumped at the chance of a night in London for a change, and flew it the rest of the way across the ocean himself.

Another illustration of the monotonous life these men of the air transport command voluntarily live occurred one night.

Captain Chatfield came bouncing in around 9 o'clock.

"Look here," he shouted. "That plane that just came in had the rest of my winter equipment on it."

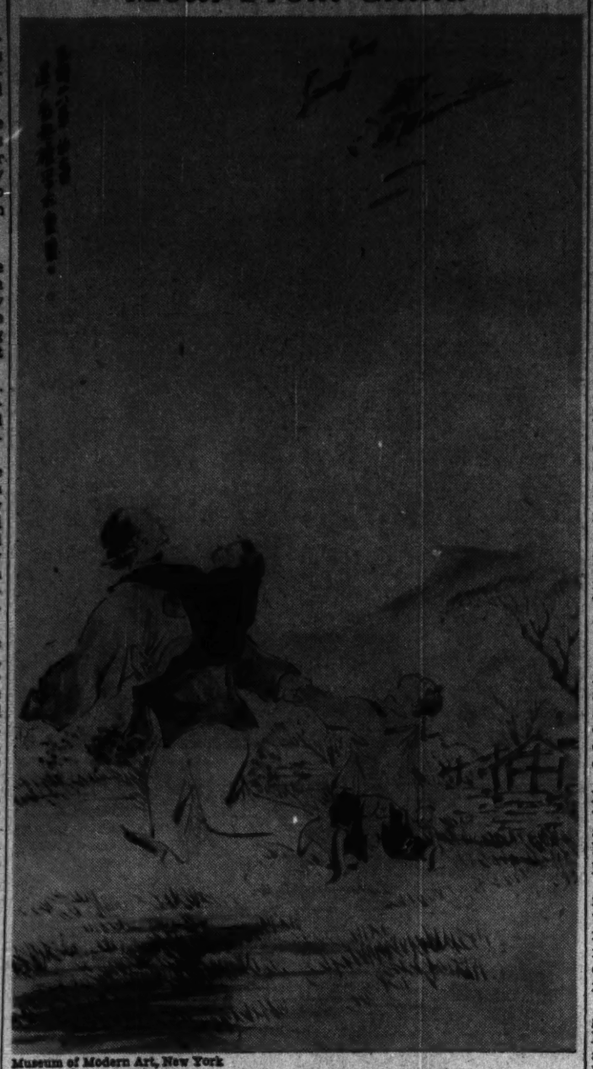
He fingered a sheepskin-lined coat and exhibited a new pair of heavy boots and a fur-lined helmet.

"By all the odds," he said triumphantly, "don't you know what this might mean? This might mean that now I've got just what I need to get through the Icelandic winter, I'll probably be transferred to Cairo."

Extra Trains for Mail To Prisoners of War

LONDON—Recently the London, Midland and Scottish Railway ran 11 special trains to convey 82,071 bags of mail for shipment to prisoners of war.

Motif From China



Museum of Modern Art, New York

Incident of Japanese Aggression

The common people bombed by the Japanese, watercolor by Pao Chi-chuan, included in exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art.

Chinese War Art Willkie Brought Back Continues on N. Y. View Through Nov. 26

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Battles, bombed cities, fighting men, "Flying Tigers" in action, a Chinese mother and her children fleeing an attacking Japanese airplane are among the Chinese war scenes brough back to this country from China by Wendell L. Willkie and now on view at an "Art of Fighting China" exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, where they will remain through Nov. 26.

Eighty-five scrolls, oils, watercolors and woodcuts executed by contemporary Chinese artists were entrusted to Mr. Willkie by the All-China Fine Arts Association, a branch of the Central Political Institute in Chungking, and are shown by the museum in collaboration with United China Relief. The exhibition will be sent on tour of the United States after the New York showing.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is director of the Central Political Institute organized 11 years ago to train personnel for the Kuomintang Party (the Chinese Nationalist Party). Because of the Generalissimo's interest in the arts, fine arts courses were enlarged so that all students now receive training in art and music.

Dr. Chang Tao-fan, director of the Fine Arts Association, a London-educated writer on painting and the arts, made the selection of pictures which Mr. Willkie flew home with him.

The works graphically depict Chungking in flames, the battle of Changsha, civilians running for dugouts in an air raid, Chinese soldiers marching in the snow, guerrilla sharpshooters and portraits of the Generalissimo, soldiers and civilians.

Among those present at a preview of the exhibition on Nov. 10 were Mr. and Mrs. Willkie, Mme. Soong, wife of Dr. T. V. Soong, Minister for Foreign Affairs of China; Tsune-chi Yu, Chinese Consul-general in New York, and Maj.-Gen. Chu Shis-ming, Chinese military attaché in Washington.

Flying Cadets Lost, Then Officially Found

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—"lost company" of 100 aviation cadet candidates who became Army athletic instructors when their records got misplaced are at last back in their way to flying school, Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina, said today.

Senator Maybank said the candidates, all South Carolinians, previously had appealed for proper classification to various corps headquarters but were told:

"We're sorry for you boys, but we have no record of you."

Now, however, Senator Maybank has received a War Department letter saying:

"It appears that due to a breakdown in the lateral passage of records between service commands, records of some men were not forwarded into the new command areas indicating that they were qualified as aviation cadets. This situation has been corrected."

Canada's Outlay for War Double That of 1941

OTTAWA, Nov. 14 (AP)—Canada's war expenditures for the seven months from April to October totaled $1,221,736,927, the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury announced yesterday.

This was more than double the amount spent in the corresponding period of 1941—$607,397,939.

RCAF Accepts Aircraft Help From Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Women are to be accepted for the technical job of aircraft helper under a new expansion program being inaugurated by the Women's Division of the Royal Canadian Air Force, it is disclosed here.

The Women's Division of the RCAF, which has just begun its second year, hitherto has banned women from many of the more technical branches of the service. But the record of the first year is officially acknowledged to have proved women's ability to rig parachutes, do office work, provide dietary schedules for RCAF personnel, and drive transport cars. As a result, women will now be tried out in more advanced technical jobs.

The new aircraft helpers will be given the opportunity to "get into things" around the hangars for the first time. They will be required to wash planes, check machinery, and do grease jobs.

Wireless

Women are also to be accepted, it is learned, as wireless operators, and more girls are to be sent overseas under a plan which would considerably augment the 43 women already in the overseas branch of the service.

Eventually it is envisaged by the RCAF administration that trained women pilots—of which there are at present only about eight—can be used for ferrying Canadian planes.

Meanwhile another forward step in the Dominion's air training setup was recently taken with the first mass graduation of women radio operators in Canada, as part of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Some 70 girls received their graduation diplomas from the Radio College of Canada here, have a speed of 18 words a minute, and have been placed on the pay roll of one of nine Air Observer Schools as ground radio operators.

The girls were selected by personal interviews and an aptitude test on code for this intensive 14-week course. When it was decided to conduct the experiment, the various air observer schools advertised for women to learn to be radio operators. Each had to have at least three years of high school, and before coming to Toronto to take the course had to sign a contract with the school that they would remain with that organization for the duration of the war.

18 Words a Minute

At the beginning of the course the women knew nothing of code, the chief subject in the course, procedure or theory, but on graduation were able to do 18 words a minute in code, and pass stiff tests in procedure theory and practical work.

They have learned how to take bearings on the direction finding instruments, how to operate instruments equipped for radio talk or telegraphy, how to communicate with aircraft in the proper procedure, and to make minor repairs and adjustments.

They are now filling posts vacated by men called up for military service, and will live at the various schools. They will be provided with special uniforms.

FCC Aid Honored By Radio Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Dr. L. P. Wheeler, a radio engineer with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, has been elected President of the Institute of Radio Engineers, it was announced yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Institute.

Dr. Wheeler, who heads the Engineering Department's Information Division of the FCC, has made numerous contributions to radio, including papers on physical optics, radioactivity, electron tubes, and radio communication.

F. S. Barton, Chief of the Radio Division of the British Air Commission, at present stationed in Washington, was elected Vice-President, it was also announced. Mr. Barton recently delivered illustrated lectures in both New York and Boston on the subject of German aircraft radio equipment salvaged from planes that were shot down by the British.

The election of Dr. W. L. Barrow and the re-election of Dr. F. B. Llewellyn, Fellow Members, as directors for the next three years, was also announced. Dr. Barrow is Associate Professor of Electrical Communications at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Llewellyn is Circuit Research Engineer of Bell Laboratories, New York.

Little Red Hen Does Bit in Food Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The little red hen and her compatriots in Wisconsin are doing their part in the "food for freedom" campaign. In July, they produced enough eggs to supply every person in the State with five dozen, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

In the first seven months of this year the hens laid 1,333,333,333 eggs, the State Department of Agriculture estimates. That is 100,000,000 more than were laid during the same period last year.

While farmers have larger flocks of laying chickens than a year ago, the hens themselves are making a better record, it is said. In July, they averaged more than 1,500 eggs for every 100 layers.

Blimps Playing Major Role In Reducing Toll of U-Boats

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's North African invasion armada was carried over the Atlantic in 850 ships—500 merchant vessels and 350 warcraft—is of the utmost significance in the over-all war picture.

It illustrates plainly that the submarine menace can be beaten—that it is, in fact, already beaten in a qualitative sense.

The United Nations have the equipment—both afloat and in the air—to overcome the new U-boat campaign, which Hitler apparently has launched in the Mediterranean. It is only a question of having enough of it.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that some military authorities now believe Hitler's inability to contest Allied command of the seas will compel him to fall back on his air power in combating the United Nations' threat in North Africa.

Fight to Rule Skies

These authorities think he will mobilize quickly the Luftwaffe to the full, first to seize airfields in Africa, then land infantry and perhaps light armored units, and then seek to wrest mastery of the skies from the big fleets of bombers and fighters the Americans and British are moving toward Tunisia.

There has been one suggestion that Hitler may throw as many as 3,000 planes into the battle for the central Mediterranean, although it is to be doubted whether he has that many at his command at this time.

A considerable part of the credit for the excellence of American submarine defenses should go to lighter-than-air ships—blimps—a form of aviation which some sections of America opinion contended was "all washed up."

These patrol blimps now in use are the K-type ranging up to 400,000 cubic feet volume, somewhat larger than the familiar types which were seen flying over the New York World's Fair several years ago. For training purposes the Navy also uses a smaller L-type blimp.

Blimps cut Sinkings

The Navy has credited the blimp patrol with being responsible for the remarkable decrease in ship sinkings. From May 14 until July 14, for example, only two ships were lost in this two-month period in which well over 1,000 ships were moved in convoys up and down the coast.

In addition, these nonrigids have accounted for an undisclosed number of German submarines. In fact, total sinkings have decreased at such a rate that American marine war-risk insurance underwriters have reduced their rates.

Being both lighter-than-air and power-driven, nonrigid ships on coastal patrol duty, for instance, can stalk a submerged submarine at the vessel's own speed and at a height of between 100 to 200 feet above the surface of the water. The airship also can overhaul and maintain close contact with any surface vessel, friendly or otherwise. The contact may be close enough for direct vocal conversation between the blimp and the bridge of the vessel. The airship also is excellent for spotting mine fields. It is, furthermore, an excellent convoy escort having gasoline for operation up to 1,000 miles offshore.

Hover Over Submarine

Blimps usually operate alone either in routine patrol work or in areas where submarines have been reported. Often they receive messages by radio from their bases that a ship or one of the patrol planes has spotted a submarine. The blimp is given the location of the submarine and told to get it. With its ease of maneuvering and long range, the blimp can stay on the search for hours and hover over a suspicious spot, while planes are only able to spot and report.

For attack, blimps are equipped with depth charges and they have secret detecting devices to narrow the search when in a suspicious area. For defense, a blimp is equipped with machine guns which can clear the crew from the deck of any submarine caught on the surface and prevent the submarine's own gun from being brought into action against it.

As a result of the excellent work being done by blimps the Navy, once skeptical of lighter-than-air craft because of disastrous experiences with dirigibles, has been resold on their value. This fact undoubtedly brings pleasure to Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, the Navy's leading lighter-than-air officer and consistent "plugger" for airships.

Phi Beta Kappa Election Completes Associates' Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Bernard M. Baruch, Joseph E. Davies, Norman H. Davis, Frederic A. Delano, Carter Glass, Marjorie Nicolson, William Lyon Phelps, and William Allen White were among the new members elected at the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates held here recently at the Cosmopolitan Club.

The active membership of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates is limited by its Constitution to 200. The Associates were founded in 1940. The purposes of the Associates include a program for the discovery and education of exceptionally talented young men and women with a view to their becoming leaders in national and world affairs. The Associates are setting up four commissions to study the status and needs of leadership in the political, business, educational and religious areas of American life and have established a national lectureship designed to stimulate local interest in this program. These and other activities will be carried out under the auspices of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, for which the Associates are providing a living endowment yielding $20,000 annually through the annual contribution of $100 by each Associate.

The Associates' membership also includes: Lincoln Filene, Charles Evans Hughes, Hans V. Kaltenborn, Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. Dwight Whitney Morrow, Roscoe Pound, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Nelson A. Rockefeller, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Although the founding membership of 200 is now complete, there are a few vacancies in the active memberhip due to the passing of certain Associates and to the fact that others have become life associates by the contribution at one time of the equivalent of 10 annual payments. The members elected at this recent meeting include:

Bernard M. Baruch, College of the City of New York, New York City. Financier, author, in 1916-18 a member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, member of the Supreme Economic Council and chairman of its raw materials division, connected with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace as a member of the drafting committee of the economic section.

Charles T. Copeland, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass. For 35 years teacher of English literature at Harvard University and since 1928 emeritus professor, author and editor of many noted works in his field of study.

Melvin T. Copeland, Bowdoin, Cambridge, Mass. Professor at Harvard University and director of its Bureau of Business Research, author and editor of noted works in his field.

Joseph E. Davies, Wisconsin, Washington. Lawyer, diplomat, special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull in charge of war emergency problems and policies.

Norman H. Davis, William and Mary, Washington. Formerly assistant secretary of the United States Treasury and Undersecretary of State, now chairman of the American Red Cross.

Frederic A. Delano, Harvard, Washington, D. C. Formerly railroad executive, member and vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and colonel in the United States Army.

Loren Dickerson, Emory, Cambridge, Mass. Specialist in chemical engineering research and development with Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Albert F. Gilmore, Bates, Boston, Mass. Editor, former school administrator, associated for 20 years with the American Book Company, active in Christian Science publications and activities.

Carter Glass, William and Mary, Washington. For eighteen years United States Senator from Virginia, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.

Henry W. Holmes, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass. For thirty-eight years teacher of English and education, now chairman of the Harvard University Committee on educational relations.

Marjorie Hope Nicolson, Michigan, New York City. Educator, former dean of Smith College, now professor of English in the graduate school of Columbia University and President of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.

William Lyon Phelps, Yale, New Haven, Connecticut. Emeritus professor of English literature, Yale University, author and critic.

William Allen White, Kansas, Emporia, Kan. Editor and owner of The Emporia Gazette and member of the Pulitzer awards committee.

A classification of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates by occupations discloses that 59 are lawyers, 36 businessmen, 36 educators, 11 physicians and surgeons, 11 publishers, 9 engineers, 9 civic leaders, 8 bankers, 5 judges, 2 ambassadors, 2 United States Senators, 2 chemists, and 1 each of: clergyman, artist, architect, inventor, commentator, economists, psychologist, geologist, naturalist, and labor leader.

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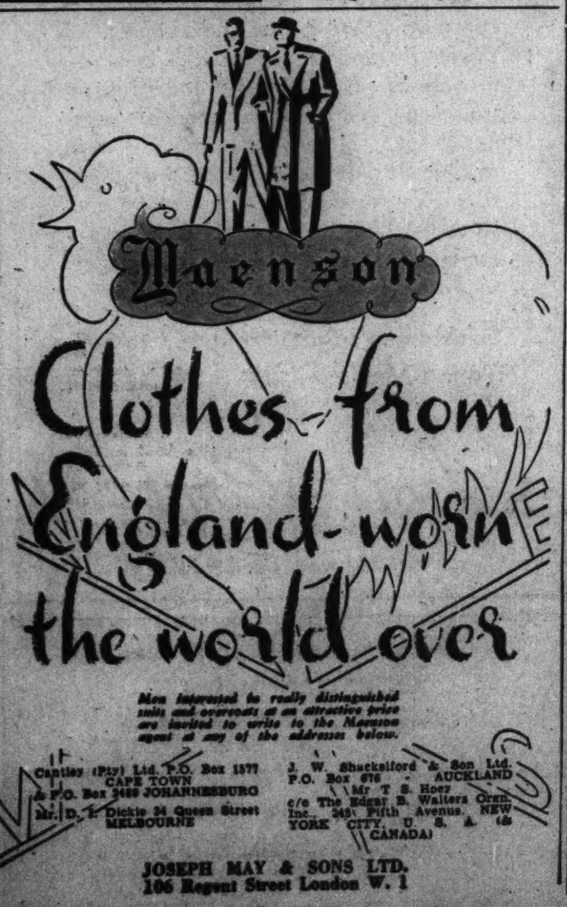

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George C. Allen of Los Angeles is about one of the best known authorities on constitutional government and governmental science in the West and is widely known elsewhere. He is also a former attorney and mechanical engineer. When the war came along he knew well the production needs of the country and he came out of retirement to go into a war production plant and do his bit—which is a lot.

African Campaign Bringing First Serious U. S. Newsreels

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Motion picture reporting by United States Army cameramen of the present campaign in Africa will probably mark the beginning of "real newsreel coverage" of the United States' participation in the war, Lowell Mellett, chief of the Office of War Information's Bureau of Motion Pictures, told the nineteenth annual conference of the National Board of Review, here, yesterday. In an all-day session at the Hotel Pennsylvania, the conferees heard "The Movies and the War" discussed and passed a resolution urging "that the showing of double features be suspended for the duration as a saving of time, critical materials, and manpower needed for winning the war."

Mr. Mellett said that, earlier in the war, in the film industry's competitive efforts to meet the public's interest in war subjects, "a lot of pictures were written, produced, and distributed before the authors and producers had time to figure out what the war was all about, what it means for a great democracy to commit itself to war, particularly a war that involves every other country, large, or small, on the globe, every phase of life in our own country.

"We got a stream of pictures that were calculated to confirm our naïve notion that all Germans are either super-spies, masters of scientific warfare or Hitler-heiling blockheads; that all Japanese are buck-toothed saboteurs in horn-rimmed glasses, and that any American war correspondent, given the aid of a good looking blonde, is able to handle the entire situation, leaving the rest of us little to do but sit in the theaters three or four hours a day and cheer. Unfortunately, this war isn't that simple and anything that is done to encourage people to think it is, is a very great disservice to the country."

Offering the opinion that "this phase of wartime movie-making has pretty well burned itself out," Mr. Mellett went on to explain that the Bureau of Motion Pictures, in trying to "help the American public see what war means to them," co-operates with newsreel editors and Hollywood producers. It also makes 26 short subjects of its own each year in which "the government speaks to the American people from the screen" in terms of facts without slick propaganda, slogans, or catch phrases.

Toward the close of the morning session, the Board of Review responded to Mr. Mellett's opinion that double features should be dropped, at least for the duration, by incorporating this recommendation into its general resolution.

The "19th century romanticism" of Hollywood stories was criticized by Prof. Robert Gessner, chairman of New York University's department of motion pictures. Professor Gessner complained that the film industry, in many cases, has adapted itself to a state of war by applying the Nazi as a sort of traditional villain-menace to the customary Cinderella-Horatio Alger routine. He maintained that romantic escape films and films about the war should be kept apart in two distinct categories. Professor Gessner said that "we're recognizing the motion picture as more than entertainment—as a great morale builder and educator."

Educational and documentary films were also dealt with by Iris Barry, Curator of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, who said that, although the Germans had got a head start on England and the United States in the making of nonfiction films, the two United Nations have begun catching up, with England leading. Furthermore, she said, while our films tell the truth, the misinformation and untruth which it is the function of the Nazi propaganda films to disseminate has provoked a distrust of its government's films by the German people themselves.

Miss Barry mentioned a recent German educational radiocast in which an announcer tried to answer German listeners who wanted to know why German war films never showed any fatalities, why there were no pictures of enemy action, why engagements with the British navy were not pictured, and why there were never any films about the Russian campaign. To the last question, the announcer replied that it had been so cold in Russia that motion pictures would not work.

Other speakers at the conference yesterday included Maj. Albert Warner, vice-president of Warner Brothers; Capt. Leonard Spiegelgass, of the War Department's film production section; Donald Slesinger, chief of the OCD's visual training section; Howard Dietz, vice-president of M-G-M; Claude F. Lee, Paramount Pictures' director of public relations.

Eire Transport Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The wide scattered country area of North Mayo has been selected for an important experiment in the co-ordination of road motor transport which—if successful—may be applied rapidly to other areas in Eire. People in outlying parts of Mayo have complained that the cutting down of motor transport has meant considerable hardship and privation for those who are dependent upon a regular supply of goods by road. Consequently the Minister for Industry has decided, under an Emergency Powers Act, to authorize the G. S. Railway Company to act as the sole carrying agent for this district.

About 80 private commercial vans and trucks now serve the area and will be replaced by the G. S. R. service. The railway will open a central goods depot at Ballina—the chief center—and smaller parcels depots in other towns and villages. Regular collections and deliveries will be undertaken over the whole area. By cutting off overlapping services operated by rival carriers, the G. S. R. hopes to be able to provide a more efficient parcels service at reduced charges.

Private truck owners view the scheme with some misgiving and the Irish Motor Traders' Society has issued a statement calling for the re-establishment of competitive road services as soon as the present crisis is over. Even before the war the Government took measures to check the unrestricted road transport of goods. At the time this action was taken to help the railway companies which were on the verge of bankruptcy. But just now the Irish railways would welcome any additional form of transport that would lighten their traffic burden.

With restricted services and scanty coal supplies they cannot run nearly enough trains to meet the demand.

It is not the interests of the railway companies which are being considered now but the needs of the community. The present position is that, as compared with normal times, there are about 3,000 fewer trucks on the roads. The G. S. R. monopoly of road transport in North Mayor is considered the best method of getting an efficient service with the least possible consumption of petrol and tires. It is probable that some of the private trucks, together with the staffs of the firms will be taken over by the railway as part of their organization.

Geodetic Data On Aleutians Aids Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Successful action in the Aleutian Islands must depend largely upon an accurate knowledge of the winds and tides and weather complexities that prevail and the marine equipment to navigate successfully in spite of them. The Navy and Merchant Marine operating there today depend greatly upon findings made previously by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

When Commander A. M. Sobieralski, Supervisor, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, spoke recently before the Community Council here, like a skilful mariner, he piloted his audience around among the Islands without once revealing a military secret or predicting what might happen. But he did tell enough about tide-rips and the north wind and ocean depths to convince them that occupation of the Aleutians depends largely upon knowing how to deal with these phenomena.

Eight years before Pearl Harbor the Survey was making surveys in Aleutian waters. Not until recent years, however, were funds provided for more extensive work with as many as five vessels operating in Alaskan waters during the five months when the necessary observations, triangulations and soundings are possible.

Moved Mountains

In their work among the Islands the Survey have sometimes moved islands seven and eight miles from their location on the old inaccurate charts. In fact, they have moved mountains, the Aleutians being the tops of extinct submarine volcanoes.

That "the Japanese know more about the Aleutian waters than we do," a loose observation often made, is refuted in the painstaking survey made by the U. S. Survey. Commander Sobieralski admits that they undoubtedly made observations and some reconnaissance from their ships but not the careful and detailed surveying necessary to a more than a superficial knowledge of these difficult waters. Their present encampments, he points out, are in locations exposed to the pitiless north winds, whereas all other settlements on the Islands are in sheltered locations.

It is not because these Islands are in a cold, Arctic belt that they are described as bleak and wind-driven and fog bound. The climate is not much colder than it is in Seattle or Vancouver, B. C. It is because the chain of Islands is a dividing line between Arctic conditions and the warm Pacific. North of the Islands is the icy Bering Sea. The Pribilof Islands, only 200 miles to the north, are in Arctic weather conditions. South of the Islands it is warm. Naturally this makes for heavy and constant fogs.

The Aleutians too are a combat zone for the winds. When the north wind comes bearing down and meets other winds roaring in there is conflict. Tides are different too. North of the Islands they are diurnal, or once daily, while on the south there are two tides a day. When these conflicting tides meet, say in the important Unimak Pass, they form tide-rips that amount to rapids and when opposite winds blow up, a condition occurs which causes even large boats to behave like toothpicks.

Observations, the very foundation of geodetic surveys, are just about impossible under such conditions. In locations where boats should remain for at least 10 days to make reliable observations, even large boats drag anchor.

But there are modern methods for handling even the unpredictable and unmanageable. Radio stations, where lights from lighthouses would never pierce through the fog, can be located so that their beams may guide the ship equipped with a radio direction finder.

"After the war is over" and trade routes are once more opened with the Orient, the matter of perfecting navigation by way of the Circle Route is bound to come up again. This has been a big objective of Aleutian surveys. Ships from Los Angeles and San Francisco as well as those from Seattle and Vancouver steer toward the Aleutians on their way to the Orient, following the curve of the earth rather than what looks like a straight course on a flat map.

When ships reach Dutch Harbor the "Circle" leads through Unimak Pass and travels north of the Islands, not only saving 100 miles but avoiding head winds at certain seasons. Friendly routes across the Pacific will depend largely upon the fact finding of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in Aleutian waters.

Newspapers Allowed To Use More Zinc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Increased use of zinc by newspapers, photo-engravers, and others using zinc plates in printing has been authorized by the War Production Board for the three months beginning Nov. 15.

The order permits use of 75 per cent of the amount required in the corresponding period a year ago. A reduction to 50 per cent of last year's needs will become effective again after Feb. 15, the WPB said.

The increase, WPB explained, was authorized to allow newspapers and other zinc-plate users additional time to adjust their needs.

Inter-American Commission Urges Women at Peace Table

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Twelve women representatives of American republics today pledged themselves to petition their governments for the appointment of women delegates to the peace table.

The pledge was made at a meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women at the Pan American Union here in a resolution offered by Senhora Anna Amelia de Queiroz Carneiro de Mendoca, Commission member from Brazil.

Senhora de Mendoca explained that she felt the intuition and deep sympathy of women are needed in reconstructing the world, along with masculine intellectuality.

In another resolution, the Commission voted to express its sympathy and encouragement to women of fighting nations. Included in the expression are to be women on fighting fronts such as Russia and China, women on home fronts such as in the United States and Britain, and women in occupied countries such as France and Poland.

The delegates, including those of Argentina and Chile, the two neutral South American nations, also passed a "vote of applause" to the United States for its part in the opening of a second front "which signifies a concrete hope for all which have faith in liberty, just and human feelings, which alone can only reach their fullness in democratic regimes."

The second-front resolution was submitted for one introduced by Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republican, vice-chairman of the Commission, which would have called upon Argentina and Chile to sever relations with the Axis. The Commission, whose Chairman is Señora Ana Rosa S. de Martinez Guerrero, of Argentina, decided it had no authority to request actions by individual republics, and Miss Bernardino brought in the second-front resolution as a substitution.

Indiana Powder Blast Kills 4, Injures Others

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 13 (AP)—Officials of the United States Powder Company in this city said today they had been notified an explosion at the company's plant near Coalmont, 15 miles southeast of here, had killed four men and injured a number of others.

An explosion at the plant several months ago killed two men.

The plant has been in operation several years and officers said it was not a defense project.

Nash Asks Federal World Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A federal world government in which the relations of present nations would be similar to relationships among the parts of typical federal systems is the "chief political need of the world," according to Dr. Vernon Nash, Executive Director of the National Peace Conference.

International anarchy arises from each nation's claim to full independence, Dr. Nash declared in an address at America's Town Meeting of the Air at Town Hall here last night. Other speakers to the question, "Should a federal world government be established?" were Clyde Eagleton, Professor of International Law at New York University and Chairman of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Malcolm Bingay, Editor Director of the Detroit Free Press, and David H. Wills, Director of Information for the British Supply Council in Washington.

"A federal world government must be able in its own right to guarantee the security of all," Dr. Nash held. "It must have power to regulate trade and communications among nations. It must possess the ability to compel all of us to use world courts rather than violence for settling disputes.

"Nations now fight each other constantly in so-called times of peace by means of tariff duties and trade quotas, by variations in the value of their money, by subsidizing selected industries, by dumping surpluses, and so on. These economic wars are as terrible in their way as is military conflict. Such commercial warfare must be ended because it develops irresistibly into total war.

"Voluntary co-operation has failed us disastrously in the past; what possible chance is there that it could cope with the staggering problems of the postwar world?" he asked. "We must bring our jungle-world under the reign of law. Without a federal world government, we must rely again upon an unstable balance of power or we must act as if this really were the century in which America is destined to dominate the world. Save us from the tragic folly of either of these choices."

Professor Eagleton declared that war must be brought under control, and held that this meant complete world government "with physical force behind it."

"The debate is not whether there should be a world government; rather, the debate is between those who say it can be done and those who say that human beings are not intelligent or courageous enough to do it," he said. "Ultimately it will be done because there is no other solution.

"If it is delayed by national pride, or group interest, or by the demand for perfection, it will be tragic—but the result will only be delayed. The world government will be weak at first; it will probably have few powers to begin with; it will be afflicted by all the human frailties. It may indeed fail as the first effort has done. If so, we can only keep on trying, for there is no other answer."

Mr. Bingay held that the United States could not master its own vital issues if it surrendered its sovereignty to a world federation, "most of which will be made up of people who have not the slightest idea of what we mean by political democracy, let alone economic democracy," he said.

"We are asked to move away again from the domestic questions vital to our destiny," he continued. "Having failed to solve our own difficulties, we will now solve the problems of the universe. Good government, however, begins at home. If we can develop honest and efficient municipal, state and federal law in the United States, then we can solve through democracy, the questions that now cry for settlement. Having done that, we can rightfully lead the world out of chaos by the power of might, justice and precept."

Mr. Wills doubted whether after the war the ordinary citizen would admit that his private life is tied to the destinies of other nations thousands of miles distant. He warned against trying to enforce "the future ideal on the unprepared present."

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San Diego—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Jackson 3713
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 693
Santa Ana—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3457-W
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 28023
Ventura—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sunday 28163
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Arizona 24089

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CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—Daily 4-7622
Greenwich—9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily; Wed. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Greenwich 2187
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New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2318
Norwalk—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Norwalk 6-6271
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-3405

DELAWARE

Wilmington—Daily ex. Sun. 3878

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Jacksonville—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily; Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. 4-7087
*Branch Office
*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 32243
St. Petersburg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. 82-801
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ILLINOIS

Aurora—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 2-2628
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*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—1-3 p. m. daily 5755 Red.
La Grange—9:30-5:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. La Grange 4434 or Western Springs 6179
Moline—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Moline 6846
Oak Park—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Euclid 7376
Park Ridge—Mornings, Monday, Wednesday, Friday Park Ridge 1876-M
Peoria—9:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—9-10 a. m. daily Maine 2351
Rock Island—9 a. m.-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Rock Island 4457
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Dial 2-7832
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Wilmette 1238
Winnetka—9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Winnetka 3778

INDIANA

Fort Wayne—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. H-26965
Hammond—8-11 a. m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Hammond 45
Indianapolis—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Lincoln 7922

IOWA

Davenport—8-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7473
Des Moines—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 5-6144

KANSAS

Topeka—Daily 7956
Wichita—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 54781

KENTUCKY

Louisville—9 a. m.-1:30 p. m. weekdays ex. Tues. Magnolia 2947-J

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3657
New Orleans—9 a. m.-3 p. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. Audubon 2236

MAINE

Bangor—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. 2-0096
Portland—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 36289

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Brockton—12:30-1:30 and 5-7 p. m. Mon., Wed., Fri. Brockton 1221
Brookline—9 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-10 a. m. daily Trowbridge 3878
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1180
Haverhill—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 5147-R
Lowell—9 a. m.-12 m. 2-2240
Malden—9-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Malden 7788
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. and Holidays Melrose 4284-R
Newton—8 a. m.-12 m. Mon. and Wed.; Sat. 1-5 p. m. Bigelow 0494
Quincy—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Granite 6781
Reading—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Reading 1033
Somerville—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Somerset 3057
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1817

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1188
Grand Rapids—8 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 92357
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-9681
Lansing—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 41718
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442
Saginaw—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. and Holidays 3-8545

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Main 1794
St. Paul—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Riverview 5299

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5173

MONTANA

Billings—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 5205
Butte—9:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 2-3956
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3633
Helena—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1218-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. WA. 1884

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—8-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun.; 3-6 p. m. Sat. 2471
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m.; 3-7:30 p. m. daily 3843

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Orange 5-6773
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-5914
Maplewood—9 a. m.-12 m. ex. Sat. and Sun. So. Orange 2-3274
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9-11:30 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Orange 3-8585
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sun. Plainfield 6-6507
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Westfield 2-1214

NEW YORK

Albany—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3-8754
Auburn—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Mon., Monday 9-11:30 a. m. 2006-J
Binghamton—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-7984
Bronxville—Daily Bronxville 2-3531
Brooklyn—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. South 8-8828
Buffalo—Daily LI. 4850
Flushing—Tues. and Thurs. 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. Flushing 9-9848

(Corrected to November 1, 1942)

Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. Bo. 8-3090
Hempstead—9 a. m.-8 p. m. daily 1803-M
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Fri. Ha. 4-3080
Mount Vernon—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat Beverly 7-8219
New Rochelle—9:30-11:30 a. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. New Rochelle 2-4453
*New York—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lackawanna 4-5800
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Vir. 7-5153
Rochester—10 a. m.-12 m., 4-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Glenwood 3586
Rockville Center—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 3762
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 4-5475
White Plains—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2587

OHIO

Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. University 7622
Cleveland—9:45 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Cherry 7699
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Adams 8434
1:30-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Walnut 3641
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m. TA. 3948
1:30-4 p. m. RA-6369
Daily ex. Sun.
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4435
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sun. 2-8249

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 7-2758
Tulsa—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 4-8557

OREGON

Astoria—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 636-R
Portland—8:30 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Beacon 9398

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. W 92-387
Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Pennypacker 9196

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Gaspee 7610

TENNESSEE

Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-8787
Memphis—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 2-8547

TEXAS

Amarillo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-1332
Austin—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Tues. and Sun. 8-4505
Dallas—9 a. m.-12 m. daily Lakeside 1874
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 3-4080
Houston—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs. Fairfax 3023
San Antonio Parkview 25026

VIRGINIA

Norfolk—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 39188
Richmond—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-3776

WASHINGTON

Bellingham—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. and Holidays 2313
Bremerton—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 1656-W
*Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Main 3904
Spokane—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4592

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—9 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily Marquette 4418

HAWAII

Honolulu—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 91199

CANADA

ALBERTA

Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily M-2366
Edmonton—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 71943

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Pacific 7041
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun.; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Windsor 6367
Sydney—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. F. L. 1721

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily 92-812

ONTARIO

Hamilton—5-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
London—12 m.-4 p. m. daily; Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. Metcalf 8395-J
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-0478
Toronto—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lyndhurst 1563

QUEBEC

Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Wi. 8842

ENGLAND

Bradford—Daily 8644
Huddersfield—6 a. m.-3 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—1-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 62963
Liverpool—10-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Great Crosby 3281
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12:15 p. m. Whitehall 9981
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily URMston 2642
Sheffield—After 5 p. m. daily ex. Wed. 51073

SCOTLAND

Glasgow—10 a. m.-12 m. daily Ex. Sat. and Sun. Gilmock 2688

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Windsor 6367
Sydney—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. F. L. 1721

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41754
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 9:30-3 p. m. Fri. 24-133

SWITZERLAND

Berne—3-4 p. m. Wed. 27-109
*Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 28-445

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The 'Best' Are Not Too Bad

By L. A. Sloper

The failure of both the New York Drama Critics Circle and the Pulitzer Prize committee to honor an American play for the season of 1941-42 has not deterred Burns Mantle from making his annual selection of "Best Plays" (New York: Dodd Mead. $3).

His choices underline the enigma of the decisions by those august judicial bodies. The majority of the critics merely said: "No choice." The Pulitzer committee simply reported: "No award." No explanation, either.

Yet Mr. Mantle, of the News—who, by the way, had a choice—has been able to point to seven American plays which seem to him worthy of a place in his list of 10 for the season. And of several of them it may be said, with a smile, that they are at least better than some of the plays that have received awards in the past. In fact it has been said.

* * *

Mr. Mantle's choice, on the critic's final ballot at all events, was "In Time To Come," a play about Woodrow Wilson by Howard Koch and John Huston. Of the war plays, he thought "Letters to Lucerne," by Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent, the best. My own choice would be "The Moon Is Down," by John Steinbeck.

The same objection has been raised to both these war plays: that they present the enemy in too sympathetic a light. But suppose the playwrights had made the enemy all black. Would not the same complainants have cried that he was stacking the cards in a most inartistic way?

The whole point of "Letters to Lucerne," it seemed to me, was its recognition not only of the horrors of war but of the horrors of the war psychology. It warned of the danger of transferring hatred of militarism to those of its victims who happen to be of the militarists' nationality. Objection may be taken to this by those who want their plays to be merely hate propaganda, but hardly by those who want their theater propaganda to be in dramatic form.

* * *

"The Moon Is Down" seems to have suffered from more than its suggestion that even some Nazi soldiers might be human underneath. Having been published as a novel before it was shown on the stage, the piece was received with delight by nearly all the book reviewers. Some of the drama critics seemed to find pleasure in taking the opposite line. Only Brooks Atkinson of the Times and Rosamond Gilder of the Theater Arts Monthly "remained faithful" (as the Times reporter put it) to the end to "The Moon Is Down."

A third war play is on Mr. Mantle's list: Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind." Mr. Anderson cannot be accused of looking with too much sympathy on the Nazi invaders. Indeed his play is a burning indictment of aggression and a moving assertion of the indestructibility of the spirit of freedom. Unfortunately, the production had weaknesses which impaired its effectiveness.

The other American plays cited by Mr. Mantle are "Junior Miss," "Jason," and "Hope for a Harvest"; the imported pieces, "Angel Street," "Uncle Harry," and "Blithe Spirit." Of the foreign entries, the critics picked the last-named, by Noel Coward, and there seems to have been little disagreement with this verdict.

Mr. Mantle's indispensable volume contains, as usual, condensations of the 10 chosen plays, and a record of the New York season, with a complete list of plays and casts.

Operetta on Broadway

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The Moussorgsky "Fair of Sorochinsk" having been retired after seven performances and the Damrosch "Opera Cloak" after one, it is operetta—and double-barreled operetta at that—which is occupying the New Opera Company at the moment. Less than 10 blocks from one another, Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne" and Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" (re-titled "Rosalinda") are rivals for the support of the same Broadway theatergoers, including their fringe of music lovers.

On their ability to attract audiences night after night, and not just now and then as in an ordinary operatic subscription round, may depend the continuance of the New Opera season. If audiences fall off in size, there is more than a possibility that Tchaikovsky's "Pique-Dame" and Verdi's "Macbeth" will not be given. Thus is "entertainment" called upon to keep "art" from being thrust aside, unrealized, from the lyric stage.

There is, of course, a fair measure of art in an Offenbach or Strauss operetta, as there is something of entertainment in "Pique-Dame" or "Macbeth." But no one who has experienced these works is likely to confuse their appeal. And though it may even be that New York needs an operetta repertory company more than it needs one that will essay operas of a type that will fail of general public support, it is scarcely to be expected that Mrs. Lytel Hull, Mrs. Yolanda Méró Irion and the others who have devoted themselves to the New Opera Company as a proving ground for young American singers will accept light opera alone as a sufficient solution of their problems.

* * *

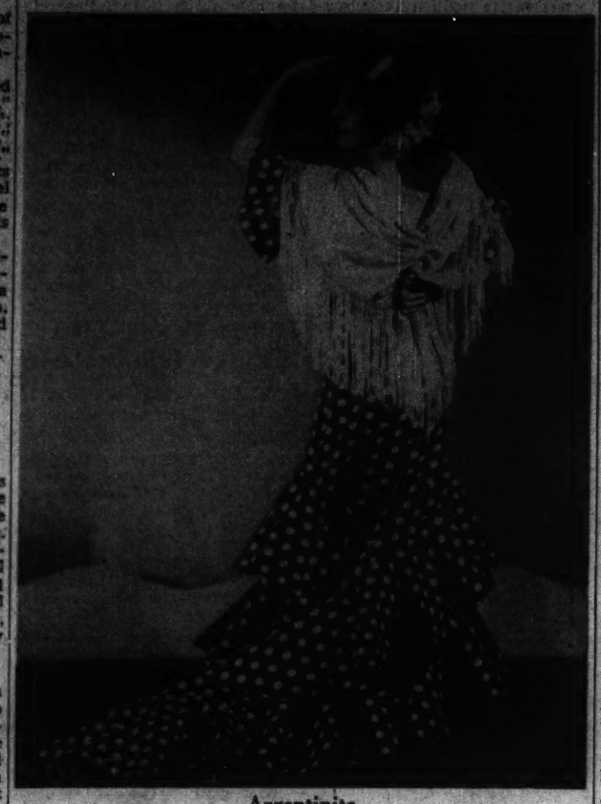
"La Vie Parisienne," which figured in last season's activities of the company, was brought back hopefully in the current week. The cast was new (save for one member), and so was the conductor. The costumes were freshly acquired and as the company has a new ballet the dancing was different from that of a year ago. Various stage groupings—indeed, most of the visual action—had been done over by the stage director, Felix Brentano. Shifts were made also in the score that Paul Breisach conducted in succession to Antal Dorati, but as there were various borrowings from other Offenbach works in last year's version, as well as in this year's, no musicological deprecations or hosannas are in order.

Today, an Offenbach operetta without a can-can would be incredible. There is one in the second-act finale of the New Opera Company's production of "La Vie Parisienne" that is about as boisterous—one might as well say as drunken—as can appropriately be utilized to depict a champagne revel in the opéra-bouffe Paris. This finale, though it cannot compare musically with the parallel ensemble at the close of the second act of "Die Fledermaus," has swirl and abundance of color; moreover, it is well sung, as well as riotously danced.

* * *

Otherwise, the new production seemed on the opening night to sparkle less than that of last season. Mr. Breisach's tempi were generally slow, though here and there a solo or passage was taken so fast as to be obviously difficult for the singers. They as a group met their tasks agreeably, if not brilliantly. The one hold-over member of the cast, Carolina Segrera, repeated her success in the part of Metella, the opera singer. Virginia Card was attractive as Evelyn, and the same can be said for Andzia Kuzak as Gabrielle. Of the men, Wilbur Evans and Hugh Thompson, appearing as Bobinet and Hutchinson, had the most of vocal quality. As pieced together, "La Vie Parisienne" is pretty thin, but many of the tunes are still reasonably fresh. The appeal of the present production is quite as much to the eye as it is to the ear.

With "Rosalinda," it is the conducting of Erich Wolfgang Korngold that is most likely to be remembered. Dorothy Sarnoff and Virginia MacWatters sing pleasurably and there are two good comedians in Oscar Karlweis and Ralph Herbert, both European operetta singers of wide experience. The dancing has its charm. If the dramatic critics, who seem to be a unit in condemning the book of the old favorite, have sighed for a little more of "Broadway," the music critics, in their turn interested primarily in the luscious melodies of Strauss, would have been happier if there had been more of the old Vienna. "Rosalinda," like "La Vie Parisienne," has its pictorial swagger. But one may ask whether either of the pair has much of atmosphere.



Argentinita

In the "Alegrias," one of her most popular gypsy numbers.

Southern California Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Coleman Chamber Concerts inaugurated its thirty-seventh season with a program by the London String Quartet, with Lee Pattison, pianist, as assisting artist, on the afternoon of Oct. 25. Last season, the concerts were hastily changed to the afternoon hour, with not too good results, so it was gratifying to find the Playmouse Theater almost filled on this occasion. One of the oldest musical series on the Coast, the Coleman Concerts remains one of the most potent cultural organizations in the Southland.

The Londoners, reunited last season after a separation of nearly a decade, still are remarkable for their ensemble. There is Elizabethan flavor in their performance. Their informality is better suited, however, to the whimsical "Peter Pan" Suite of Sir H. Walford Davies, than to the Quartet of Brahms, Op. 51, No. 2. The players did not succeed in invoking the Brahmsian mood until after the beginning of the second movement, and despite their dashing delivery of the Rondo in the final Allegro, the rugged and impetuous fervor remained unexplored. The whimsicality of the "Peter Pan" Suite, so delightfully captured by Davies, was charmingly performed.

The climax of the afternoon came with the performance of Dvorak's Piano Quintet in A, Op. 81, in which Mr. Pattison collaborated. Always a sensitive player, Mr. Pattison adjusted his tone and dynamics neatly to the requirements of the music and the playing of the quartet. The folk-like character that pervades the work was faithfully delineated throughout.

* * *

Risé Stevens, mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, opened the Elmer Wilson concert series with a recital in the Civic Auditorium on Oct. 29. Though the singer has not yet mastered the intricacies of the recital platform, she has a natural voice of excellent quality. The subtleties of her Brahms songs and the sensuousness of Dalila's familiar aria from "Samson et Dalila" quite escaped her, although there was brilliance and charm in her singing of the Habañera from "Carmen." But with such a wide range of song literature from which to choose, why should Miss Stevens sing songs that belong so definitely in the realm of the male singer as Schumann's "Widmung," and Tchaikovsky's "Pilgrim's Song"? Paul Ulanowsky was the excellent accompanist, heard also in a group of piano solos.

* * *

The first concert of the Pasadena Orchestra, on the afternoon of Nov. 8, was something of a triumph for the Civic Music Association, in that it had managed to hurdle the many difficulties that presented themselves. Problems that try a professional organization become almost insurmountable for an amateur, such as the Pasadena group, which gives an annual series free to the public. Dr. Richard Lert continues as conductor, and the fact that Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony was given a commendable presentation, speaks volumes for his devotion and ability. An interesting diversion was a "Romance," for oboe and orchestra, by Lionel Barrymore, and a set of three MacDowell numbers. "The Haunted House," "Across the Hills," and Czardas, orchestrated by Barrymore. The orchestra played them effectively. Mr. Barrymore was present and bowed his thanks. The soloist of the afternoon was Earl Voorhies, who gave a brilliant performance of the MacDowell Piano Concerto in A minor.

The San Francisco Opera Company made its annual whirlwind visit in the first week of November, giving four operas to capacity audiences in Shrine Auditorium.

Hal D. Crain

Opera Opens in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Verdi's "Aïda," which so often in the past has served impresarios as an effective inaugural composition, gave the Chicago Opera Company a brilliant beginning for its new season. The star of the performance of "Aïda" was Zinka Milanov, who sang the title role. Miss Milanov proved her right to a prominent place in the ranks of the artists who have sung the part. Her voice is of noble quality, and so filled with power that it soared easily above the orchestral and vocal hurly-burly in the great scene before the Theban gate in the second act.

But there is much more than voice to make Miss Milanov's art of impressive quality. Her ability to turn a phrase so that it delights the listening ear, her sense of line, and her remarkable power of reflecting a poetic or dramatic feature of the text in the color of vocal tone—all this makes for artistry that not often is realized upon the operatic stage. It is to be hoped that this vocalist will be heard again.

* * *

The Radames of the cast was Giovanni Martinelli. There was no disputing his authoritative reading of a difficult part, and, while his voice may not have the freshness that it had when he first appeared in this country nearly 30 years ago, it is still a fine voice, and used with admirable skill. A tenor who can negotiate "Celeste Aïda," early in the evening, with the mastery with which Mr. Martinelli intoned it at this performance, has little reason to fear adverse criticism.

A comparatively new singer, Anna Kaskas, was the Amneris. Miss Kaskas had been heard in an earlier season in "Un Ballo in Maschera," but Verdi's later opera gave her more and better opportunities to show what she could do. The artist's vocal equipment is of good quality, but particularly in her middle range Miss Kaskas was unable to gather sufficient power to project the vocal tone over the choral and orchestral sonorities. Yet the singer disclosed persuasive musical qualities, and her Amneris was regal, as Verdi intended it should be.

Lawrence Tibbett, the Amonasro of the performance, if not so vocally convincing as he had been in earlier years, made it clear that the theater has nothing to teach him that he does not know already. His portrayal of the Ethiopian king was well worth hearing.

* * *

Alexander Kipnis and his fine voice, together with his superior method of handling it, were somewhat thrown away on the small part of the High Priest; but it was greatly to Mr. Gallo's credit that he filled even a small part with an artist of the first class. There was beauty, too, in Mark Love's presentation of the King of Egypt—his dignity of bearing and nobility of style added not a little to the general worth of an imposing cast.

Ruth Page, who re-entered the local company as ballet mistress, put on a brilliant show in the second act. A new première danseuse—Patricia Bowman—had been engaged, and while that artist seemed a little ponderous at this her Chicago début, future performances may reveal excellencies that she has not yet had an opportunity to present. The orchestra was well directed by Carlo Peroni.

* * *

The concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 5) devoted its principal effort to the D major Symphony which Mozart, at the request of his father, composed for the Haffner family in Salzburg. There is nothing of the pièce d'occasion about that gracious work, and Hans Lange, who conducted, treated it, as also did his performers, with loving and reverent care. The conductor reduced his string section greatly to the advantage of the piece. There was delicacy and charm, too, in the reading of Debussy's "L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune," and the concert ended with Wagner's familiar Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," with the close of the overture to the opera tacked on.

A youthful pianist, Sidney Foster, was imported to demonstrate his capabilities in the E minor Concerto by Chopin. Mr. Foster was unfortunate in his choice of work, which at present is beyond his powers, and the effect of his playing was not improved by a lapse of memory at the end of the opening movement.

Minneapolis Symphony Resumes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

War has taken nine of the 90 men in the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra personnel, but inroads on concert attendance fall far below that 10 per cent damage. In fact, the audience on hand at the third regular concert last Friday, when Rudolf Serkin was soloist, was near-capacity in size and well over quota in enthusiasm.

Gaps in the orchestra front have been filled with old musicians, and Dimitri Mitropoulos already has tooled his group to his usual standards of polish and vigor.

Only at the opening concert, which was dedicated to the Allied nations, were there occasional evidences of first-of-the-season rawness. The Beethoven Fifth Symphony, in a highly individual interpretation, was rather scuffed during its progress, and its impetuosity at times seemed mere haste and fury.

On the other hand, the readings of the American Festival Overture by William Schuman, and of the Tansman "Polish Rhapsody" showed masterly handling of textures and gave vivid projection, in the one case, of the buoyant accents of American life, and, in the other, of the more sophisticated and poetic elements of the Tansman work.

The second concert found the orchestra mellowed and unified in a program featuring Dusolina Gianinni, soprano. This singer, not heard here in 15 years, proved an exciting surprise for all of us, for her vocalism in four arias was authoritative, full-bodied, and powerfully dramatic. With all its drama, there was none of the exaggeration of Italian opera—not a single throat-catch all evening.

Mr. Serkin's offering at the third concert was the Brahms D minor Concerto, played with his customary intensity and controlled fire. Serkin, like Mitropoulos, is an "all-out" artist when he plays, and the fierce, self-forgetful concentration he brings to the keyboard, coupled with phenomenal skill, made the concerto a towering accomplishment.

The program was rounded out with the Haydn "Military" Symphony, crisply performed, and the Busoni-arranged suite from Mozart's "Idomeneo."

Argentinita in Vaudeville

Dance in Show Business—IV

By Margaret Lloyd

Argentinita, the great Spanish dancer, is here presented not as a regular dancer-in-show-business but as an artist who, with fellow members of her ensemble, recently and quite incongruously appeared in a tawdry variety-revue. How she got there she might have been able to explain but for the difficulties of language.

At any rate, there she was, a pearl surrounded by several of Broadway's better known diamonds-in-the-rough, in the "Priorities of 1942." And so was her sister, Pilar Lopez, her partner, Federico Rey, and the guitarist Carlos Montoya, all holding forth with their customary charm and style and infectious gayety. The pianist was Pablo Miquel.

This was in Boston, seat of the New York dress rehearsal or the tired touring production whose New York day is over.

* * *

Argentinita is not an absolute stranger to the revue form of entertainment. She had her first appearance in New York on the wrong end of the timetable in an International Revue in 1930. There is a touch of what might be called the higher vaudeville to her presentation of the Spanish dance, classical, popular and gypsy—that is, it is easy, not too formal, friendly without being familiar. Everything in good taste, restrained, polished and delightful, minus either coarseness or excessive refinement, and plus that ineffable essence of good dancing, joie de danse.

Even in concert she has always sung in some of her numbers, pleasantly, amusingly. She was known in Spain and other parts of Europe as a music hall dancer as well as a concert artist and head of a ballet company of her own. But always, everywhere, she has stood for the dignity of the Spanish dance.

What was most remarkable about the Boston performance I saw was that an audience that had gaped and grinned or haw-hawed throughout a wearisome session of restaged jokes and vulgar railleries sat motionless as if literally enchanted during the short program in which Argentinita and her companions held the stage. It was as if a beautiful piece of rich embroidery, hand-wrought, genuine, rare, had been held up before them in place of the shoddy material they had been looking at, and first shocked them by contrast, and then held them with breathless attention.

* * *

Where all had been familiarity—the play of the expert comedian with his audience—here was shining aloofness, without snobbery, without hauteur, emitting a new kind of warmth, a special radiance. Here was the direct communication of dance, breaking down all barriers, of privilege or under-privilege, of class or race or language, speaking person to person, folk to folk. The innate dignity had evidently been imparted to the audience, for faces that had looked dull in stupid enjoyment of tasteless jokes and by-play were now illumined, sharing this strange elegance, becoming momentarily imbued with it. The reserved warmth and vitality had gone out among them and embraced them, making them feel happy and at home in what must have seemed a comparatively rarefied atmosphere.

Little Encarnacion Lopez, child of a dance-loving people, learned to dance about the time she learned to walk. She was born in Buenos Aires, but her Castilian parents soon returned to Madrid to give the children a Spanish education. And it was then that Encarnacion received from her schoolmates the nickname, "La Argentinita" (the little Argentinian) that has served her as stage name ever since.

Her career began in childhood. By the time she was 6 she was dancing at private clubs and parties. When she was 7 she was arrested for "altering the traffic and destroying the public order" by attracting a crowd of aficionados in a park she was visiting with her mother while vacationing in San Sebastian. What happened was, according to the story, that when the park band started to play Encarnacion stopped playing for dancing. She, already trained in the classic forms of her country, performed the authentic dances in the authentic manner, the throng of spectators growing larger and noisier (with cries of "Ole," "Vaya tu Madre," and other traditional sounds of approval) the while. That spontaneous exhibition and its dénouement resulted in a public performance a week later.

By the time Encarnacion was 10 she was appearing as featured soloist with prominent dancers, and by the time she was fifteen she had toured the best music halls, given many recitals, and was known all over Spain. Then she joined Martinez Sierra's theatrical company, and her talents as an actress were developed.

* * *

It is well known that the Spanish dance has contributed to the standard classical ballet. Argentinita enlarged the Spaniard's vision of his own dance forms, first by bridging the gap in the public mind between the school or established style and the popular or regional dances which had not previously been regarded as art, and second by acquainting Spain (and later the rest of the Western world) with the multitude of its native dances, for she brought to light those of remote provinces and distant cities.

She lived among the folk whose dances she was learning, attending the family festivals, the village fiestas, studying the costumes, the history and customs of the people. And this soon took her among the gypsies. Now the flamenco dance is considered a thing apart, not done with élan even by Spaniards, unless they are also gypsies. Argentinita got to the root of the matter by living with the gypsies in their caves outside Cadiz, learning the way of life that makes their way of dancing.

It was a long time before she felt sufficiently in key to dance with them. But eventually she made the flamenco style so much her own that in 1927 she was able to direct and present a band of gypsies in Madrid, not only in their native dances but in formal ballets—Falla's "El Amor Brujo" and the "Iberian Suite" of Ibanez among them—thus expanding the Spanish dance in two ways at once, and proving that a real dancer is not limited in any direction.

Argentinita toured the gypsy company over the Continent and later in South America, Mexico and Cuba. From this tour arose her interest in the Latin-American dance. Her explorations there revealed rare Inca ritual dances and tribal fiestas of the Toltecs, which, together with more recent discoveries in Yucatan and Mihoacan, she has incorporated into her extensive repertoire.

* * *

In 1930 she made the unfortunate North American debut, which was followed by four solo recitals. But she suffered from the similarity of her stage name to that of Antonia Mercé, the beloved Argentina, then touring the United States, and was all but ignored.

Returning to Madrid, she organized with Garcia Lorca the Madrid Ballet, and together with other poets, artists and musicians, became the center of an artistic renascence that was cut short by the Spanish civil war. After a London engagement in 1937, she had her first actual success in the United States in 1938, and in 1939 collaborated and co-starred with Massine in the Monte Carlo premiere of his "Capriccio Espagnol."

Since the World civil war has closed down upon us all, Argentinita has spent her time in the Americas, North, South and Central, and is now doing for the Latin-American dance what she formerly did for the dance of Spain, that is, discovering and disclosing it anew.

This is the cultural background of the few samples of Spanish dance Argentinita and her sterling associates presented in that raffish vaudeville in Boston. It may be that not knowing the language she did not realize what was going on around her. It must be that with or without a common tongue, she does know people, and discerns their latent powers of perception and responsiveness to what is bright and good.

She gave them what was natural for her to give—dancing of quality, joyous, lively, varied, skilled—feeling instinctively perhaps that it was natural for people to love it. And they did.

The Serene World of Corot

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Serene World of Corot is an appropriate title for a large exhibition which the Wildenstein Galleries have opened. Corot illustrated nothing so much as the poetry of nature, and his paintings reflect above all else the calm beauty of the outdoor world. His works are well fixed in the great landscape tradition, stemming from sources early outlined by such masters as Poussin and Claude Lorrain. Not only do they mirror the impalpable charm of the countryside in moods of twilight softness, but they express an attitude of harmony and peace which was the spirit of the artist.

The exhibition is being held until Dec. 12 for the benefit of the Salvation Army War Fund. It opened with a preview attended by high officials of the organization and under the patronage of a committee headed by Gov. and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman. Selected by the Wildensteins and consisting of loans from American museums and private collectors, the display is composed of paintings from the artist's early years in Italy and from his mature years in France. In addition to the paintings, there is a small group of drawings and etchings, some "autographies," and some "cliché-verres." Personal souvenirs also include two palettes of Corot, several photographs and an autographed letter.

The exhibition is not presented chronologically, which is a slight disadvantage when following the course of the artist's career. The pictures, large and small, however, are nicely balanced on the walls, and the intimate studies hang apart, in a small gallery and in a corridor, to good effect.

Not for many years have so many fine canvases by this painter been brought together here. The show is more comprehensive than the one held by the Museum of Modern Art some years ago, when the earlier phase of the artist was given special consideration. Both early and late works are shown with discrimination, and at least half the 74 canvases, which have come from old American homes in many instances, are being shown, we are assured, for the first time.

The compositions begin mainly on an architectural note, with the vision of the artist concentrated on famous landmarks of Italy. These works are among the most precise, the most beautifully clarified of all the master's paintings. The colors are cool, running through pearly grays to tawny yellows and blues; the linear quality of the compositions is accentuated, and there is a quality of abstract pattern which delights the eye of the student of modern art.

Many of the canvases, dating from the artist's return to France, take up the simple landscape theme and by contrast unfold a sensitive, even delicate, naturalism. Perhaps the most characteristic of all Corots, the leafy woodland scenes of the Ville d'Avray, are well exhibited, and farther along come several of those richly poetic idylls, such as "La Solitude" and the "Biblis," which Corot painted in his late years.

Corot's love of nature was modified by imagination. But he was essentially an objective painter, who found his richest delight, and his greatest success, in recreating in landscapes these moods of calm beauty which are best described as serene. The same objectivity, tempered by a feeling of tenderness, characterizes also his many fine figure subjects. The exhibition includes various examples, of which "La Bohémienne au tambour," "La Bacchante à la panthère" and the "La jeune Grecque" are perhaps most notable.

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Monologist at Symphony Concert—Army Show Arriving Monday

Miss Howe in Dramatic Sketch; Martinů's Symphony Played

Two novelties graced the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its sixth Friday afternoon reunion in Symphony Hall yesterday. One was the introduction of a monologist; the other, the initial Boston performance of a new Symphony by Bohuslav Martinů, his first.

Of the two, the contribution of Helen Howe was the more startling, not because of anything sensational in her monologue, but because, without looking up the records, it is safe to say that this was the first time such a feature had ever been introduced at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Indeed, it is unlikely that any other symphony orchestra has ever presented such a number; for although Leopold Stokowski in his later Philadelphia days used to deliver monologues from the platform, it is not quite the same sort of thing.

* * *

Probably we should hasten to explain that Miss Howe's performance was presumably not intended to set a precedent, nor to mark a departure in policy. Rather, it grew out of the campaign for a fund to guarantee the current season. When this is understood, the revolutionary innovation becomes quite normal.

Certainly, no more suitable artist in this field than Miss Howe could be found. She knows her Boston matrons, and when she appeared in character on the platform yesterday, no one in the audience was more Friday-afternoon-symphony-concertish. What made the jest more enjoyable was the fact that the ladies who were being caricatured were themselves much amused.

Miss Howe's sketch, after poking a little friendly fun, made clear in dramatic form the need for help from everybody if the concerts are to continue. A more graphic appeal would be hard to conceive, and the management deserves congratulations for violating precedent in so good a cause with so much taste.

* * *

Mr. Martinů contributed to the program book an essay on the symphonic form in which he described the present work as calm and lyric in character. Dr. Koussevitzky apparently had neglected to read this note, for as he presented it the symphony—which is dedicated to the memory of Mme. Koussevitzky — did not differ noticeably from the other works of this composer that we have heard in Boston. There have been four of them; three bore titles which showed that they were intended to be clothed in classic garb; yet they all gave the impression on hearing them that they were descriptive music, like "La Bagarre;" like, too, the symphonic cycle, "My Country," of Smetana, or the "New World" Symphony of Dvořák.

But this is merely to say that Mr. Martinů's Symphony is both racial and characteristic, and Dr. Koussevitzky evidently interpreted it in that understanding. The result was that, for this listener at least, the first movement became a prolonged lament. The second is a folkish Scherzo with a charming Trio. The next movement, Largo, is a long sustained song, and the last a bustling Allegro, with suggestions of "blues" technique. These last two movements have less than the first two of melodic appeal and rhythmic verve. The symphony was well received, and the composer took several bows.

* * *

The concert had opened, appropriately, with Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture. This was performed with the almost incredible virtuosity of which the orchestra is capable; but Dr. Koussevitzky's reading of it was marked by extremes of tempi and dynamics that diverted attention from the music.

The second half of the program was devoted to Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4, in G major, with Jan Smeterlin as soloist. The performance was superb. The soloist had the good judgment to approach this great work not as a virtuoso piece, but as the thing of lyric beauty that it is. He placed at the composer's disposal his brilliant technique, his lovely tone, his smooth legato, his lyric phrasing, and above all his reverent joy in the music. Dr. Koussevitzky secured for him an accompaniment which matched his mood precisely.

L. A. S.

Museum Acquires Spanish Altarpiece

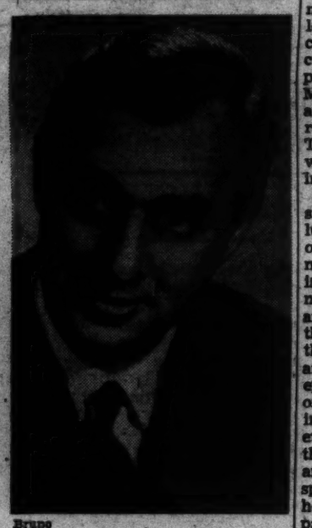
The collection of Christian primitive pictures at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been greatly enriched by the acquisition of a Spanish altarpiece of the fifteenth century, painted by Martin de Soria, a follower of Huguet.

The completeness of this large work and its fine preservation make it unusual in American collections. It is partitioned in the characteristic manner with a central panel, two wings, and a predella. It is dedicated to Saints Michael and Anthony Abbot, who are depicted in the center, surrounded by graphic narratives. The original frame is still in use, with some details probably lacking.

The altarpiece gives an impression of splendor with its clear, luminous color and the profusion of gold freely applied in a manner that delighted medieval Spanish craftsmen. The gold is ornamentally pierced in some sections, and offset in relief in others, so that the gilded prominences catch the light and shed a soft brilliance. Spanish painting of this epoch seems to combine qualities of sculpture, jewelry, and weaving. Despite the austerity and even gruesomeness of the themes, the colors sing forth cheerfully and the gold betokens a festive spirit. The very conventions which held for primitive Christian painting are attractive. The painters were story-tellers and decorators.

The altarpiece is resplendent seen at a distance, fascinating studied at close view. Details are executed painstakingly — medievel castles and battlements in the background, hilly terrain studded with standardized trees, ornate vestments, gleaming halos. The figures are stiff, flat, and lineal. There is an eventfulness in the narrative and background that fills the panels to the very edges.

D. A.



Bruno

Conrad Thibault

To sing at Jordan Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 20.

Richard Tucker

Episode in 'The Great Big Doorstep'

Left to right are Morton Stevens, Dorothy Gish, Robert Crawley, and Louis Calhern. The play continues through next week at the Colonial.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

This Is the Army—At the Boston Opera House, beginning on Monday, Nov. 16. Irving Berlin's soldier show, now on a nation-wide tour after a summer in New York. Mr. Berlin wrote the music. Ezra Stone, who is one of the 300 soldiers in the cast, staged the production. James MacColl, who wrote the dialogue; Robert Sidney and Barclift, who devised the dances, and John Koenig, who designed the settings and costumes, are among the soldiers contributing.

Private Lives—At the Majestic, beginning on Monday evening, Nov. 16. Revival of the comedy by Noel Coward, with Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes to head the cast.

Further Ahead

The Sun Field—At the Colonial, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 25. Comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus of Heywood Broun's story, with Joel Thomas Ashley in the leading role, that of a ball player. The cast includes Ruth Weston, Claudia Morgan, Florence Sundstrom, Larry Fletcher, Katherine Meskill, Fay Baker, John Call, Robert Simon, Frank Otto, Joseph Garry, William Roselle, and Herbert Duffy.

The Firefly—At the Majestic, beginning on Monday evening, Nov. 30. Revised version of the Friml operetta, with Emma Otero to head the cast.

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Colonial, beginning Monday Dec. 14. Return engagement of the play seen here last season, this time with Boris Karloff to head the cast. Two weeks' engagement.

Spring Again—At the Wilbur, beginning Christmas night. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in the comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented by Guthrie McClintic, which ran for nine months in New York last season. In the cast will be Ann Andrews, Michel Rosenberg, Jayne Cotter, Richard Stevenson, Ben Lackland, Charlotte Bemis, and Edmon Ryan. The play will be included in the Theater Guild—American Theater Society subscription list.

First of Child Plays

"Hansel and Gretel," first of this year's series of children's plays by the Clare Tree Major Company, will be presented Saturday, Dec. 5, at 10.15 a. m. in Jordan Hall. The plays are again under the auspices of the Women's International League.

"Four plays instead of the usual five will be given this year. The other three are scheduled as follows: "Pinocchio," Feb. 6; "Beauty and the Beast," March 6, and April 3.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Reservations may be made at the Women's International League, 14 Beacon Street.

The story of "Bataan Patrol" will be placed in immediate production by M-G-M. Robert Taylor, scheduled earlier to start in "Gentle Annie," will defer this until he has finished the new war film.

Talbot

Georgette McKee

Now in "Angel Street" at the Plymouth.

Honor Roll

Daniel Nagrin, Tamiris' former partner, has entered military service.

Photo by United States Army Signal Corps

Detail From 'This Is the Army'

Private Richard Irving and Private Fred Kelly in the "Mandy" number of the Army show coming Monday night to the Boston Opera House.

'Father' Now in Fourth Year

Oscar Serlin's production of "Life With Father" at the Empire in New York, sailed into its fourth year this week.

The New York company, headed by Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney, has grossed approximately $2,500,000. In its first year, $972,734 came into the box-office; in its second, $859,456; in the year just past, $631,479.

The No. 2 company, which opened at the Blackstone Theater in Chicago on Feb. 12, 1940, broke records there with a 66-week stay, and after touring 57 cities to date, has amassed $1,492,324 in receipts. During its Chicago engagement, this company was headed by Percy Waram and Lillian Gish. Margalo Gillmore replaced Miss Gish as the feminine lead a year ago. She and Mr. Waram are currently on their second transcontinental tour.

The No. 3 company, with Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern as Mother and Father, opened at the Civic Repertory Theater in Boston on Sept. 23, 1940, remaining there 22 weeks for a modern record, and subsequently playing in 80 cities for a total gross of $1,248,241. This company ended its travels with a long engagement in Los Angeles last July.

Among them, the three productions have grossed $5,240,565.

In entering its fourth year, "Life With Father" becomes the fifth production in Broadway's history to run that long.

Hollywood Plans And Prospects

"Women at War," will be the initial production of Isadore Goldsmith, European producer who recently signed a Columbia contract. Among Mr. Goldsmith's films made abroad were "The Stars Look Down," "Mademoiselle Docteur," "I Killed the Count," and "Hatter's Castle."

* * *

Macdonald Carey has been assigned the starring role in "Salute for Three," opposite Betty Rhodes. The film is now in production with Ralph Murphy directing. Marty May, Broadway comedian, will make his screen debut as a press agent, and Dona Drake will appear as the leader of a girl band.

* * *

Vincent Minnelli has been assigned to direct "I Dood It," in which Red Skelton and Eleanor Powell will be starred. Jimmy Dorsey and his band will be featured. Jack Cummings will produce. Mr. Minnelli recently completed direction of M-G-M's "Cabin in the Sky."

* * *

"Women At Arms," second of RKO Pathé two-reel features in its series titled "This Is America," will be released on Nov. 20 by RKO Radio. The first was "Private Smith of the U. S. A." Location shots will include a New York welding school and a Baltimore airplane factory, a Connecticut hospital, and a Westchester town.

* * *

"The Price of Victory," a Paramount Victory Short featuring Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in a screen dramatization of his address on "the people's war," will be released nationally on Dec. 3 and in New York City on Nov. 26.

Sherlock Holmes in '42

Despite the objections of the British Intelligence Inner Council —who should, indeed, have known better—Sherlock Holmes is invited in "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror" now on the screen at the RKO Boston to apprehend saboteurs who forecast their crimes by radio. The scenarists, Lynn Riggs and John Bright, claim to have taken their story from an original by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Basil Rathbone plays Holmes with a polite and scholarly detachment and Nigel Bruce looks properly nonplussed as Dr. Watson.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catharine and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Great Big Doorstep," by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse, Joy Street—"The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducter. Jan Smeterlin, piano soloist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Program by the Trapp family of folk songs, yodels, mountain calls, also chorals and music for ancient instruments. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—Victory concert for service men and their friends. Isabel French, soprano; Verna Q. Powell, flutist, and Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichordist. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Jean Bedetti, cellist and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"From Texas to Bataan," 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello, 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55.

Exeter—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew, 3:10, 6:10, 9:18. "Wake Island," Robert Preston, Macdonald Carey, 1:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Iceland," Sonja Henie, 1:05, 4, 7, 9:50. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35.

Fine Arts — "Crime and Punishment," Harry Baur, Pierre Blanchar, 1, 4:20, 7:40. "Brother Karamazov," Fritz Kortner, Anna Sten. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 2:15, 5:03, 9:45, 10:35. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, 1:16, 3:58, 6:45, 9:30.

Kenmore — "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 1, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan — "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 11:30 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

Modern—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge, 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

Normandie—"Parachute Bachelor," Lum and Abner. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5, 8:45. "Racket Busters." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"March of Time," "Mr. and Mrs. America," "Kaltenborn," "Ter McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Iceland" Sonja Henie. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:05, 9:50. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison, 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 9:30 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:25. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 7:15, 9:30.

Scollay—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge, 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Radio's Famous Jury Trials," "Hitler's Plan to Conquer the World," "Vendetta," "India's New Industrial City, Mysore," "North West Mounted Police's Duties in War Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern, Janet Blair. 12:25, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39, 8:51.

Telepix—"Famous Jury Trials," "Army Air Forces," "Pete Smith," "Napoleon in Russia," Disney Cartoon, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"X Marks the Spot," Nell Hamilton. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:10, 4:40, 7, 9:30. "Half Way to Shanghai," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. 10:45 a. m., 1, 3:25, 5:50, 8:10, 10:30.

Tremont—"International Settlement," 10 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10.

Uptown—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Moonlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:05, 6:45, 9:45. "Tombstone," Richard Dix 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart Mary Astor. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. Continuous 1:45-11.

Arlington: "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. "Belle of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 1:45, 5. Regent: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Mystery of Marie Roget," P. Knowles. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 1:45. Continuous from 9:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott & Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 1:40, 5:40 9:40. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Burgen, Charlie McCarthy. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. Continuous from 2.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clarke Gable, Lana Turner. "Wealth Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. Continuous from 1.

University—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2, 7.

Strand: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 12:30, 6:05, 9:34. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:30, 4:55, 8:14.

Codman Square: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 1:17, 6:10, 9:17. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:47, 4:46, 7:47.

Uphams Corner: "S. O. S. Coast Guard," Bela Lugosi. 1:20, 5:30, 8:10. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:30, 8:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestom: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colona, Ann Miller. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:40, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:10, 5:38, 9:07. "Sing Your Worries Away," 1:17, 7:46.

WINCHESTER — New Loring Hall: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris, John Hubbard. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:40, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colona. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. Continuous from 1:30.

Hyde Park: "Arizona Terror," Don Barry. 3:13, 8:41, 8:10. "Meet the Mob," Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 4:11, 6:40, 9:06.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello, Virginia Bruce. 3:30, 6, 9. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Strand: "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 3, 5:15, 8:30. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 2:13, 6:22, 9:33.

Maplewood: "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot, June Duprez. 1:25, 6:35, 9:24. "Riders of the Northland," Charles Starrett. 3:25, 5:25, 8:28. "Sea Raiders Serial," with the Dead End Kids. 2:05, 6:08, 9:05.

Medford: "Hi, Neighbor," Jean Parker, John Archer. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Submarine Raider," John Howard, Marguerite Chapman. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Come on Danger," Tim Holt. 2:10, 6:15, 8:20. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30.

Strand "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. Continuous from 1.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis, George Montgomery. 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:35. "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. 12:30, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Foreign Agent." 2, 8.

Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. "Four Feathers," Charles Boyer. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Algiers," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. "Four Feathers," Charles Boyer. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Foreign Agent," Gail Storm, J. Shelton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "On the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Henry and Dissy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sweetheart of the Fleet" Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis. 2:08, 7:51. "Sundown," Bruce Cabot, Gene Tierney. 3:34, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Fantasia." "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45 7:48.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Talk of the Town," Chance for Ellery Queen," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "March of Time's—The Fighting French." 3:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:30 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:56, 9:30. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Richard Sterling. 2:18, 6:46, 8:30.

AMUSEMENTS

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NEWSREEL
Mr. & Mrs. AMERICA
Now playing
—On The Home Front
THE MARCH OF TIME
Released by 20th Century-Fox

PROVEN PICTURE
Newsreel Old South — Latest News Tex McCrary
KALTENBORN
TREMONT — Bing Crosby, Mary Martin
BIRTH OF BLUES
NORMANDIE — Doubtful Bachelor, Rochester
HUMPHREY BOGART
BIJOU — Tonight to Guinea — Abbott & Costello
PARDON MY SARONG
SQUARE — Mys 1000 — Carole Landis, Cadet Girl
TOUGH AS THEY COME
UPHAMS — Tal 6000 — 5 & 9 Unemployed Musicians
G. RAFT & P. O'BRIEN

TELEPIX
AFRICA INVASION — Pete Smith — NAPOLEON & CORSICA — Disney

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ROBERT PRESTON-MACDONALD CAREY
WAKE ISLAND
KAY KYSER-ELLEN DREW
"MY FAVORITE SPY"
Sun. GARY COOPER
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The Home Forum

Our Shelter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN FORETELLING the coming reign of righteousness Isaiah declared (Isaiah 32:2), **"A man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."** Thus Truth is a sanctuary or refuge where one can safely hide from all that would harm.

Men are continually seeking shelter from heat, cold, storms, disease, destruction, and evil of every sort; and many are finding that an understanding trust in God's omnipotence supplies every need, gives them perfect protection, and the right means of shelter. Many have found that their mental attitude has a great deal to do with their suffering from heat or cold, storms, or any so-called destructive force. As they put their trust in God, the ever-loving Father of all, they realize that it is not His will for His children to suffer, that His will is unceasing good for all His little ones. They find that God, infinite good, is the only power. Then the supposed forces of evil lose their reality in human consciousness, and so lose their alleged power to harm. In reality no destructive force exists; and evil cannot harm one whose thought is aligned with God, the one and only power. This truth becomes to him a rock of refuge where he can safely rest above all that erroneous mortal sense suggests.

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This rock, this shelter, is Christ, Truth, as revealed in Christian Science. This Science shows that Truth is the remedy for every woe, for all that would oppress. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (p. 516): **"The great rock gives shadow and shelter. The sunlight glints from the church-dome, glances into the prison-cell, glides into the sick chamber, brightens the flower, beautifies the landscape, blesses the earth. Man, made in His likeness, possesses and reflects God's dominion over all the earth."**

God creates no destructive elements to destroy man, His image and likeness. Man recognizes and reflects God, good, and nothing can harm man, God's reflection. All that God bestows blesses man, and as this spiritual fact is realized we shall no longer be afraid of error. Evil is not real, because God never made it, and when we refuse to accept this impostor as a reality it will depart, and we shall realize our God-given dominion over all things.

Elijah, the prophet, once stood upon a mountain, "and a great and strong wind rent the mountains, . . . but," the Scriptures state (I Kings 19:11), "the Lord was not in the wind." Then came an earthquake, but God was not in the earthquake. Then came a fire, but God was not in the fire; "and after the fire a still small voice" (19:12). This was the voice of Truth, which ever comes in quietness and meekness. This proved to Elijah that no matter how destructive the forces of matter and evil seem to be, because God is not in them they are powerless to harm. If we are abiding in the assurance of God's allness, these so-called forces cannot harm us. A calm, strong trust in God brings deliverance.

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The "still small voice" is ever telling us the right direction to take, and when we listen for this voice we become aware of its inspiring message. Thus we learn to watch our thinking to be sure it is leading us to God. In learning to think aright we need not fear wrong thoughts, however, either our own or another's, for Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 252), **"Christian Science classifies thought thus: Right thoughts are reality and power; wrong thoughts are unreality and powerless, possessing the nature of dreams."** Thus we see that only right thinking has power, for good is the only power there is. We are thinking rightly when we are heeding the voice of Truth and trusting God supremely. All forms of evil are finally seen to be only dreams, and when we awaken from a dream the illusion no longer disturbs us.

Christ Jesus calmed the storm-tossed sea with the words (Mark 4:39), **"Peace, be still,"** and he taught that we need never be afraid if our faith does not waver. No matter what form error takes, whether sickness, accident, extreme heat or cold, or anything else, since it is not good, God is not in it and we need not fear it; for God is omnipotent, and nothing outside of His goodness can affect man.

Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 150): **"'If God be for us, who can be against us?' If He be with us, the wayside is a sanctuary, and the desert a resting-place peopled with living witnesses of the fact that 'God is Love.'"** When we recognize that God is Love we shall see the reflection of Love all around us, in loveliness, goodness, wholeness, kindness, reflected in all God's creation. And as we ourselves reflect these qualities, which are our inheritance as sons of God, more and more of good will unfold to us.

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We are safe in the depths of His love, where no storms of error can disturb us if we turn to Him with all our hearts and let Him be All-in-all to us. In times of threatening danger, if we listen we shall hear God's voice assuring us that peace and harmony—all good—are ours. "Every good gift and every perfect gift" is already ours if we only open our hearts to receive good. As we mount in consciousness to the realization of God's omnipotence, no threat of error can shake us; and as we take a firm stand on this rock, evil will disappear. In the words of a loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 74):

"Go forth and stand upon the mount,
For Truth is at thy side;
The very rocks may seem to break,
And earth to open wide;
Yet error's tempest and its fire
Before that still small voice retire."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

The
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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS WAS ONCE A PARIS SALON OF THE FRENCH REGENCY

NO ROOM could have a more satisfying charm of style than this little salon of the French Regency in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City. Its pleasing and perennial charm lies in its fine proportions, in the gaiety of its decoration, and in its sumptuous furniture. Like many of the smaller houses in Versailles, in contrast with the grandeur of the palaces and châteaux, such a small room has much to lend us today in its adaptable size, restrained elegance, and versatile, cosmopolitan decoration. It has the same charm that captivated all Europe from Potsdam to Stockholm.

This salon comes from an *hôtel* or townhouse in Paris, built for a Polish nobleman, the Count Nicolai, on the Quai des-Célestins. It dates from about 1720, shortly before the young Louis Fifteenth was to marry the Polish Princess, Maria Leszczynska. The wide and generously-proportioned panels of natural oak are framed by exquisite carving of facile and flowing scrolls sweeping to a shell at the crest, together with gliding, conventionalized Chinese dragons. The dragons are repeated in the carved ornament of the gilded console and also in the ormulu sconces. It is an early appearance of the Chinoiserie fantasy which perhaps made its debut into eighteenth-century decoration on the occasion of a ball at the Royal Palace at Marly, given in 1700 by Louis the Fourteenth and called "Le Roi de la Chine."

The furnishings may date slightly later than the salon itself. But the armchairs have the characteristic curves and rich upholstery of the Louis Quinze style. The cartel clock on the left wall is by La Mazurier; a gilt Louis the Sixteenth side-chair comes from the Palace of Versailles, and, like all royal furniture, is stamped with the name of the maker. The terra-cotta bust (on the console) is of the dancer, La Guimard, by Gaetan Merchi, and completes the delightful ensemble.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

Vort Tilflugtssted

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DA ESAJAS forudsagde om Retfærdighedens kommende Rige, erklærede han (Esajas 32:2): "Enhver. . . skal være som Skjul imod Vejr og Ly imod Vandskyl, som Vandbække paa et tørt Sted og som en svar Klippes Skygge i et vansmægtende Land." Saaledes er Sandheden et Fristed eller et Tilflugtssted, hvor man trygt kan skjule sig for alt det, der vil gøre Fortræd.

Menneskene søger ustandselig Ly og Tilflugt fra Hede, Kulde, Storme, Sygdom og Ødelæggelse og fra alle Slags Onder; og mange opdager, at en forstaaende Tillid til Guds Almagt tilfredsstiller ethvert Behov, giver dem fuldstændig Beskyttelse og den rette Slags Tilflugtssted. Mange har opdaget, at deres mentale Holdning har en hel Del at gøre med deres Lidelser paa Grund af Hede eller Kulde, Storme eller hvilken som helst saakaldt ødelæggende Magt. Efter som de sætter deres Lid til Gud, alles evig kærlige Fader, forstaar de, at det ikke er Hans Vilje, at Hans Børn skal lide, men at Hans Vilje er, at alle Hans smaa uophørlig skal modtage det gode. De opdager, at Gud, det uendelige gode, er den eneste Magt. Da mister det ondes formodede Magter deres Virkelighed i den menneskelige Bevidsthed og mister derfor deres paastaaede Magt til at gøre Fortræd. I Virkeligheden eksisterer der ikke nogen ødelæggende Magt; og det onde kan ikke skade den, som mentalt har stillet sig paa Guds, den ene og eneste Magts, Side. For ham bliver denne Sandhed en Tilflugtsklippe, hvor han trygt kan hvile sig højt over alt det, som den vildfarende dødelige Sansning foreslaar.

Denne Klippe, dette Tilflugtssted, er Kristus, Sandheden, som Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer. Denne Videnskab viser, at Sandheden er Midlet mod enhver Elendighed, mod alt det, der tynger en. I Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, siger Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab (S. 516): "Den mægtige Klippe giver Skygge og Ly. Sollyset blinker fra Kirkekuplen, kaster Glimt ind i Fangecellen, glider ind i Sygeværelset, forhøjer Blomstens Glans, forskønner Landskabet, velsigner Jorden. Mennesket, der er skabt i Hans Lignelse, besidder og genspejler Guds Herredømme over hele Jorden."

Gud skaber ingen ødelæggende Elementer, der kan tilintetgøre Mennesket, Hans Billede og Lignelse. Mennesket erkender og genspejler Gud, det gode, og intet kan gøre Mennesket, Guds Genspejling, Fortræd. Alt det, Gud skænker, er en Velsignelse for Mennesket, og som denne aandelige Kendsgerning bliver forstaaet, ophører vi med at være bange for Vildfarelsen. Det onde er ikke virkeligt, fordi Gud har aldrig skabt det, og naar vi nægter at akceptere denne Bedrager som en Virkelighed, vil den forsvinde, og vi vil opfatte vort Gud-skænkede Herredømme over alle Ting.

Profeten Elias stod engang paa et Bjerg, "og et stort og stærkt Vejr . . . sønderrev Bjerge . . . , men," som den Hellige Skrift erklærer (Første Kongebog 19:11), "Herren var ikke i Vejret." Saa kom et Jordskælv, men Gud var ikke i Jordskælvet. Saa kom en Ild, men Gud var ikke i Ilden; "men efter Ilden kom der en stille, sagte Susen" (19:12). Dette var Sandhedens Stemme, som altid kommer i Stilhed og Sagtmodighed. Dette beviste for Elias, at lige meget hvor ødelæggende Materiens og det ondes Magter end synes at være, saa er de magtesløse til at gøre Fortræd, fordi Gud ikke er i dem. Hvis vi holder fast ved Forsikringen om Guds Althed, kan disse saakaldte Magter ikke gøre os nogen Fortræd. En rolig og stærk Tillid til Gud bringer Befrielse.

Den "stille sagte Susen" fortæller os ustandselig, hvilken Retning der er den rigtige for os at tage, og naar vi lytter efter denne Susen eller Stemme, bliver vi dens inspirerende Budskab var. Saaledes lærer vi at vogte vor Tænkning, saa at vi er sikker paa, at den leder os til Gud. Medens vi lærer at tænke rigtig, behøver vi imidlertid ikke at frygte forkerte Tanker, hverken vore egne Tanker eller andres, for Mrs. Eddy siger (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 252): "Kristen Videnskab klassificerer Tanker saaledes: Rigtige Tanker er Virkelighed og Magt; forkerte Tanker er Uvirkelighed og er magtesløse, besiddende Drømmes Natur." Saaledes ser vi, at det er kun rigtig Tænkning, der har Magt, for det gode er den eneste Magt, der er. Vi tænker rigtig, naar vi ænser Sandhedens Stemme og fuldt ud stoler paa Gud. Alle Slags Onder bliver da endelig set som kun værende Drømme, og naar vi vaagner fra en Drøm, foruroliger Illusionen os ikke længere.

Kristus Jesus stillede den oprørte Sø med Ordene (Markus-Evangeliet 4:39): "Ti, vær stille," og han lærte os, at vi behøver aldrig være bange, hvis vor Tro ikke vakler. Lige meget hvilken Skikkelse Vildfarelsen end antager, om det er Sygdom, Ulykke, uudholdelig Hede eller Kulde eller hvilket som helst andet, saa er Gud ikke i det, da det ikke er godt, og vi behøver ikke at frygte det; for Gud er almægtig, og der er intet udenfor Hans Godhed, der kan paavirke Mennesket.

Mrs. Eddy siger (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 150): "'Er Gud for os, hvem kan da være imod os?' Hvis Han er med os, saa er Vejkanten et Fristed og Ørkenen et Hvilested, der er befolket af levende Vidner til den Kendsgerning, at 'Gud er Kærlighed'." Naar vi erkender, at Gud er Kærlighed, vil vi se Kærlighedens Genspejling overalt omkring os i den Elskelighed, Godhed, Helhed og Venlighed, som er genspejlet i hele Guds Skabelse. Og som vi selv genspejler disse Kvaliteter, hvilke er vor Arv som Guds Sønner, vil mere og mere af det gode blive aabenbaret for os.

Vi er i Sikkerhed i Hans Kærligheds Dybder, hvor ingen Vildfarelsens Storme kan forurolige os, hvis vi søger Ham af hele vort Hjerte og lader Ham være vort Alt-i-alt. I Tider af truende Fare vil vi, hvis vi lytter, høre Guds Stemme, der forsikrer os, at Fred og Harmoni—alt det gode—er vort. "Al god Gave og al fuldkommen Gave" er allerede vore, dersom vi blot aabner vore Hjerter for at modtage det gode. Som vi i vor Bevidsthed stiger til Forstaaelsen af Guds Almagt, kan ingen Vildfarelsens Trusel ryste os; og naar vi staar urokkelig fast paa denne Klippe, vil det onde forsvinde. I Ordene af en elsket Salme (*Christian Science Hymnal*, Nr. 74):

"Gaa frem ad og staa fast paa Bjerget,
For Sandheden er ved din Side;
Selve Klipperne kan synes at revne,
Og Jorden at aabne sig vid;
Dog Vildfarelsens Storme og dens Ild
For den stille sagte Susen vil vige."

Oplysning angaaende Kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Her Joy Springs Not From Places

PERSEPHONE WILL BE HERE any minute now. What will she think of all this grass, I wonder, and these red dirt roads and pine-scented woods? When I remember how happy she was in the city, barking ferociously at the traffic, pulling me along the crowded sidewalks, weaving her way among the trucks and taxis; having to keep to the pavement even in the park, because the grass was strewn with broken bottles—how will she contain her joy here?

Will she race round and round, uttering short triumphant barks, as she used to do at the door when John and I came home? Or lie down quietly with her head on her paws, as she did when we returned from a long journey, as if to say: "This is the place!"

I don't believe she will do any of these things. Her delight in this new experience will find fresh form for its expression. Wherever she goes, her joy remains constant. She can always find excuses for it, whether it be racing around the block of a snowy evening, watching my typewriter keys, or just lying quietly in a sunny window. The windows here are full of red birds, loudly clamoring for their sunflower seeds to be put out. They will fascinate Persephone.

♪ ♪ ♪

Of course, there was that first time she ever had a bone, when she kept wandering restlessly around the apartment, trying to hide it in chairs and even to scratch a hole in the floor and bury it. We never had the heart to give her another. But most of the time she was gay. I remember how pleased she used to be, when she had slipped out the door unnoticed and climbed upstairs to the apartments above. Being a dachshund puppy with little short legs, soon she'd find she couldn't come down again; so there was nothing for it but to keep going up to the top. We'd discover her absence, look for her everywhere and call her, but she never made a sound. Then, finally, we would toil up the eight flights and there she'd be, sitting calmly under the skylight, waiting to be discovered. She never moved when we came in sight; but she would stare at us with the pleased, triumphant look of a mischievous child who would graciously allow us to carry her down. As a game, John and I found it a bit one-sided.

♪ ♪ ♪

What will she think of John's uniform, I wonder? She must like uniforms, for she loved every policeman we ever met; and, surely the entire police force, seen often during parades and on other special occasions, cannot be *equally* charming. Clothes mean a lot to Persephone. She uses them as a sort of barometer to decide whether we're going out or not and if she is to come along. She always watches me dress and fidgets impatiently if I don't reach down her leash; in fact, she even accepts her sweater philosophically because it means the suspense is over. Of course, if we left her behind, she was good about it, but we could not forget the unspoken question in her eyes as she watched us go.

She will not have to wear the sweater while we're here. And she is sure to enjoy not being on a leash or having a settled home or city or state, traveling around living in the world instead of in an apartment. In my heart, I know she can be no happier here, because her delight springs not from places. But if, by some illogical contradiction, she should share my prejudice for the country, then something must be done to help her bear its beauty. Something to blunt the ripe smell of leaves, the droning musical discord of the last summer insects, the billowing of grass that the wind romps through—lest one burst with joy like a brown seed pod, and, like a silky skein of milkweed, float away.

♪ ♪ ♪

Something should be done, I decide as I keep walking along, scuffling through the leaves, thinking of John and Persephone who are here, though not here, and learning a secret from Persephone who carries her world with her and whose joy is never dimmed.

MAVIS GAREY MOORE

Chickadee

Outlined upon the
Slender branch most high,
Most near the pale gold
Of the autumn sky,
Is one small chickadee,
One singing bird
With gleaming feathers
Lightly wind-bestirred
Who, come whatever come,
Shall yet be heard—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

He Wished to Be Denmark's First Novelist

IN A SECTION OF THE CITY near the water, lay a broad and deep canal that sheltered the big schooners which sailed into Copenhagen. Nyhavn was a snug harbor for boats and bachelors, and here Hans Christian (Andersen) cast his own anchor in 1836. He had a room that measured ten of his own long steps. From his window at night he saw the tall black masts of the sleeping ships sway gently among the stars. Before a grate of glowing coals he sat comfortably reading or writing. A gorgeous flowered dressing-gown of Paris make swathed him in elegance. It was the gift of an elderly widow who admired *The Improvisator*.

He had slippers in which to relax and toast his feet, he had a coat that was not frayed at the cuffs and he had a reputation. There were days now when success wore for him the mask of happiness. When he received letters from Germany requesting permission to publish *The Improvisator* in that country, when he received flattering invitations to be a guest in this or that manor house, he had but to remember the condescension bestowed on a very shabby and very forlorn young boy to realize the distance he had traveled. . . .

It was heartening to be considered a person of importance outside the home circle. It sent the quill pen speeding over more blank sheets of paper. It tempted Hans Christian to write mockingly to Edward, "I am so infinitely amiable when I am flattered—you have never seen me under such circumstances!" It made the invention of wonder tales a pleasant exercise for mind and heart instead of necessary business. . . .

The Emperor's New Clothes was merciless irony aimed at sham and hollow pretense. Its aim was as deadly accurate as a rapier thrust. He did not know this tale alone would make him immortal. He wrote it swiftly and surely, out of his own sharp experience, that put a knife's edge on every line. . . .

In his room at Nyhavn, while the fragrant juice of roasting apples sizzled over the hot fire, and steam from his tea-kettle clouded the window overlooking the harbor, he opened letters from Ingemann and Hauch and read their praise of his last book, *Only a Fiddler*.

Hans Christian rose abruptly. The leaves of the manuscript before him fluttered off the table. The room seemed suddenly too small for him. He wiped a clear spot on the windowpane, and watched a ship move out under full sail.

"I want," said Hans Christian aloud, and closed his eyes because his wish was also a prayer, "I want to be the first novelist in Denmark!"

And at his feet, unheeded, lay the title page of *The Constant Tin Soldier*.—From "The Shoemaker's Son, A Life of Hans Christian Andersen," by CONSTANCE BUEL BURNETT. (New York; Random House.)

Beginning or End

Let us stand quietly here
as the day folds.
Two breaths held
can work more spells
than you would suppose:
raise thorn of strife
or flower of repose.
Let us, since words no sign
have made,
stand quietly here—
for who can perceive
the undisclosed?—
and find
what silence itself will free,
bloom or blade,
between you and me.

DORIS PEEL

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Autumn Asters

These are the lovely sentences
The autumn writes
Across the noons and on the page
Of dreaming nights.

The hillsides glow with purple,
Roadways wear
A fringe of beauty that the bright
Hill brooklets share.

The autumn writes such sentences
On every slope
That men may know a faith serene
With trust and hope!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Freedom's Trails: Over the Mountains With the Picturesque Frontier Folk

Along Freedom's Trails
Ninth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Pittsburgh.

America has been a perpetual Cinderella land. Its hired girls have constantly become princesses, or more accurately, its back woodsmen have become congressmen. Its frontiers have been a source of unceasing renewal and growth. As the sun moves over the earth, a perpetual, ever advancing swath of dawn passes around the globe. It is always sunrise some place. Similarly, the frontier has provided America with a constant zone of youth, of plain living, of pioneer attitudes.

Pioneers are springtime people. They break sod and sow seeds. They are ever expecting something new, and always work for change. They clear forests, erect buildings and believe that each new year will be better than the old. This American frontier, which persisted three full centuries, made the U. S. different from all other modern countries, in that there were always plain, vigorous, individualistic men to challenge old laws and demand new ones.

America has been undergoing a never ending peaceful revolution as the frontier passed from Boston to the Connecticut River, to the Hudson River, to the Allegheny Mountains, to the Ohio River, to the Mississippi, and on and on and on. With these frontier men in Congress, in business, in the schools, in the pulpits, in journalism, they brought the nation unceasing renewal.

Most picturesque among them all have been the mountaineers, and you might imagine yourself here at Pittsburgh watching them. At present it is a city of fire spouting factories and of wage earners punching time clocks. But once it was a rendezvous and inn, a trading post and fort for rough adventurers.

Of course, as a typical center of America's free mountaineers we could also take a hundred other places, in West Virginia or Old Virginia or New Hampshire or Tennessee or Idaho.

But Pittsburgh is especially appropriate. It is at the fork of rivers and what rivers! It lies at the "Fork of the Ohio," whose wide sweeping waters took wanderers, in old roadless days, half way across a continent and clear to the seas. To this Fork came men from New York and from Virginia, from North and South and East. Forks of rivers, in pioneer history, are as eagles' nests, whither "kings of the air" come to rest and whence they fly out to traverse the skies. Mountain trails follow streams; river forks are the junction points, the Grand Central stations. One of the grandest of the grand was the Fork of the Ohio.

And who gathered here, at the beginning? First the Indians, then the French, then the British. Later the Americans. It was disputed between Virginians and Pennsylvanians. It was as the narrow place in an hour glass with Atlantic trails converging toward it and Western trails diverging out of it.

Who are here now? Scotch and Irish and Swedes. This might be the Fork of the Danube, of the Vardar or the Rhone, and center of strife as those forks are. The fact that it became the center of a united country and united nation is largely due to the early frontier men.

Multiple ridges of very ancient mountains pass down from New Hampshire and Vermont through Pennsylvania and Virginia almost to the Gulf of Mexico, blocking the Atlantic coast from the rest of America. Most of the ranges tend from North to South, so it has almost always been easier to travel through them in that direction than across them from New Jersey toward Ohio. And such was the route the first of the mountain men took.

But even at that, it was not an easy route. And to settle in these mountains was not easy either. This was one of the hardest of the hard frontiers. Only men and women with hard wills and hard hands and a capacity for hard work ventured to make homes here. They were naturally "second comers," who arrived after the best places along the seaboard had been taken.

After Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Virginia's Williamsburg were well established and all the best land around them occupied, where were the new settlers to go? They had to move on to the mountains. Many did not ask for permission. They waited neither for protection nor instructions. The new settlers soon learned that nothing remained for them but second best, so they immediately set out largely on their own initiative at their own risk to take the best of what was left.

Who were they? A few were Puritans, moving out from New England settlements. Many were Germans, who had fled from militarism, wars, an oppressive nobility, and religious restraints to seek freedom wherever it was to be found. Most of all were Scotch-Irish from Northern Ireland or Ulster. What a Scotsman is and an Irishman is and especially a Scotch-Irish, I shall not attempt to say. The main point is that they were stanch Calvinists, extremely hardy, and very bitter toward England. They had suffered so much from the state they knew best that they tended to feel an aversion toward all authority. Scattered among these groups were a small number of French Huguenots, who were also Calvinists and exceedingly hardy.

The Germans and Scotch-Irish worked together in much harmony. Both groups were of humble origin and both tended to feel the same aversion toward the rich and powerful. They established a society which was almost unique in the world. And it was unique in that its members were beyond state oppression. They literally lived in a liberty that could not be destroyed except by physical extermination.

These people didn't have to toil as laborers in workshops nor be hired servants in other peoples' homes, nor worship in a prescribed church; nor serve in armies; nor bow and scrape to pompous lords if they didn't want to. Nobody could make them. For almost the first time in history, they had a third alternative between those things and starving. They could avoid both by simply going to the mountains. That was a door to liberty which could not be locked, and multitudes pushed their way through it, after which they prepared exceptionally favorable soil for the American idea.

For years at a time they were beyond all effective law, except their own. They had very little cash. They produced with their own hands most of what they required. Many of them were "squatters." They simply took land that was unoccupied and settled on it. They held "Tomahawk claims." Sometimes they did this in violation of all "land laws." They were in great danger from Indians, for many years opposed by the French, and often in conflict with the British. Rich land speculators tried to keep them out of many places, and the wealthy city people or slave-owners tried to put restrictions upon them.

When the law or tax burdens or policemen caught up with these mountain men, the mountain men were able to move on. When too weak to resist, they could try the unoccupied land just ahead. Likewise, if they found they had squatted on a bad piece of land, they could try somewhere else. Hunters, explorers, traders passed along the trails and kept telling of finer prospects on the other side of the horizon. These men lived in a state of excitement. They were both settlers and wanderers. Danger threatened, adventure lured, stories of vast possibilities beckoned on and on.

A colonial governor of Virginia wrote in 1774, "I have learnt from experience that no authority of any government is sufficient to restrain the Americans. They do as their avidity and restlessness incite them. They acquire no attachment to place. They do not conceive that government has any right to forbid their taking possession of a vast tract of country. . . ."

Such settlers rapidly scattered through western Pennsylvania, pushed down the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, and moved along the wild valleys of what is now West Virginia. Other groups of the same Scotch Irish moved up from South Carolina. They took possession of the uplands of North Carolina and toiled over what seemed prodigious expanses of densely wooded ranges into Tennessee. Then on to Kentucky.

They divided America into two parts: the educated, settled, city people, living in pleasant homes, and the crude, rough, restless backwoodsmen living in log cabins. The mountain men enforced order by customs of their own; they had meeting houses where rousing sermons were preached in a colloquial tongue, and though abhorring State control, were efficient masters of their local affairs. Though beyond laws they were far from immoral. In habits they were strict, in prayers fervent, and in patriotism furious. In all, except their dreams of new adventure, they were narrow.

Rarely in history has there been such a group of orderly responsible people making new settlements without king or prince, without military chief or authoritarian priest. It is self understood that these mountaineers were against bankers, who were believed to get rich from "usury," against luxury, against an "intelligentsia" made up of lawyers and clever politicians, against heavy taxes.

They felt a permanent mass power that common men and women almost never experienced before. They were beyond theories; they were above feudal lords and factory bosses; they daily saw a new world of neighbors developing before their eyes, and could actually disregard the prohibitions of governors and bailiffs. They felt they were the real Americans. And to a large extent they proved to be.

They had very few outstanding leaders at first and not many convincing spokesmen. They played but a meager role in general politics during the earliest decades and had no able representatives in the bodies that at first directed the colonies. They had little share in drawing up the Constitution, but they constituted a growing force that no man could measure.

Many wondered about the future of those "wild" American frontiersmen whom "no government was sufficient to restrain." Europe was already in ferment, French masses were moving toward revolt, and many eyes throughout the world looked anxiously toward the American mountaineers.

Take a glimpse over the world. Elijah had once thundered against unborn oppressors—in vain. Amos had thrown defiance at predatory princes—to little avail. Roman plebeians had protested against exploitation only to succumb to an onerous autocracy. German peasants revolted and were massacred.

The "little man" had always and everywhere been crushed in his risings.

Now what would he do in America? With no feudal lord to imprison him, no feudal church to terrify him, no man on horseback to seduce him, with illimitable land before him and with an unexampled firmness of character, what would the "little man" do in America? "What will he do" asked the Kings. "What will he do?" asked the Bishops. "What will he do?" asked the bankers. The answer is still being given.

F. S. A. by Marion Post Wolcott

Homes That Climb

In mountains such as these, Mr. Markham says the pioneer men and women found a door to liberty which could not be locked.

Alaskan Road Bridges Big Gap in U. S. Defense

Coming ceremonies mark vital link in security of continent after era of wide neglect.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—Ceremonies at the American-Canadian border are to celebrate soon one of the most important additions to the strategic defenses of the North American continent since the opening of the Panama Canal—completion and opening of the new Alaskan-Canadian military motor highway.

Actually, the 1,671-mile road was completed for preliminary trucking during the week of Oct. 29 and war supplies are already rolling over its forest-shrouded length and beginning to take up the strain on shipping needed for existing battlefronts.

It is as yet far from being the four-lane superhighway of concrete or macadam known to the peacetime tourist of the United States. Part of it is only single track. Most of it is earth or crushed stone. Often it "floats" on corduroy over muskeg, that swampy ooze of bog moss studded with sedge which even in winter seeps up through the frozen crust. But it is a road which trucks can traverse.

Well Back of Coast

More than that, it is a road for most of its length well behind the coast line and the coastal mountain range providing the first existing interior line of communication from the factories and farms and oil refineries of the mid-continent to America's newest and most exposed front—the North Pacific and Alaskan Front now feeling the first nibbling edge of what could sometime be a real invasion attempt by the Japanese.

That is its defensive function, to carry fuel for planes and motors, food and guns for men, who are fanning out in greater numbers every day across the North Pacific face of the continent and out along the chain of Aleutian Islands.

It has vital offensive functions as well. Alaska is more than a far defense line for America. It is already beginning to function as a new supply line from the United States to Russia, and is the only supply line to the Russian Front which is completely safe from German attack and only remotely endangered by any potential threat from Japan.

And Alaska will be the advance base if someday our great counter-offensive against Japan should go by way of the Aleutians and Siberia. No one knows yet what route we will follow when we carry the war back to Japan itself. Perhaps it will be from Australia, or China, or straight across the Pacific from Hawaii. But the northern approach has always been regarded as a promising possibility. But possibility only it has been in the past because an offensive requires advance supply bases and advance supply bases require transportation from the home front far beyond anything which has ever existed to Alaska.

Until this highway was completed North America was like a man who had put padlocks on all the doors and windows around his house but left a swinging trap door in the roof and had not even provided himself with a ladder from his second floor to his attic. He couldn't even get up to the trap door without using a ladder on the outside of his house. But any burglar who could creep up with a ladder at night could have dropped down on him from the roof.

Alaska was the trap door in our roof. The only way we could get to it was by shipping along the coast, exposed along the journey to Japanese submarines—probably piloted by men who have spent a decade of their lives as salmon fishermen in those very waters. During winter months even that means of access is so precarious and uncertain as to be almost worthless. We had no winter ladder and no land means of supply which was safe from enemy submarines or bombers.

Reluctant Public

How Alaska came to be ignored for so long can be explained only by the difficulty of persuading public opinion and Congress—and the two usually go together—to realize in peacetime how important Alaska was both defensively and offensively to the military position of the United States.

Billions of dollars and thousands of diplomatic man-hours of energy have been expended on protecting our eastern, western and southern strategic borders. America has almost from the treaty of peace which ended the Revolution cultivated Great Britain as its front line of Atlantic defense and added coastal defensives along its own Atlantic shoreline.

In the West, the United States has pushed steadily for nearly a century into the islands of the Pacific, building Hawaii into an outlying bastion far more powerful than the once fabulous Singapore or the now embattled fortress of Gibraltar. To the south it has framed the good neighbor policy and implemented it with many a military outpost. And in the south it has opened its trans-oceanic life line through Panama to tie our east and west coast defenses into one synchronized whole.

It is difficult to think of any set of frontiers in the world more adequately protected against immediate threat of attack than the eastern, northeastern, western and southern frontiers of the United States. Our eastern and northeastern defense line now runs from Canada through Iceland to the English Channel and the borders of Tunisia in the mid-Mediterranean. Our southern frontier is at the northern boundary of Argentina and Chile. Our western frontier runs from Pearl Harbor to Australia.

But until the trucks began rolling northward along the Alaskan-Canadian highway we had little more than a skirmish line north of the inhabited belt of northwestern Canada. How weak our defenses were in Alaska on Dec. 7 of last year is a memory which makes our War and Navy Departments shudder. It was so pitifully unprotected that when the Japanese opened their northward offensive by landing on Kiska and Attu, scores of transport planes were commandeered from the civil airlines to rush troops and guns and supplies to Alaska. It had to be done by air because there was not sufficient shipping nor sufficient time for any other means of relieving the immediate danger.

Skirmish Line Speeded

Those planes did rush a skirmish line northward, gave the Navy the ability to build up its Dutch Harbor base and start counter movements, and gave the Army enough at least to protect Alaska from the danger of any light foray.

Now at last we have the means of rectifying a century of neglect of our far northwestern frontier and at the same time improve the supply facilities of the new route to Alaska.

In the process an important strain can be taken off our shipping. We will probably continue to use ships because Alaska can absorb everything which can be poured into it for months to come before it can really become enough more than secure to be a real offensive base. But we will become less dependent on those ships with each succeeding day as more and more trucks roll north through the forests of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory to Fairbanks, Alaska.

Remoteness Adds Safety

With development of the highway has come a rapidly expanding concept of the possibilities of a great transportation line across the top of the world which may prove one solution of the problem of supplying Russia. It is already a well-developed airway, as Wendell L. Willkie's return trip proved, but is not yet extensively used. It can become a far greater airway if the amount of dead cargo to be carried by air can be reduced by land transport.

The land highway has already brought truck-borne fuel to a Canadian airbase which has until now been dependent on planes even for its gasoline. This is just one illustration of what land transport means even to air services.

No German bomber is within striking range of that air line across the roof of the world. Japanese bombers at Kiska are a thousand miles from it.

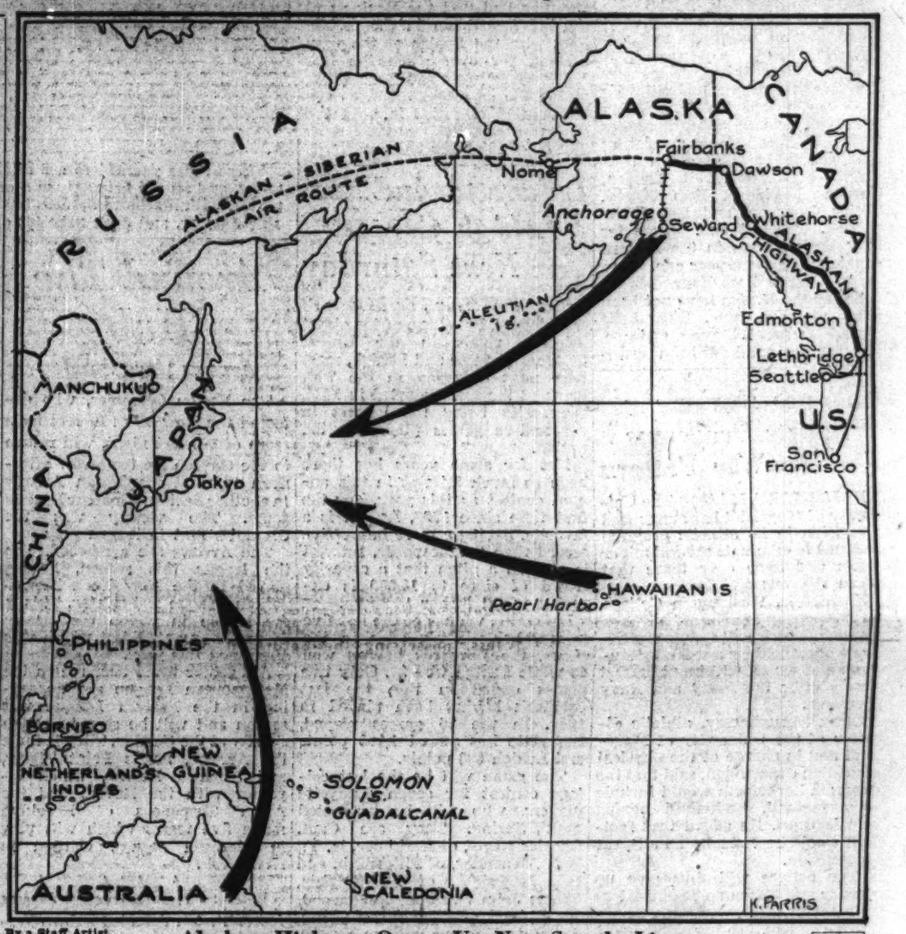
Military necessity is opening up new horizons which will have enormous peacetime value when we no longer need think of Alaska solely in terms of national defense.

The immediate problem is still the consolidation of our own defensive position in Alaska and its preparation as a possible base for a northern offensive against Japan. The Army is not stopping with the highway, either. It is surveying now for a railroad which will run up the "Rocky Mountain trench," the valley between the Rockies and the coastal mountain range connecting the existing Canadian railroad system near Prince George in British Columbia with Fairbanks. When that is finished America's roof in Alaska will be linked with the mid-continent by four-way communication—sea, air, road and rail.

Meanwhile Army engineers can afford a long enough rest to accept congratulations on an engineering feat without parallel. The road was completed in just over six months at a rate of eight miles a day. It runs for 1,671 miles from Dawson Creek, near Edmonton, to Fairbanks, most of the way through unopened, often unexplored, forest and swamp. While far less impressive than the Panama Canal, it can go down as a great engineering feat on timeless significance.

Associated Press from United States Army

Wings of Defense Over Continent's Northern Outpost



By a Staff Artist

Alaskan Highway Opens Up New Supply Lines

Already trucks are lumbering over its 1,671 miles northward, carrying fuel for planes and motors, food and guns for men who are fanning out in greater numbers across the North Pacific and along the chain of the Aleutians. Already, too, supplies are headed for Russia over a route safe from German attack and fairly free from Japan. From here, also, an offensive can be launched as part of a possible combined three-armed thrust at Japan.

Intimate Message: Washington

Moscow Definite on Axis Punishment ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Washington newspaper offices have just received an extremely interesting document from the embassy of the Soviet Union. It is the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. establishing an extraordinary state committee to compile a complete list of all Axis crimes against persons and things within Russia. This list is to be remarkably thorough and it will form the basis for the future punishment of those whom President Roosevelt has charged with "violating every tenet of the Christian faith."

While at one time it might have seemed naïvely premature to talk about punishing the Axis for its unprecedented record of brutality toward millions of innocent and defenseless individuals, this is no longer the case. The Rommel rout, the conspicuous failure of the Germans to gain their minimum objectives in Russia and the advancing Allied conquest of North Africa have already indicated the beginning of the end for the Axis.

The Russian decree is particularly timely since it follows by just a month President Roosevelt's announcement that a United Nations commission for the investigation of war crimes was being set up. Unlike the American statement, however, the Russian announcement is sharp and to the point. While Washington speaks in generalities about Axis punishment, Moscow speaks concretely.

There are at least two major points on which the Russians go significantly farther than do either the Americans or British. Firstly, the Russians declare specifically that the German Army Command and its associates, as well as the Hitlerite Government, will be held fully guilty. Secondly, Moscow says that it will insist upon "compensation for personal damage" done by the invaders.

These are two points upon which President Roosevelt refused to become specific on the two occasions when he has mentioned Axis punishment. They are, however, considerations which have received a good deal of official attention here and which cannot be overlooked in any postwar settlement.

If we take the President's announcement at its specific face value, it is evident that the Americans, and presumably the British, have not gone beyond the point of deciding that Axis officials "shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts." In this they are many steps behind the Russians.

Moscow has decided—and many close students of modern Germany believe correctly—that the German military caste from top to bottom are the top officials of the Nazi Party. It is pointed out that several years before Adolf Hitler had been heard of, the army clique was already working for the overthrow of the Weimar Republic and for the time when it could once more set about its self-appointed task of subjecting Europe, if not the world, to Prussian domination. While the crimes of the German Gestapo, or secret police, have received the most publicity abroad, the Russians are not forgetting that most of the devastation and wanton cruelty to which they have been subjected has come from German soldiers trained by German officers.

It is now recognized that one of the most grievous mistakes of 1919 was to permit the Prussian military mentality to escape punishment for its part in the first World War. While the German people were being subjected to ridiculous forms of economic torture, the junkers got off unscathed and returned to his antidemocratic plotting. The Russians apparently recognize this and are determined to avoid a repetition of the mistake.

Moscow's candid statement that it will demand "compensation for personal damage" also indicates a realism that was absent after the last war. Mentioning that the Germans have robbed Russian households of such simple utensils as pots and pans, the supreme Soviet indicates that, in so far as possible, the invaders will be forced to make up every scrap of metal and wood which has been displaced. Not only does this seem to be a just compensation for Russian suffering, but it will undoubtedly impress itself more clearly upon the German people than did the unreal and complicated economics of multi-billion-dollar reparations.

As seen here, the Russian announcement has a clear warning for the United States and Great Britain. It is a warning that neither the Russians nor the other continental peoples who have suffered under direct German occupation are in a mood for anything but a quick, direct and drastic settlement of the German problem.

This is not thought to mean that Anglo-American influence will not be decisive in the peace conference—particularly since American and British aid will be needed for the restoration of Europe—but it indicates that Washington and London will have to take into account the fact that many countries will have suffered far more heavily from Axis aggression than they did.

There has already occurred one incident which showed that Moscow is taking a stronger stand on Axis punishment than we are. It will be recalled that the Soviet Government proposed that Britain might do well to bring Rudolf Hess to immediate trial, since he is obviously one of the blackest Nazi criminals. The British demurred and Moscow dropped the subject. It showed, however, the need of harmonizing the various allied outlooks.

Rossmen in National League Opener Here Against New York Blue Shirts

Bruins Make Home Debut Against Rangers Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins, largest contributor to the armed forces of Canada and the United States of any of the six National Hockey League clubs, will show what is left of their manpower and what reparations they have been able to make when they face off against New York Rangers in their home debut at the Garden tonight.

Like the Bruins, the Rangers have been stripped of many of their stars, but this will in no way lessen the rivalry which has always maintained between these two teams and although neither is regarded as a Stanley Cup contender, the prospects are for a good hockey game.

Both clubs have their bright sides, however. The Bruins still have the greatest goalie in the game today in Frankie Brimsek, while the Rangers still have the game's highest-scoring line of last year in Lynn Patrick, Bryant Hextall, and Phil Watson. In addition the Bruins still retain such old standbys as Dit Clapper, Johnny Crawford, Herb Cain, Bill Cowley, Flash Hollett, Jack Shewchuk, and the Jackson brothers, while on the Ranger list are Ott Heller, Babe Pratt, Alfie Pike, Grant Warwick and Clint Smith. Pratt, however, has been lost for a month through injury.

A wealth of new talent will be shown by both teams, although Manager Art Ross of the Bruins is still having trouble getting clearance papers at the border for one or two youngsters who have shown promise. Newcomers to the B's are Murphy Chamberlain from Canadiens, Buzz Boll from Americans, and ex-amateurs Donald Gallinger and Jack Schmidt. (The latter is no relation to Milt Schmidt.)

On the Blue Shirts, newcomers include Goalie Steve Buzinski, who has been nicked for 35 goals in five games but in whom Manager Lester Patrick still has a lot of confidence, Vic Myles from New Haven, Lin Bend, Bill Gooden, Gordon Davidson, Hub Macey, Scotty Cameron, and Bob Kirkpatrick. The last four played for New York Rovers in the Eastern Amateur League a year ago.

Have Lost Four

So far the Bruins have not been able to win a game. They have played Montreal, Detroit, Chicago, and Toronto, and have been turned back each time. Moreover their total offensive gestures have brought forth only four goals—one per game—while 14 have slipped past Frankie Brimsek.

Offhand from this record, it might appear that the Bruins' defense, supposedly the strongest and most experienced in the league, was slipping, but such is not the case. The boys in back of the blue line could probably keep the puck out of the cage all night, but that sort of play would not win games nor would it be likely to prove attractive at the box office. Consequently the team has been out to score, but their efforts only weakened the defense.

The Bruins are hoping that what happened to the Rangers will happen to them also. Rangers started out the N. H. L. season by losing two games on foreign ice, then returned home to Madison Square Garden to win their opening game before the home folks. This will be the Bruins' first game before the home folks, and they hope to do as well as their rivals did.

It seems odd to look at the standing and find the Bruins and the Rangers down in the second half, with the Bruins at the very bottom, for ever since the late 1920's these two clubs were either at the top or near it. But, as can be pointed out, this is only the start of the season, and the Bruins still have 46 games to go.

Colleges Revise Sports Programs To War Pattern

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The University of Maryland has announced a revision in its athletic program designed to eliminate several minor sports and keep only those that afford rigorous training.

Meanwhile, Washington College at Chestertown announced a fitness program, which will require intensive work five days a week by students and which will be patterned closely after the Army and Navy programs.

Clark Shaughnessy, athletic director of the University of Maryland and in charge of the physical education department, said that the program henceforth would include only football, basketball boxing and lacrosse. He added that football would be virtually an all-year proposition.

The college will thus give up varsity and freshman combinations in baseball track, wrestling, tennis, cross-country, soccer and golf, most of which have been carried on for many years.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	3	0	0	6	15	7
Montreal	3	1	0	6	21	12
Detroit	3	1	1	5	22	13
New York	2	2	0	4	20	25
Chicago	1	2	1	3	13	14
Boston	0	4	0	0	4	14

Lafayette And Lehigh Contest Next Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Two of the oldest gridiron rivals in the United States, Lafayette and Lehigh, meet here next Saturday in the 76th game of the series started in 1884, the series being the longest in consecutive games played in the nation.

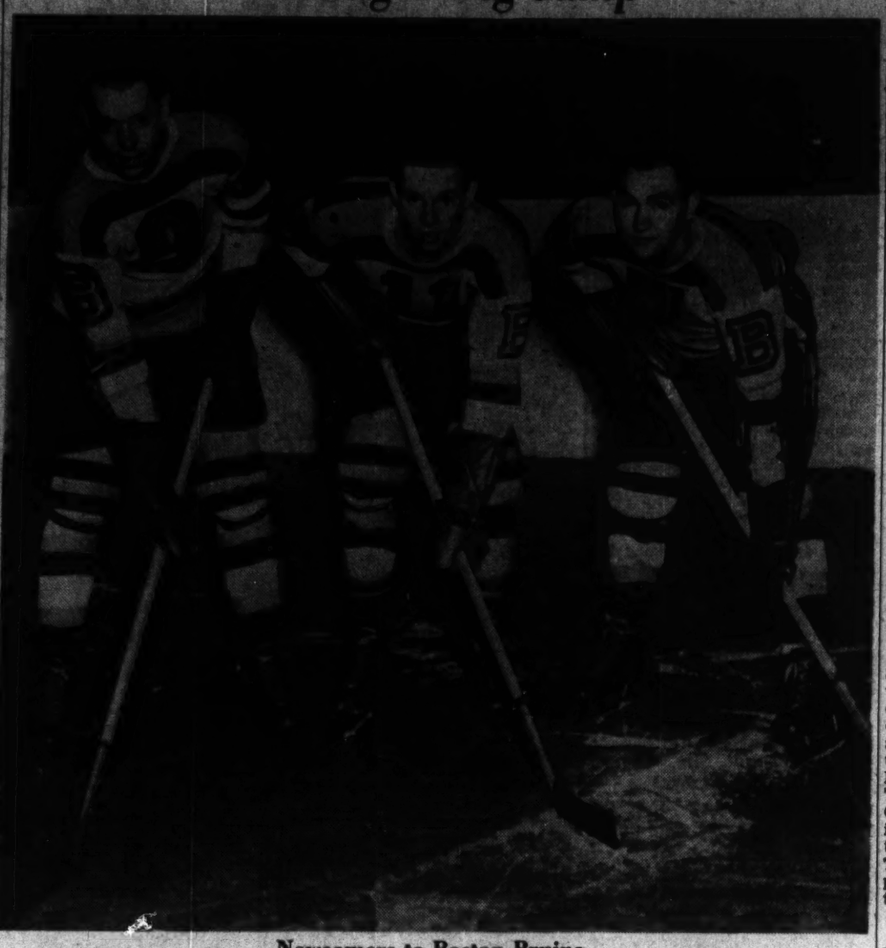
Not for some years has there been so much interest in this annual contest as this year. For the first time since 1936, Lehigh is a favorite, having a more impressive record than the Leopards. Interest is at such a pitch that a capacity crowd of close to 18,000 is expected to fill Fisher Stadium.

Lafayette, winner of the last five games, holds a big edge in the series, the Leopards having won 46 while Lehigh won 27. Only two games ended in ties, the last deadlock having been played in 1889. In the 75 games played, Lafayette has scored 1,203 points and Lehigh 683 points.

The game will be the last college contest for seven Lafayette players, who will be graduated next Spring. They are Capt. Charles Nagle, of Herkimer, N. Y.; Sam Alexander, of Pittsburgh, and Bill McKnight, of Philadelphia, backs; John Svenson, Englewood, N. J., end; Joseph Braido, Pen Argyl, tackle, and William Kresge, West Pittston, and Ramsay Maddock, Washington, N. J., guards.

Also at stake next Saturday will be the Middle Three championship, held by Lafayette for the past two years. Both Lehigh and Lafayette have defeated Rutgers, the third member of the triumverate.

Making a Big Jump



Newcomers to Boston Bruins

These three youngsters are attempting to make the big jump from junior hockey to professional ranks, and all are being given a chance with the Boston Bruins. Left to right: Bill Shill of Toronto, who played with Marlboro Juniors last year; Don Gallinger of Port Colborne, who excelled with St. Catherine Juniors, and Jack Schmidt of Regina, who was a member of the Bruin-sponsored Regina Rangers.

Around The Hub

Arrows Here Sunday

The Boston Olympics, who defeated the New York Rovers by a score of 6-3 last night, will return to the Garden ice tomorrow afternoon to meet Manhattan Arrows in another Eastern Amateur League game. The victory was the Olympics first in league play.

The Arrows are a newcomer to the league this season, having played in the New York Metropolitan League last winter. This is the league in which the Junior Olympics operated, but which was disbanded this year.

Altogether three teams from the Metropolitan League are appearing in the Eastern League this season and will be seen in action shortly at the Garden. They include the Arrows, Sands Point Tigers, and Jamaica Hawks, which together with the Rovers and the Arma Torpedoes of Brooklyn make five teams which will play in Madison Square Garden in New York.

Briefs: The Harvard Jayvee football team defeated Brown yesterday, 26-6. . . . As in the past, tonight's Bruin-Ranger game at the Garden starts at 8:30. . . . In a battle of undefeated elevens, Boston English set back Boston College High at Braves Field yesterday, 6-0. . . . If the Olympics continued to get the sort of goal tending from Craig McClelland that they did last night against the New York Rovers, they will not be long climbing the Eastern League ladder.

Both the Maple Leafs and Canadiens, who share the N. H. L. lead, are busy this evening. Toronto tangles with the Black Hawks and the Montreal club with Detroit. . . . The Cook brothers, Bill and Bun, are managing the Cleveland and Providence teams respectively in the American Hockey League. . . . Eleven University of New Hampshire seniors were winding up their college football careers this afternoon against Northeastern. The seniors, by the way, have been doing very well, as the Wildcats' undefeated and untied record indicates.

McDonald to Florida

BROOKLYN (AP)—Secretary John McDonald of the Brooklyn baseball Dodgers is off on his first mission for his new boss, Branch Rickey. McDonald left for Florida to inspect and report on prospective spring training sites. The Dodgers trained in Cuba the last two years, but won't be going back at least until after the war.

Tiger 150's Win

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton's undefeated and unscored-on 150-pound football team whipped Pennsylvania's lightweight eleven, 39 to 0, Friday, to advance one step near its fifth Eastern Intercollegiate League title in six years.

It was the Tiger's third victory and the second loss in three starts for Penn.

Freshman Mentor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

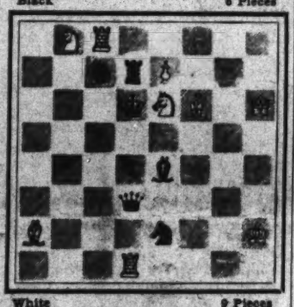
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dave MacMillan, who retired last spring as head coach of Minnesota basketball after 15 years of work, will coach the freshmen cagers this winter. MacMillan also assists in freshman football along with being head baseball mentor.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

November 14, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2403

By Nicholas Gabor, Cincinnati, Ohio
Black 6 Pieces

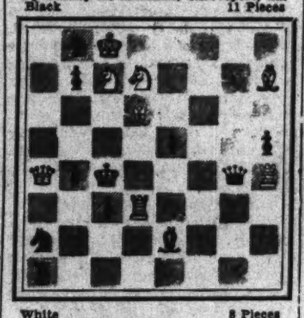


White 9 Pieces
1Kt1b5/2ktrP3/3tK1B2Q/8/4b3/3q4/-B3k2K/3R4

White to play and mate in two
(Dedicated to F. Gamage on his 80th birthday, and especially composed for and contributed to the Second Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2404

By Burney M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.
Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
1ktK5/1pKtKt3B/2B4/4p2p/Qpk3qR/-2pR4/kt3b3/rt

White to play and mate in two
(The place for the usual three-mover is given up with pleasure to another entry in the composing tourney, also dedicated to F. Gamage in honor of his 80th anniversary.)

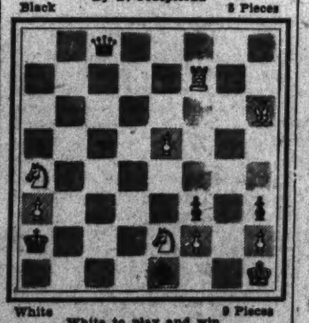
Solutions to Problems

No. 2501. Kt-Kt3
No. 2502.
1. Q-R4 threatens
2. Q-Q4 mate
1. ..... R-Q6
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ..... Q-Q6
2. Q-Rch
1. ..... Q-K6
2. Q-Kch
1. ..... RxR
2. Q-Qch
1. ..... QxB
2. KtxRch
1. ..... R-R5
2. QxRch

End-Game No. 639. Black wins: 1. . . Kt-Kt6ch (Black); 2 PxKt, Q-Kt4; 3 R-B5, P-KR4; 4 PxRP, QxR; 5 P-Kt4, RxPch; 6 PxR, Q-K5; 7 Q-B3, Q-R5ch; 8 Q-R3, Q-K8ch; 9 K-R2, B-Kt8ch; 10 K-R, B-B7ch; 11 K-R2, Q-Kt8 mate.

End-Game No. 640

By D. Przepiorka
Black 8 Pieces



White White to play and win

(One of Poland's leading experts, a wealthy supporter of the game, is the composer. He is reported a victim of Nazi conquest.)

F. Gamage, a Great Problem Composer

The problems of F. Gamage are well known to solvers everywhere. In honor of his 80th birthday, Nov. 21, Edgar W. Allen offers the following tribute:

"At the beginning of the present century, Frederick Gamage flashed like a meteor across the chess firmament to become internationally famous as a composer of problems that won over a hundred honors in tournaments throughout the world. Many of these problems have become classics, and thematically a long way ahead of their time.

"For many years Gamage was inactive, but about five years ago, his interest and enthusiasm were rekindled. (Mr. Allen was not an inconsiderable rekindler.) Once again he became a frequent prize winner. I consider Gamage to be the best two-move composer in the world today. He seems to have everything, an uncanny knack for keymoves, an insight into modern themes that has caught up with and surpassed the European masters, excellent construction, and a charming gift of by-play."

Koltanowski Exhibition

The Boston City Club staged a phenomenal exhibition Saturday, Oct. 31, when George Koltanowski demonstrated his blindfold powers by playing seven games simultaneously, winning six, and drawing one, with Harry Tyer.

Before the performance Koltanowski showed his unbelievable memory by asking the audience to fill in the names of cities and towns on the 64 squares of a chess board drawn on a blackboard.

After studying the board for exactly two minutes, he turned his back to the board and made the Knight's tour, calling off 64 cities and towns that the Knight touched in its tour of the board.

South American Game

This game was played in a recent match for the Argentine Championship. Rossetto won the match 5-3 with 4 draws.

Jackson Amateur Champion

The first amateur chess champion of the United States is Edward S. Jackson, Jr., for twenty years a member of the Manhattan Chess Club. He finished a half-point ahead of Chauvenet, Saperstein, and Heitner.

Queen's Pawn Game

Guimard White	Rossetto Black	Guimard White	Rossetto Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 K-B3	R-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	22 QxR	PxQ
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	23 P-B4	R-Q
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2	24 KR-Q	Q-R5ch
5 QKt-Q2	P-Q4	25 K-Kt	R-Q6
6 Castles	QKt-Q2	26 RxR	PxP
7 Q-Kt3	P-B4	27 R-Q	K-B2
8 P-QKt3	Kt-Kt3	28 B-Q3	P-Q5
9 Kt-K5	B-Q3	29 R-Kt	Q-C
10 KKtxKt	QxKt	30 B-Q4	P-KKt4
11 KtxKt	PxKt	31 R-Q	PxP
12 B-Kt5	B-B3	32 RxP	P-K4
13 BxB	PxB	33 B-B3	P-R5
14 B-Kt2	CastlesKR	34 R-Q7ch	K-K3
15 P-QB4	Q-B2	35 R-Q5	P-K5
16 Q-R5	P-B4	36 R-K5ch	K-Q3
17 P-B3	R-B3	37 RxBP	PxP
18 PxBP	B-R3	38 K-B	P-Kt4ch
19 P-B5	QxQP	Resigns	
20 Q-Kt5	QxPch		

Munich Brilliancy

Little that comes from the Nazis can be enjoyed in these times. But this game, which won second brilliancy prize, is a welcome relief.

Queen's Indian Defense

Leepin White	Mross Black	Leepin White	Mross Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	11 Q-Q	Kt2P
2 Kt-QB3	P-QR3	12 BxP	QxB
3 P-Q4	P-K3	13 K-B2	P-QB4
4 P-B3	P-Q4	14 KKt-K2	QR-Q
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	15 R-QB	Kt2P
6 P-K3	P-KR3	16 KxKt	PxPch
7 B-R4	B-Kt5	17 Kt2P	RxKt
8 Q-Kt3	Castles	18 B-R7ch	KxB
9 B-Q3	Kt-B3	19 QxR	R-Q
10 PxP	Kt-QR4	Resigns	

Football Scores

Results Nov. 13
By the Associated Press

East
Morris Harvey 6, Marshall 0.

South
Wake Forest 20, George Washington 0.
Southeastern Louisiana In. 38, Memphis State Teachers 14.
Catawba 42, Roanoke 0.
Presbyterian 27, Daniel Field 6.
High Point 0, Newport News 0 (tie).

Middle West
College of Emporia 27, Bethel 12.
Oklahoma Military Acad. 30, Kemper 13.
Rose Poly 48, Principia (Ill.) 0.
Bowling Green 0, Findlay 0 (tie).
Valparaiso 13, Concordia (River Forest Ill.) 0.
Bucknell 21, Case 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 54, Grosse Ile (Mich.) Naval Base 0.
Peru (Neb.) 40, Tarkio (Mo.) 0.
Iowa State Teachers 48, Omaha 0.
Concordia of Seward 38, Wesleyan 7.
Doane 13, Midland 12.
South Dakota 36, North Dakota 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 14, McPherson Col. 0.
Wentworth Military Academy 21, Central College 0.

Southwest
Howard Payne 9, Abilene Christian College 0.
Ouachita 6, Louisiana Normal 0.
East Texas Teachers 16, North Texas Teachers 7.

Cubs Get Goodman

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Cubs announce they have acquired outfielder Ival Goodman on waivers from the Cincinnati Reds. The 33-year-old Goodman has spent his entire major career of eight seasons with the Reds. He is married and the father of one child. He hit .243 for Cincinnati last season.

College Soccer

Result Nov. 13
By the Associated Press

At Princeton, N. J., Yale 6, Princeton 0 (tie).

I. C. 4-A Run At New York Next Monday

Greater interest is being shown in the annual I. C. 4-A cross-country runs this year than last, statistics on entries in the championships reveal. The five-mile varsity event will take place at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock and will be preceded half an hour earlier by the three-mile event for freshmen.

Twenty-five colleges, two more than were represented last year, will enter runners in the longer grind. The maximum number of starters will be 161. Sixty-seven first-year men from 13 colleges will compete in the three-mile race.

R. I. Favored

Rhode Island State will be favored to defend successfully the title it has won two years in a row. If they triumph again on Monday, Coach Fred Tootell's harriers will be the first team to win the championship in three consecutive years since Michigan State's five-year reign from 1933 through 1937.

New York University, Penn State and Yale are likely to provide the stiffest opposition for the defending titleholders, who have on hand four of the men who scored their relatively easy triumph last fall. Bob Nichols, twice I. C. 4-A two-mile champion; Ken Taylor, Larry Barrett and Arthur O'Sullivan, all of whom finished in the first 10 last year, are ready to try to make it three in a row. The victors' margin over second-place N. Y. U. last year was 31 to 112.

Freshman Star

Coach Emil von Elling of N. Y. U. has a strong team paced by his freshman star, Frank Dixon, who won the five-mile metropolitan cross-country jaunt at Van Cortlandt Park on Election Day in the excellent time of 26m. 33.4s. This is faster than Les MacMitchell ran when he took his third straight varsity cross-country crown last fall, although it should be added that the Violets' great runner was not pressed on that occasion. Ray Zoellner, who finished right behind Dixon on that day, and who placed second in the 1941 I. C. 4-A freshman event, will help make the New Yorkers a formidable threat.

Vermont Drops Spring Sports For Intramural

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The University of Vermont's athletic council has canceled its spring sports programs, W. L. (Larry) Gardner, Athletic Director and baseball coach, said that the council's action affected the baseball and track teams.

Gardner said the council's action was prompted by the speed-up program that will result in completion of the current college year early in May.

To replace those sports, a comprehensive program of mass intramural athletics will be instituted along the lines of physical fitness training recommended by government officials.

Princeton Varsity Defeats Penn Crew

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—Princeton's varsity crew revenged an earlier defeat by Pennsylvania and pulled in a length and one half ahead yesterday over wind-chopped waters of the one-mile Lake Carnegie course.

Tiger stroke Michael Seymour of New York gradually extended the half-length lead the winners picked up soon after the start. Princeton was clocked at 5m. 29.5s., and Penn, stroked by Dick Platt of Philadelphia, at 5m. 36s.

Princeton Jayvees trailed Penn's junior varsity until the three-quarter-mile stake, when they pulled ahead to finish third, six lengths behind the Quaker varsity.

Garrett to Reds

TORONTO (AP)—Red Garrett, defense man with the Toronto Marlboros, has left here for Cleveland, where he will join the Providence Reds of the American League.

The Toronto Maple Leafs tagged Garrett for a professional contract during the training season at St. Catharines, Ont., but his shift to the Reds was delayed.

Yale Holds Penn

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Yale held Princeton's Middle Atlantic States Soccer Association champions to a scoreless tie Friday on a cold and windy Bedford Field.

The Tigers entered as favorites, having won eight straight in scoring 41 points to two for its opponents. The Elis had won five, lost one and tied one.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Tennessee named No. 1 team in Associated Press grid poll; Ray Blades signed to manage St. Louis Cardinals again in 1940.

Five Years Ago

Earl (Dutch) Clark led Detroit Lions to 17-0 pro football victory over New York Giants before 36,000.

Dudley's Optimism Follows Pattern in Last World War

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ed Dudley, re-elected President of the Professional Golfers' Association of America at this week's annual meeting in Chicago, said in his address to the delegates that golf after the war would go forward on a greater scale than ever. Whether his post-war optimism was based upon his own size-up of the future of the game, or whether he had delved into the records of the past is something the writer doesn't know; but it is interesting to note how closely his present optimism patterns after opinions expressed early in 1918, while the previous World War was still in full swing.

If I may be excused for quoting an article of my own of Feb. 2, 1918, in part as follows:

"Optimism breeds fast. When President Wilson wrote to the Farmers' Conference that the culmination of the world crisis is near, his message went like wildfire from one end of the country to the other and, while the majority of people gave their first thought to the humanitarian side of the President's prediction, they could not prevent a secondary mental survey of what termination of the war would mean in relation to business and pleasure.

"Out-of-door life will have a far larger following than ever after the war. It will gain thousands of converts from the ranks of those who are having their eyes opened to the physical benefits and mental pleasures derived from various forms of sports and exercise which go hand in hand with military training. Thousands of young men are discovering how much they have lost in pleasure by failure to continue their athletic development, or some moderate form of exercise, after their schoolboy days.

Two Good Games

"Golf and tennis are two games which are certain to go ahead with wonderful strides when war is over. Tennis has suffered more than golf during the war for, by all accounts, the attendance on golf links this year was cut surprisingly little, although competition was at its lowest ebb since the game became popular. One reason for the excellent attendance was that so many golfers are past the military age.

"It has been noticeable, however, that the thousands of golfers who are in the service have taken advantage of every opportunity to go out on the links, showing their enthusiasm for the Royal and Ancient game. Their enthusiasm cannot fail to have its effect upon comrades in the Army and Navy. . . . Reports from abroad from the very start of the war show how golfing enthusiasts in the British armies have played whenever and wherever opportunity offered, even if over a little stretch of shell-hole ground, with shells occasionally falling in the immediate vicinity."

Passages Fit

How well those passages fit today. Even in this matter of men in the service being spurred by their comrades to play golf, the writer had a notable example, recently, in the case of an American aviator, a major stationed in England, writing to a friend over here that he would appreciate a dozen golf balls, having once again taken up the game that he played as a youngster and then discarded. And there was the case, also, of Douglas Grant, an American long resident in England, who returned and told about playing golf at Sandwich while it was being peppered with German bombs.

Turning now from those remarks of Feb. 2, 1918, nine months before the war ended, and going forward to October of 1919, we find G. Herbert Windler, first President of the Massachusetts Golf Association and a past President of the U. S. G. A., returning to America after an absence of three years and relating:

Sports Booming

"Sports are booming in the British Isles today, even to a greater extent than before the war. There is a tremendous zest for outdoor life and games, with golf getting its full share."

Again turning back to my article of February, 1918, there was this statement:

"There is hardly the shadow of a doubt that international golfing relations will be of the most cordial sort after the war. It is a logical conclusion that there will be yearly exchanges of visits between the foremost amateurs and professionals of this country and the British Isles, and it would not be surprising if, within a few years, an international championship cup would be put up, like the Davis Cup in tennis, to be played for by teams."

We all know what subsequently happened: The international Walker Cup for amateur teams matches between the two countries, and the Ryder Cup for professionals. We all know how golf went ahead by leaps and bounds after the war, up to the depression years.

Now if history would only repeat itself in some other respects. Nine months after President Wilson's optimistic speech of 1918 the war was over. President Roosevelt made an optimistic speech Armistice Day of this week. Even in the matter of high wages and wonderful weather conditions for the golf courses, 1917 and 1942 run in parallel grooves. Everyone knows how helpful to golf courses the weather has been this year. Now read a quotation from October, 10, 1917:

"Go wherever you will, the golfer cannot fail to notice the exceptional condition of the turf for this time of year. The grass is as luxuriant as to be expected in mid-May and, barring a winter of exceptional damage from winter kill, a majority of the courses will begin 1918 with the best fairways they have known."

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Big League Facts and Rumors

Fuel for the Hot Stove League . . . The Monitor travel editor, just returned from Florida, says that if big league baseball clubs are expecting to carry on spring training as usual in the Sunshine State in 1943, they will have to find camps away from the resort centers, and even then may have trouble locating spots not occupied by the Army, Navy or Marines. Hotels in such former big league strongholds as Miami, Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, St. Petersburg and Tampa are jammed with trainees, with the population increasing almost daily. Most of the ball parks, too, have been converted into parade grounds. But by war standards, 1943 is still some distance away.

Sizable, suitably indorsed checks will not be as apparent at the major league meetings this winter, with Larry MacPhail missing. Larry rivaled Tom Yawkey as the most generous spender over a three-year stretch in the history of baseball . . . Wonder where Buck Newsom will light in 1943? . . . Donnie Bush's many friends are glad to see him back in harness again as manager of the Indianapolis club, but think it tough that the move had to be made at the expense of another swell guy, Gabby Hartnett . . . Dixie Walker, Dodgers, is on a defense job with the Sperry Gyroscope Company.

Pittsburgh claims that the Frisch-to-Brooklyn rumor was nothing more than a plot by the New York press to plant the one-time Polo Grounds favorite at Ebbets Field. The rumor builders have forgotten, apparently, that Branch Rickey once fired Frisch as manager of the Cardinals . . . The Cincinnati Reds already are selling tickets for the 1943 opener at Crosley Field, which probably rates as the heighth of optimism at this unpredictable hour . . . Confident that the reign of the Yankees has been wrecked by the war, the White Sox this winter are going on a spending spree with an eye on the '43 A. L. flag. They spent $22,500 at the recent draft meeting.

Ripper Collins, Albany skipper in '42, will go to the big league meetings in search of a player-coach job. He played over 100 games in the Eastern League last season . . . Says Clark Griffith in The Sporting News in regard to travel next year: "Sure, there won't be as many Pullmans, and we will have to reconcile ourselves to the loss of a lot of conveniences. But I think we can meet all our problems." Griffith further points out that by adjusting the times of games, a lot of overnight train travel can be eliminated: "In the East, there should be no excuse for overnight hauls," said "Griff."

Critics are puzzled by Johnny Beazley's statement that he intends to make Army life his career, even after the war. By his showing in the World Series against the Yankees, the young Cardinal marked himself as one of the most promising pitchers of modern N. L. history. The boys in press row think that he will reconsider at the end of the conflict . . . Enos Slaughter, who was accepted as an Army aviation cadet before the World Series, is still waiting for his call . . . Connie Mack would like to resume a city series with the Phils in '43. It was abandoned five years ago . . . Joe McCarthy hopes that Bill Johnson of Newark will fill Rizzuto's shoes at the Yankee short field.

The Giants are trying to buy Danny Litwhiler from the Phils. But the pending sale of the Phils probably will block all deals aimed in that direction . . . Any man, regardless of ability, will be stepping into trouble if handed a big league piloting job in '43. Conditions make building and winning many times more difficult than in normal times . . . The Braves have not yet picked a training site for next year. Bob Quinn will wait until after the December meetings in Chicago. Considering circumstances, the Braves—and the Red Sox too—might just as well condition in the Harvard cage.

Tokle a Ski Trooper

CAMP ROBINSON, Cal. (AP) — The best ski jumper of them all soon will be a member of Uncle Sam's snow troops. Torger Tokle, the Norwegian world's champion, who starting skiing at the age of three, is a private. He will join the ski troops as soon as he completes his basic training.

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Character Building Through A Daily Reading Plan With Your Little Child at Home

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Here is an idea on reading regularly to a little child, simple and easy and lovingly planned. You have a carefully chosen, balanced group of books, picture-tales largely, to read "with" the baby in his early years of listening and looking. One book is assigned to each day. The books are quite different, published by different publishers, chosen after earnest investigation of literally thousands of volumes, but they are alike in this: they are wholesome and satisfying, with nothing destructive in them; they are well written and attractive in format, some of them beautiful; they are often gay and whimsical; they are childlike, simple, interesting, and inexpensive; they are definitely in the field of character building or spiritual emphasis.

This little library (for two-to-eight), as presented and copyrighted under the title: The Basic Books Set, by the Associated Authors, 53 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, and selling for less than $10 the set, is as follows: Monday: "Bible Children," by Blanche Jennings Thompson, illustrated by Kate Seredy; Tuesday: "Manly Manners," by Ruth Crowther and Ethel Hays; Wednesday; "A Child's Grace," by Burdekin and Claxton; Thursday: "A Picture Dictionary for Children," by Watters and Courtis; Friday: "Broad Stripes and Bright Stars," by Beatrice Grover; Saturday: "Friendly Tales for Children," by Ella H. Hay.

Ten Minutes a Day

Even ten minutes a day reading with the child from the day's book is worth the effort and easy enough to achieve. But parents who are already making use of this Basic Book idea are finding it too good to confine to a mere ten minutes. And how the child loves both the variety and recurrence of the little volumes. Two years old is not too soon to begin forming this fruitful habit of daily reading and sharing over something constructive and worth while.

The Tuesday book, "Manly Manners," is familiar to readers of this paper, for it appeared serially as a little picture-feature on the Daily Features Page. It is a fine etiquette book for little children, for it is all pictures and verses, and never fails to stress loving-kindness and consideration for others, rather than merely good form. The Saturday book, "Friendly Tales for Children," is a set of stories, some of them originally on the page For Children of this paper. Each one illustrates a character quality in an attractive way. Through these stories romp Buster the pup and Cricket the cat, Grandfather Frog and others.

The Thursday Basic Book is the "Picture Dictionary." This was reviewed on the Education Page when it first came out. The Associated Authors in their suggestions for using this book in the Basic Book Plan point out that it can be used as an ABC book for very young children, reading and looking at the pictures of the simpler words, gradually adding to the vocabulary and understanding.

Acceptable to Any Faith

The Monday book, "Bible Children," contains 13 stories of children in the Bible, including Abraham and Isaac, Joseph and his Brethren, The Little Brother Benjamin, Moses and the King's Daughter, the Child Jesus in the Temple, and others. With the exception of the paragraph form and a simplifying of statement or brief explanation here and there to insure a smooth flow, the language is that of the King James version. The illustrations are reverent and authentic in detail. Each story is a page in length with a full page illustration opposite.

The Friday Basic Book is a story of how Americans got their flag. It would make a charming pageant or play, and has probably been acted out by children in more than one home or school. Dramatizing the whole history of the designing of the flag it deals with Mother England and 13 children, each one an American Colony. Introduced one by one, with a few identifying items to associate with each, they are later seen working together in true democratic fashion to evolve the design and symbolism of the American Flag, and then discussing points that resulted in the final limitation to 13 stars and stripes of today. Delightfully told, the whole tale is unforgettable and childlike. Flag etiquette is likewise translated into child terms, with pictures, and the story of The Star-Spangled Banner is also depicted. This little book is a fine contribution to building those character-qualities thought of as patriotism, and also should emphasize reverence, appreciation, consideration of others, and similar useful everyday qualities in human relationships.

Practicing Gratitude

"A Child's Grace," would be a beautiful book to read every day, but is probably the better for keeping as a "special" treat such as "My Wednesday Basic Book." What a beautiful idea to introduce to a child at this Thanksgiving time! When I first looked through the Basic Set I told George H. Read of the Associated Authors, whose deep-hearted project this whole plan is, that the set is more than worth its price for the idea of the reading Plan itself and this one book. Full page photographs depict little children doing the things that illustrate the line of verse printed opposite each. The complete verse is also in full at the beginning, and a beautiful preface suggests how to use the book.

If I have any comment to make other than praise that is beyond words, it is that I wonder if the tones of the photographs are too soft for little children. Doubtless E. P. Dutton, the publisher, and its authors, have investigated all this, but I could wish the photographs were clearer. Our reprint in black and white is sharper

Here are excerpts from the verse by Ernest Claxton, which is illustrated, line by line, by the photographs:

A CHILD'S GRACE

Thank you for the world so sweet,
Thank you for the food we eat,
Thank you for the birds that sing,
Thank you, God, for everything.

Thank you for our home so dear,
Thank you for the clothes we wear
For our toys and for the sand,
Thank you, God, for Father's hand . . .

Thank you, God for happy hours,
For our sweets and books and flowers,
Thank you for our bath at night,
Thank you, God, for candlelight.

Thank you for the clouds above,
Thank you, God, for Mother's love,
Thank you for your Love so deep,
Thank you for our beds and sleep.

With the Basic Books Set goes a little folder and other material, giving suggestions and further helps for using these six carefully chosen books through each week. The jacket on each book highlights those suggestions and gives reasons for including that book in the set.

Meets a Heartfelt Need

The parent who naturally enjoys good reading with the child and who sees clearly how to build spiritual values into parent-child experience within the home will welcome the Basic Book Set as a useful means of enriching present activities. But as I have gone over the Plan and the books, I have thought, too, of the young parent who perhaps never had any religious training in childhood, or who has drifted so far away from it that he or she has no idea how to enrich the home with character emphasis. As the first child comes along it often seems to such parents important to do something—but what? Do pass along to them word of this set. It would make a satisfying gift to young parents of any denomination or of no denomination whatsoever.

The Plan is so evidently inspired by a real understanding of a need. It recommends itself through its very simplicity. Little children love and need repetition. They like best the stories and poems they know by heart—that they can grow with. These delightful little books, thoughtfully harmonized into a day-by-day program of reading which is repeated week after week, are simple enough to delight little children, yet so rich in inspiration and character-building that deep and beautiful conversations between parent and child are bound to come. There is love in the whole idea.

Daddy, here is something worthwhile over which you can have a few minutes each day with that little son curled up in your big chair. And Mother, as you quiet the children at bedtime or after play, you will find in any or all of these little volumes, from the "Monday Book" straight through, thoughts and pictures that will make their eyes shine and fill their hearts with high ideals.

The 13 American Colonies and Mother England

The Friday Associated Authors Basic Book is "Broad Stripes and Bright Stars," by Beatrice B. Grover, a delightful picture-tale of the "13 children who were called the American Colonies," and their mother, England, and of course about the American Flag. A full-page illustration in color is paired each time by an opposite page of text—sometimes only a line. The picture, above, carries this text: "The American Colonies were governed by Mother England, but as they grew up they longed to govern themselves. One fine day they said: 'Mother England, we are old enough now to know our own minds. We want to settle our own problems. We want to be free and form an independent country of our own.'" Published by the Greystone Press.

Abraham and Isaac

Abraham and Isaac, from one of the softly colored illustrations by Kate Seredy in the Monday Associated Authors Basic Book, "Bible Children, Stories From the Bible," by Blanche Jennings Thompson, published by Grosset & Dunlap. This selection of brief stories which include experiences of Bible children keeps satisfyingly close to the rhythm and language of the King James Version.

"Thank You, God, for Father's Hand"

The Associated Authors Basic Book for Wednesday is designed "for cultivating the Grace of Gratitude." It is a set of full-page photographs, with a line of a poem allotted to each. "A Child's Grace" is the title, and E. P. Dutton the publisher. The photographs are by Harold Burdekin, the preface and verses by Ernest Claxton. "Thank you for the world so sweet, Thank you for the food we eat, Thank you for the birds that sing, Thank you, God, for everything," is the first verse.

Urges Boys to Finish School Before Taking War Jobs

There is danger that too many teen-age boys, especially those in war-industry cities, will leave the classroom for full-time jobs, according to Dean R. T. Strohm of the International Correspondence Schools.

Dean Strohm called attention to the situation in Detroit where Board of Education officials have cited figures to show that the trend from the schools to the plants is increasing rapidly. Despite an increase in the city's population, the number of boys and girls enrolled in high school is 6,000 lower this year than last.

It would be far better, Dean Strohm said, for more women workers to be used in the war plants instead of boys and girls who should be finishing high school. Too many such students will never return to studies in school, and not enough will continue to study at home.

The real problem from the educator's point of view is to prove to these youngsters that they will be doing a greater service to the nation by remaining in school and taking pre-induction or pre-employment courses.

All branches of the armed service emphasize the crying need for skilled mechanics and technicians. At least 63 of every hundred inductees need special training. Special training is speeded up when the individual has a proper educational background, and that means continued study, Dean Strohm said.

The PTA Says:

Parents and teachers must stand strong against any attempt to curtail the school program "for the duration of the war." The education of America's children cannot be slighted without permanently disastrous results to America. We must not "sell the day to save the hour." Whatever else must be neglected because of the war, parents and teachers must fight without ceasing against the ignorant claims or the self-seeking clamors of those who would rob the children of their inalienable birthright. They must struggle without ceasing to protect the common ground of their dual endeavor, the schools that build those children into free men and free women, worthy inheritors of life in a free and happy land. They must stand solidly together behind every bulwark they can build to maintain that defense and that inheritance.

—National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Volunteer Spirit the Essence Of British Youth Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The general view of the National Association of Girls Clubs and of Boys Clubs on the lately discussed question of whether the State should compel "teen-aged" people to join some youth organization, is an emphatic "No, it should not."

These organizations, which include the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides among many other entirely voluntary clubs, have very definite views evolved from practical experience, quite apart from political theory. They feel that the wholehearted devotion and loyalty of the boy and girl members to their respective clubs is evidence of a spirit which shouldn't be tinged by compelling into their midst other young people who would not join if they were not made to by the suggested law. Discussion of this proposed law and the clubs' desire to make their position clear has brought forth from the National Association of Boys and Girls Clubs the first press release it has ever given.

"Sixty-six thousand young people in their teens," it says, "belong to the National Girls Clubs and three times that number to the National Boys Clubs. Six thousand girls joined this year. Each club in the Association is a miniature democracy, self-governing. A committee of girls and boys makes rules, programs, fixes socials and discussions."

Apart from well-planned opportunities to develop their interests and talents in music, dancing, drama, the young people hold inter-Club committees and Youth Parliaments to discuss and replan education, employment, Government. Much emphasis is put on giving service to the community wherever needed, the Association says. It also states that "the value of 'things eternal' is quietly stressed and is well received by the sturdy good sense and unfailing idealism of adolescents."

The practical side of the clubs is evident in the useful free training it offers. Girls can learn homecraft, childcraft, nursing, mechanics. Then they put their knowledge to use by opening creches where overworked mothers can leave their babes, by organizing and running Rest Houses and Holiday Cottages for war workers, by chopping and delivering wood for elderly or infirm people, by doing shopping or cleaning rooms for them, all on a voluntary basis. If money is needed for one of their projects they give entertainments to raise it.

They are, in intent and purpose, a totally unmercenary group of good Samaritans, into whose midst, the Association feels, it would be inadvisable to compel reluctant elements, no matter how good it might be for those elements. The free will would be gone and with it the very spirit which is now benefiting so many thousands of eager young volunteers.

How's That?

Butch: "Is there a word in the English language which contains all the vowels?"
Bo: "Unquestionably."
Butch: "What is it?"
Bo: "I just told you."

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Easy Steps to Correct English

The Long and the Short of Adjectives

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

13th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

WHICH IS CORRECT

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. Choose the *least* of two evils.		1. Choose the *lesser* of two evils.
2. Ed is the *eldest* of the two brothers.		2. Ed is the *elder* of the two brothers.

The correct sentences are at the right.

As you remember, adjectives are words that describe nouns or pronouns (as, *musical* career: adjective *musical* describes noun *career*).

We are now ready to discuss the *comparison* of adjectives.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison: Positive, Comparative, Superlative.

A. POSITIVE DEGREE

We use the positive degree to make a statement that has no comparison with another person, place, or thing.

Notice the use of the adjective *beautiful* in these examples:

1. This garden is beautiful. (The garden is not here compared with any other garden.)

B. COMPARATIVE DEGREE

We use the comparative degree to compare one thing with another.

1. This garden is *more beautiful* than that. (This garden is compared with another.)

C. SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

We use the superlative degree to compare one thing with two or more things.

1. This garden is the *most beautiful* of all the gardens in the district. (The garden is compared with several other gardens.)

Notice the two examples used here:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
tall	taller	tallest
fortunate	more fortunate	most fortunate

You may wonder why we have two forms of comparison as in the examples just given. In English the tendency is to keep words simple and as short as possible. Instead of saying *fortunat-er* or *fortunat-est*, we keep the word *fortunate* as it is and use the word *more* or *most: more fortunate, most fortunate.*

Thus, adjectives of three or more syllables are compared by using the word *more* or *most.* But adjectives of two syllables may usually be compared either by adding *er* and *est*, or by using the words *more* and *most*, as: profound, profounder, profoundest; or, profound, more profound, most profound. Adjectives of one syllable are usually compared by adding *er* and *est.*

Here is the simple and logical rule you should always use in a comparison: When comparing Two, use the comparative.

1. Which is the *older* (not *oldest*) of the two colleges?

When comparing THREE OR MORE, use the superlative.

2. Which is the *oldest* of all colleges?

Exercise 1

Strike out the incorrect form.

1. Who is (tallest, taller), Le Roy or Janet?
2. Which is the (earlier, earliest) of the two editions?
3. In that group, who is the (kinder, kindest)?
4. Is Paul or Bob the (most trustworthy, more trustworthy)?
5. Who is the (best, better) aviator, Max or Cyril?
6. Of the three brothers, who is the (elder, eldest)?
7. Who is the (quicker, quickest) of the two mechanics?
8. He said, "Choose the (least, lesser) of the two evils."

Here are a few adjectives that are irregularly compared:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bad, evil, ill	worse	worst
good, well	better	best
little	less, lesser	least
many, much	more	most
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest

Speakers and writers, careful in their choice of words, use *elder* or *eldest* when referring to *related persons* as an *elder brother* or an *elder sister;* but use *older* or *oldest* when referring to places or things or years.

1. Fred is my *elder* brother. (*elder* refers to related persons.)
2. Fred is five years *older* than Bert. (*older* refers to years.)

Exercise 2

Fill in the correct word: older, elder.

1. May I bring my ..... sister?
2. Is this the ..... of the two universities?
3. My ..... brother is an engineer.

CONCLUSION: You have seen "the long and the short of adjectives"—that is, the two forms used in comparisons. You have also seen the usefulness of comparisons.

In your next lesson, you may learn many more interesting facts concerning the comparisons of adjectives, and you will begin the comparisons of adverbs.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—taller (two); 2—earlier (two); 3—kindest (more than two); 4—more trustworthy (two); 5—better (two); 6—eldest (more than two); 7—quicker (two); 8—lesser (two).

Exercise 2: 1—elder (related persons); 2—older (years); 3—elder (related persons).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Let's Hear From More Teen-Agers

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Having just finished reading "Honesty Begins at Zero" in the October 17th Family Forum, I wish to thank you for the splendid article. I am a mother of two children now but I also learned this lesson when very young from parents who impressed me with the same thought—that I could not be happy with something I had got without paying for—for that was being unfair to someone else and was really cheating—that I had to live with myself and I'd know and God would know.

Just the other day a clerk in the ten-cent store was quite rude to me, and when she only charged me five cents for an article that was ten I felt even if she didn't deserve the help in keeping her job that I could not look at the glass and be happy. Incidentally, I heard one of the other clerks say of this girl a few moments later, "She is way behind in her work and she's so afraid she'll not get her display fixed in time," so the poor girl needed help too! We never know what difficulties a person is working under, and certainly for another's sake as well as one's own the Golden Rule does pay.

How nice it would be if other "teen-agers" would tell how early training has really stayed with them through life. It would encourage us parents, who must unceasingly strive to plant those ideals which take so much energy and perseverance and tact.

The column some time ago on Home Bulletin Boards on which to write notes and instructions to your children instead of verbal instructions (often falling on closed ears or called nagging) was most helpful.

I love the Family Forum and would not miss it. I never throw away or give away a paper until I've read the Family Forum anyway. Thanks to you and each contributor.

(Mrs.) N. J.

A Saturday Column

The Dance

Did you ever watch the clothes
that hang on the line?
When the wind strikes up a tune,
they twist and turn.
The dresses all twirl
And the stockings make a bow;
While the handkerchiefs
just hang there,
Too little to dance.

Barbara H.,
Luther Burbank Elementary School

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TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	665,940
1942 volume to date	100,066,319
1941 volume to date	124,991,396

Stock Dealings Sluggish With Prices Easier

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Scattered favorites managed to tack on minor recoveries in today's stock market but leaders generally displayed further rising reluctance.

Hesitancy was the rule at the start of the brief session and, with dealings exceptionally sluggish, small fractional declines were in the majority near the final hour. Numerous issues held at Friday's closing levels.

The war news remained on the side of bullish forces but waning enthusiasm over a quick victory inspired more profit cashing in some of the recently strong peace stocks. Firm bids still were lacking for most of the armament issues.

Bonds were relatively steady, and commodities mixed.

Among stocks General Motors was up ⅜ and Chrysler off as much. U. S. Steel and Bethlehem did virtually nothing.

In arrears most of the time were Southern Pacific, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Can, General Electric and Boeing. Resistant were Ohio Oil, Phillips Petroleum, American Telephone, Santa Fe and Goodrich.

Bonds Advance

Minor gains were well distributed among corporate issues in today's bond market and a few rails and industrials pushed ahead 1 to 2 or more points.

Seaboard Air Line Florida 6s led the carriers with a rise of about 2½ points. Fractionally improved were Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s and 4½s, Boston & Maine 4½s, Central Pacific 5s, Burlington 4½s, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio incomes, and Great Northern "H" 4s.

Losing a little ground were Nickel Plate 5½s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Missouri Pacific general 4s and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5½s.

Dealings were quiet in foreign loans and U. S. governments. Australian 5s dipped about ½ point and Denmark 6s rose ¾.

President Says More Oil Control Can Be Expected Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Greater centralization and government control in handling petroleum problems can be expected soon, it was indicated in a letter from President Roosevelt received by Federal Judge William P. Cole, Jr., who released it.

"I share your view," the President wrote, "that further centralization in the administration of oil matters is desirable. As a matter of fact, this subject has been under consideration for some time and I expect that a decision will be announced in the near future.

"Although the final details have not been determined, I think that the contemplated organization arrangement will meet in principle the recommendations which you have made."

The President's letter was in response to one addressed to the President by Judge Cole shortly before he retired last month after nine years as chairman of the petroleum sub-committee of the House of Representatives committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

His letter, the judge explained, was a personal report to the White House in advance of the committee's formal report next month.

"The crucial importance of oil in the winning of the war cannot be overestimated," the President wrote. "As you have so clearly pointed out, petroleum has made total war possible and the assurance of adequate supplies of this fighting fuel for our combat forces and for war industry is indispensable to victory."

The President also said that because of greatly increased requirements, adequate petroleum reserves must be maintained, and "the immediate discovery of additional surces of oil is imperative."

The President wrote he had asked the petroleum co-ordinator for war to give "thorough consideration" to Judge Cole's views.

E. W. Axe & Co. Booklet Warns Against Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A 22-page study entitled "Inflation and the Investor" recently prepared by the research department of E. W. Axe & Co., Inc., investment counsel at Tarrytown, N. Y., concludes that there is grave danger of an inflationary price rise in the United States, which may seriously impair the value of investment capital by reducing its purchasing power.

The study points out that gold, if its ownership were feasible, would be the most direct protection. While five other forms of property are listed which logically might serve as an inflation hedge, real estate, foreign currencies or bonds, foreign stocks, commodities, and American common stocks, the study says, if properly selected, may prove to be the most satisfactory protection. The authors do not concur in the idea that taxes will absorb all or most of the possible growth in corporate earnings.

Another important point in favor of common stocks, it is suggested, is their current very low average price in comparison with earnings, in spite of high taxes.

Sees Postwar Era Changes Revolutionary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—In contrast to the post World War I era, there is little expectation today that the United States can go back to "normalcy" after this war and general agreement that the war is part of a "powerful revolutionary movement that will bring profound changes in our life, both internationally and internally," according to J. Frederick Dewhurst, economist of the Twentieth Century Fund.

Speaking at a round-table conference on Postwar Planning under the auspices of the Institute of World Economics at the organization's research office, No. 429 West 117th Street here, last night, Mr. Dewhurst reported that the number of organizations studying postwar problems had increased from 34 a year and a half ago to about 175 at the present time. Activities of the bodies range the field of subjects, such as agriculture, aviation, taxation, urban development, education, employment, foreign policy, city and county planning, immigration, housing, health and welfare.

Two Major Objectives

Mr. Dewhurst held that there was general agreement on two major objectives of postwar planning: (1) "that our American economy can and should be made to operate in such a way as to achieve full, efficient and continuous utilization of our resources, manpower, raw materials, and industrial facilities so as to provide employment opportunities for all those able and willing to work," and (2) "that every American citizen in good times or bad, and whether employed or not, can and should be assured of a standard of living adequate to preserve self-respect as well as mere physical existence."

Assumptions which qualify almost all postwar planning are, he said, that the war will end in victory for America and her Allies; that we shall be free to plan our own future; that America will use her power in the postwar world to establish some kind of world system to maintain peace and insure freedom, and that the end of the war will come soon enough to find the United States economically and morally strengthened rather than weakened by the effort.

Mr. Dewhurst reported that most groups working on postwar problems are of the opinion that the transition from war to peace, "both in our domestic economy and throughout the world, will be much more long and difficult than after the first World War."

More Regulations Seen

There is almost universal acceptance of the probability that the central government will play a larger role in social and economic life after the war, he said. But there is a general belief, he added, that American genius will find a middle way between complete regimentation and pure individualism, and that this mixed economy would preserve the driving incentive of the profit system and the advantages of free choice and free opportunity.

Mr. Dewhurst foresaw "many difficulties" in achieving the ideals promulgated by the Allies. He believed it would be easy to reconcile the "avowed aims of the United Nations to guarantee to all nations the right to control their own affairs" with the necessity of assuring free access to raw materials and sufficient freedom of trade to permit high productivity and a high standard of living.

In this country, the Twentieth Century Fund economist emphasized one of the difficulties is to assure on the one hand "a standard of living for all on a decency and comfort level" and, on the other, to preserve incentives to work which are necessary in order to make high productivity and a high standard of living possible.

"Careful planning will be essential to avoid the dangers of using government influence as a means of strengthening and promoting monopolistic tendencies in the field of business, labor and agriculture instead of preserving free competition and free opportunity," he warned.

U. S. Steel Would Buy Short Line Rail Stock From Units

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire from its subsidiaries the capital stock of 11 shortline railroads in Alabama, Utah, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Ohio at a total cost of $6,252,297.

The corporation explained that it now has indirect stock control of the railroad companies but wishes to acquire direct control by purchasing the stock at the value at which they are carried on the books of the United States Steel subsidiaries.

The names of the railroad, the mileage, location and purchase price were listed as follows:

The Birmingham Southern Railroad 17.9 miles, Birmingham, Ala., $1,200,000; the Carbon County Railway, 4.7 miles, Columbia, Utah, $33,000; Connesville & Monongahela Railway Company, 20.5 miles, Brownsville, Pa., $780,824; Donora Southern Railroad, 4.3 miles, Banfore, Pa., $172,941; Etna & Mont Rose Railroad Company, 1 mile, Etna, Pa., $140,150; Hannibal Connecting Railroad Company, 2.9 miles, Hannibal, Mo., $309,942.

Johnstown & Stoney Creek Railroad Company, 2.5 miles, Johnstown, Pa., $31,839; McKeesport Connecting Railroad Company, 3.6 miles, McKeesport, Pa., $1,000,000; the Newburgh & South Shore Railway Company, 6.4 miles, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,500,000; the Northampton & Bath Railroad Company six miles, Northampton, Pa., $846,827; and the Youngstown & Northern Railroad Company, 4.8 miles, Youngstown, Ohio, $340,100.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (nw) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (1) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

A
1942 1943 Stks/Divds (Dollars) Sales (100s) High Low Close Net Ch'ge
49¾ 37 Abbott 1.60b 1 47½ 47½ 47½N'v 9
48¾ 39 Acme Stl (3) 1 43½ 43½ 43½N'v 12
8½ 5½ Adams E (1c) 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞N'v 13
24⅞ 18¾ Adams-M 1.40a 11 24½ 24½ 24½N'v 12
16¾ 10 Addressog (1) 1 16½ 16½ 16½ — ⅛
38⅛ 29½ Air Reduct 1a 4 37 36½ 36½ + ⅛
3 1¼ Alaska Juneau 4 3 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
½ ⅛ Allegany Corp 12 ½ ⅛ ⅛ —
6¼ 3½ Allegh'y pf wi 16 6¼ 5¾ 6¼ + ⅛
6¼ 3½ Allegh'y pf wi 13 6¼ 5¾ 6¼ + ⅛
17 9⅝ Alleg pf 11 14⅝ 14 14⅝ + ⅛
22⅛ 16 Alleg LS1.55a 1 19 19 19 + ⅛
6¾ 3½ Allen Ind (1c) 1 6½ 6½ 6½N'v 12
149 118½ Al Ch&Dye 4a 2 140 139¾ 139¾ — ⅛
12⅛ 10 Allied Kid (1) 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝N'v 10
16 11½ Allied M (1a) 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝ — ⅛
6⅝ 4 Allied St(.60) 5 6½ 6½ 6½
81 64 Allied St pf 5 3 73¼ 73¼ 73¼N'v 13
30½ 22 Allis-C Wh (1) 3 29½ 29¼ 29¼ — ⅛
19⅜ 14¾ Alpha P C 9a 4 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜ — ⅛
1½ ¼ Amal Leather 2 ½ ½ ½N'v 4
18⅞ 12¾ Amal L pf 7½xh 2 14 14 14 Oct 31
70½ 43 Amerada Pet 2 2 66½ 66 66 N'v 12
24 18⅜ Am A Ch 1.20a 4 23¾ 23¾ 23¾N'v 13
48¼ 25¼ Am Airl 1.40g 1 46¼ 46¼ 46¼ — ⅛
9¼ 5⅞ Am Bk R .40a 1 9 9 9 N'v 10
6½ 5¾ Am Beach ¼e 5 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ —
33 23 Am Br Sh .95a 10 29 28½ 28¾N'v 13
3¼ 1⅛ Am Cable & R 9 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
73¾ 56¼ Am Can (3) 4 73¼ 73⅜ 73⅜ — ⅛
176 159 Am Can pf (7) 4 169 169 169 —
33 20 Am Car & Fdy 5 24¾ 24½ 24½ —
73¾ 55½ Am CF pf 5½g 6 66 66 66 N'v 13
20½ 16 Am Ch&C 1½a 1 18¾ 18¾ 18¾N'v 12
110 105 Am Ch&C pf 5 1 106 106 106 N'v 13
95 69 Am Chicle(4a) 2 91¼ 91¼ 91¼ — ¼
6½ 3⅞ Am Colortype 3 5½ 5½ 5½N'v 9
22¾ 14½ Am C Sug (2a) 1 15 15 15
16¾ 8½ Am Distill 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾
3 ⅜ Am Encau Tll 9 2½ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
7½ 3¼ Am Euro ¼e 1 7 7 7
24 16¼ Am Expt 1½e 5 23¼ 22¾ 23¼N'v 13
1½ ⅛ Am & For Pow 4 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
38¾ 16¼ A FP&pf1.80k 4 35¾ 35¾ 35¾N'v 12
43¾ 18⅞ A FP7pf2.10k 6 39 39 39 N'v 13
5½ 1½ Am & F P 2pf 5 5 5 5 N'v 13
3 25½ Am-H SS 2½e 4 34 34 34 N'v 9
3½ 2⅜ Am Hide&Lea 5 2¾ 2¾ 2¾N'v 13
36¼ 32 Am H L pf (3) 6 33 33 33 N'v 9
51 36⅞ Am Home 2.40 1 50 50½ 50½ — ¼
2 1¼ Am Ice 8 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞N'v 13
34 25 Am Ice pf 5 33½ 33½ 33½N'v 12
5¾ 2¾ Am Internat'l 5 4½ 4⅜ 4½ + ⅛
7 4½ Am Invest .70e 6 ⅛ ⅛ 5⅛
10¼ 6¼ Am Locom'tive 13 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
91 65 Am Lo pf5¼xh 1 88⅝ 88⅝ 88⅝ +1
12⅛ 9½ Am M&F .80 8 12 11⅜ 11¾ — ⅛
7¾ 4 AmM&Met¼e 7 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
23⅜ 16 Am Metal (1) 6 19⅞ 19⅜ 19⅜ — ⅛
11 ⅛ Am Pow & Lt 11 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
26½ 15½ APL$6pf33½xh 7 20¾ 20½ 20½ — ¼
22 12½ APL$6pf2.81k 6 18½ 18¼ 18¼ — ¼
6¼ 3¼ Am RAS(.30e) 14 6 6 6
12 9½ Am R M (1e) 3 10⅞ 10¾ 10⅞ + ⅛
8 4¾ Am Sat R1¼e 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞N'v 13
11½ 6¾ Am Seat ¼e 3 11½ 11½ 11½N'v 9
43 25½ Am Smelt.(2) 4 39 38½ 39 + ¼
148 132½ Am S&R pf 7 1 147 147 147 N'v 13
36¼ 29 Am Snuff2.80e 1 34⅜ 34⅜ 34⅜ — ⅛
21¾ 16½ Am Stl F (2) 5 20 19¾ 20 + ⅛
12 9⅜ Am Stores ¾ae 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
12 7½ Am Stove 1.20 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾N'v 13
21¼ 15 Am Sugar (2e) 2 20½ 20¼ 20¼N'v 13
97½ 78¾ Am Sugar pf 7 2 90 89¾ 90 N'v 12
25 17¼ Am Sm Tob 1a 1 22½ 22½ 22½N'v 10
134¾ 101¾ Am Tel&Tel 9 5 129¼ 129 129 + ¼
49¾ 33½ Am Tob (3) 1 43½ 43½ 43½ + ⅛
50¾ 34⅞ Am Tob B (3) 6 44¼ 44¼ 44¼ —
143¾ 120 Am-Tob pf (6) 1 133¾ 133¾ 133¾
6⅞ 3⅜ Am Type Fdrs 3 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ + ⅛
30½ 22 Am Visc (2) 2 29 29 29 — ⅛
116½ 108½ Am Visc pf(5) 1 115¾ 115¾ 115¾N'v 12
4 1⅞ Am Water Wks 7 4 3⅞ 3⅞
70¼ 39 Am WW 1pf 6 6 60¾ 60¼ 60¾N'v 12
5¾ 3¾ Am Woolen 6 4¼ 4½ 4½N'v 13
76¾ 52 Am Wool pf 6k 2 54½ 54½ 54½N'v 13
5⅞ 3½ Am Zinc L&S 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛N'v 13
50 38⅝ Am Z gr pf5k 1 45 45 45 N'v 6
28⅝ 22½ Amacon (1½e) 6 26⅜ 26¼ 26¼ —
17 12⅝ Anchor H 1.30e 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾N'v 9
12¼ 7¾ Andes Cop ¾e 3 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅜N'v 13
1⅞ 1 A P W Paper 1 1½ 1½ 1½N'v 13
35 27½ Arch-D-M (2) 1 32½ 32½ 32½N'v 13
111¾ 102 Arm Del pf 7 1 108 108 108 N'v 13
4¼ 2½ Armour III 5 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
67½ 42 Arm pr pf4½x 2 47 46½ 47 N'v 13
66 40½ Arm III pf 1 40½ 40½ 40½Oct 21
29⅞ 21 Armstrong (1) 9 30¾ 29⅞ 30¾ + ⅛
7½ 5⅛ Arnold G ¼e 3 8¾ 7¾ 8¼ + ⅛
4¾ 2⅝ Artloom (.30e) 2 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ N'v 13
6¾ 4¼ Asso Dry Gds 2 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
77½ 61½ Assd Dg3pf 6 1 74 74 74 N'v 12
83 83 AsDG2pf16¾xh 1 74 74 74 N'v 12
27½ 20 Associated In2 2 26 26 26
53 27½ Atchison (6e) 12 44⅞ 44½ 44⅞ + ⅛
72½ 60¼ At T&SF pf 5 2 69½ 69¼ 69¼ — ¼
34½ 19¾ Atl Ctl L 1g 5 31 30¾ 31 + ⅛
44 16½ Atl G&W1.5g 4 24¾ 24½ 24½N'v 13
45½ 33 AG&Wlpf23½e 3 45 45 45 N'v 13
23½ 14⅜ Atl Refin .70e 18 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝ + ⅛
109¾ 99¾ Atl Refin pf 4 1 106¼ 106¼ 106¼Oct 27
50¼ 46¾ Atlas Cp pf 3 1 48 48 48 N'v 13
7 6¼ Atlas Corp ½e 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
70 43 AtlasPow 3½e 10 57 57 57 N'v 12
9½ 6¼ Atlas T'k ¼e 10 7½ 7½ 7½N'v 13
2¼ 1¼ Austin Nichols 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼N'v 13
4½ 2¾ Aviat Cp .10e 4 3½ 3⅜ 3½
B
14¾ 9¾ Bald Loco ct 4 12½ 12⅜ 12½ + ⅛
4½ 2¾ Balt & Ohio 6 3⅞ 3½ 3⅝ — ⅛
7¼ 4½ Balt & Ohio pf 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
6½ 4 Bangor & Ar 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼N'v 13
12⅝ 6¾ Barber Asphalt 7 12⅝ 11⅞ 11⅞N'v 13
6¼ 4½ Barker Br (1g) 1 6 6 6
12 8½ Barnsdall .60 4 11⅜ 11½ 11¾N'v 13
18½ 12½ Bath Ir Wk 1e 5 14⅜ 14¼ 14¼N'v 13
22¾ 15½ Baystc C 1½e 3 22½ 22½ 22½N'v 13
26 20 Beat Cream 1a 4 25 24⅞ 25 N'v 13
105 103 Beat, pf ww (5) 1 103 103 103 Apr25
106 102⅜ Beat Cr pf (5) 1 104 104 104 N'v 6
110¾ 64 Beech-Nut(4a) 1 87¼ 67¼ 87¼N'v 5
9 6⅜ Beld-Hem .80 2 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞N'v 13
17⅜ 9¾ Bell Airc (2e) 4 13 13 13
39⅞ 28½ Bendix Avia 3e 7 35½ 34⅞ 35½ + ⅛
15½ 9⅞ Benf I L 1.15e 1 15 15 15 — ¼
54 46½ Ben In pf 2½ 2 53 53 53
24¼ 17¾ Best Co 1.60a 1 22½ 22½ 22½N'v 13
66⅞ 49½ Beth Stl (6) 7 57½ 57¼ 57¼ — ¼
121 105 Beth Stl pf 7 3 110½ 110¼ 110½ —1
27½ 18¾ Bigelow-S1½e 1 27 27 27 N'v 12
19¾ 14¾ Black-Dk 1.60 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝N'v 13
7¾ 5 Blaw-Knox¼e 2 6¼ 6½ 6¼ + ⅛
14½ 11¼ Bliss&Lau ¾e 2 13½ 13¼ 13¼
21½ 13½ Boeing Air 1e 9 16¼ 16 16¼
38¾ 25 Bohn Al&Br(2) 1 37 37 37 N'v 13
17¼ 13⅛ Bond Str .90e 1 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞ + ¼
22¾ 18¾ Borden Co .90e 11 21½ 21¼ 21¼ — ⅛
27½ 19¾ Borg-Wr 1.60 2 26¼ 26¼ 26½
3½ 1¼ Boston&Maine 1 2¾ 2⅜ 2⅜N'v 12
31¼ 25 Bower Roll 2e 1 30½ 30¼ 30¼N'v 13
20¼ 15 Brewing C ½e 1 19½ 19½ 19½Oct 21
9½ 7⅛ Bridg'p B (1) 6 9½ 9⅜ 9½N'v 13
21¼ 15¼ Briggs Mfg(2) 2 20⅝ 20½ 20½ — ¼
35½ 26 Briggs&St (3) 2 35¼ 35 35¼N'v 13
43 30 Bristol-M1.90a 1 35½ 35½ 35½N'v 13
½ ⅛ Bkly & Q Trak 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜Oct 28
1⅜ 1 Bkly-Man Trak 1 1 1 1 N'v 10
10¾ 7 Bkly U Gas ½pe 1 10 10 10 N'v 13
35 28¼ Brown Shoe(2) 1 29 29 29 N'v 8
14⅜ 9⅞ Brunsw'k-B 1 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾N'v 12
8⅞ 6¼ Bucyrus-E .40e 3 7 7 7
3⅜ 2¼ Budd Mfg 7 3 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
7¾ 5¾ Budd Wh(½e) 4 7 6⅞ 6⅞ N'v 13
15¾ 11⅛ Buffalo (2) 1 15½ 15½ 15½ + ⅛
25 16¼ Bullard Co (2) 1 22 22 22 — ⅛
28⅛ 19½ Bulova Wat 2 2 26 26 26 N'v 12
29¼ 14⅞ Burlin M 1.40 1 18½ 18½ 18½N'v 13
56½ 33 Burl pf 2¾ 5 56½ 56½ 56½N'v 12
53¼ 52¾ Burl pf 2½ 1 52¼ 52¼ 52¾ — ⅛
9⅛ 6¼ Burr Addl.60 2 9 9 9
3½ 2⅛ Bush Terminal 3 3 3 3
6¼ 4⅜ But'f'r B .60e 3 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
21½ 19½ Butler pf 1½ 1 20 20 20 N'v 13
3⅞ 2⅛ Butte C&Zinc 2 3⅝ 3½ 3½N'v 13
10⅝ 6½ Byers (AM) 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ + ⅛
15½ 10 Byron Jr 1¼e 4 14¼ 14 14¼N'v 12
C
21¼ 16½ Calif Pk 1½ 1 21 21 21 + ⅛
53⅞ 50¾ Calif P pf 2½ 1 53⅞ 53⅞ 53⅞N'v 2
1¼ ½ Callahan Z-Ld 5 ¾ ¾ ¾N'v 13
7½ 5½ Cal & Hecla 1 7 7 7 — ⅛
16¾ 11⅞ Camb Wh 3½e 1 16¾ 16¼ 16¼N'v 13
13½ 9½ Canada Dr .60 2 13¾ 13½ 13¾N'v 12
7¾ 3¾ Canadian Pac 6 7 6⅞ 7
37½ 29¾ Cannon Mills 2 4 34¾ 34½ 34¾N'v 12
4¾ 1¾ Capital Ad A 3 4¾ 4½ 4¾N'v 13
28½ 22½ Carpen Stl 2e 1 28 28 28 N'v 9
3½ 2¼ Carrier-G .15e 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
74 54¾ Case (JI)(3a) 1 73 73 73 +1
42 30 Caterpil Tr(2) 3 36¾ 36½ 36¾ — ¼
26½ 15 Celanese 1½e 5 26¼ 26⅛ 26¼ + ⅛
8¼ 6½ Celotex Cp ½ 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ + ⅛
22¾ 16 Cent Aq 1½a 7 16¾ 16¾ 16¾N'v 13
2⅜ 1¼ Cent Foundry 2 2½ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
2¾ 1¾ Cent RR NJ 1 3 3 3 N'v 13
18 11 Cen Violet2½xe 3 15 13 13 N'v 13
3¼ 2 Century Rib M 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼N'v 12
35 27 Cerro de P (4) 3 32¾ 32¾ 32¾ — ¼
3½ 1¼ Cert-teed Prod 3 3¼ 3¼ 3½
19 15½ Chainbelt 1¼e 2 17½ 17½ 17½N'v 13
18⅞ 14¼ Champ P&P 1 2 18¾ 18¾ 18¾N'v 12
9½ 5½ Checker Cab 2 9¼ 9¼ 9¼N'v 13
36¾ 27½ Ches & Ohio 3 43 35¼ 34⅝ 35½ + ⅞
98 89 Ches & O pf 4 1 95 95 95 N'v 13
2¼ ⅛ Chi & E Ill 3 2 2 2
Chi&E Ill A 2 8 8 8 + ⅜
2¼ 1¼ Chi Gr West 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼N'v 12
13¼ 8¾ Chi G W pf½xh 1 12 12 12 N'v 13
7⅛ 4⅛ Chi Mail 1.40g 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛ — ⅛
17¼ 12 Chi Pn T (2) 1 15½ 15½ 15½ — ⅛
39¾ 33 Chi PT cv pf 3 1 37¾ 37¾ 37¾N'v 12
52 45 CPT pr pf 2½g 1 48 48 48 N'v 12
¼ ⅛ Chi Rk Is & P 1 ¼ ¼ ¼N'v 12
1¼ ½ CRI & P 6pf 10 ½ ½ ½N'v 13
1¼ ¼ CRI & P 7pf 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ — ⅛
11⅞ 8¾ Chi Yel Cab 1 2 11⅛ 11½ 11½N'v 9
13¾ 11½ Chickash (1) 1 13½ 13½ 13½N'v 12
2¼ 1¼ Childs Co 6 1½ 1½ 1½
67¾ 43¼ Chrysler 3½e 6 66¼ 65¾ 66¼ + ⅛
10⅝ 9 City I&F 1.20 2 10½ 10½ 10½
3 2⅛ City Stores 3 2⅞ 2½ 2½N'v 13
39¾ 26 Clark Eq (3) 1 36½ 36½ 36½
23¼ 22 Cleve-C-B (1a) 1 29¼ 29¼ 29¼N'v 13
44 32¼ Climax 1.20a 2 40 40 40 — ½
36½ 25⅜ Clutch P 1¾e 1 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝
82¼ 56½ Coca-Cola 3a 5 81 81⅞ 83 +1½
63½ 55½ Coca Cola A 3 1 62 62 62 Oct 14
17¼ 13½ Colgate-P ½a 3 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
103¾ 97¼ Colg-P pf 4½a 1 104 104 104 N'v 4
18½ 10⅝ Collins & A 2 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ — ⅛
13¾ 13½ Col Fuel 1½se 5 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛N'v 13
25⅜ 8¼ Col Gr A 1½g 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾N'v 13
15⅜ 8¾ Col Gr B 1½se 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛ — ⅛
2¾ 1 Col G&E .10g 94 2½ 2½ 2½ + ⅛
84 30½ Col G&E$A 4 44½ 43⅞ 43⅞ — ⅛
11⅛ 5½ Columbia Pics 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ — ⅛
36 24 Colum Pct2¾e 1 33½ 33½ 33½N'v 13
77½ 51 Col Carb 4½e 1 77½ 77½ 77½
28⅜ 16½ Comd Credit 3 1 26¼ 26⅛ 26⅛ + ⅛
105 91½ Comd C pf 4½a 5 105 105 105 N'v 12
31 20¼ Comi Inv Tr 3 6 30¾ 30½ 30¾ + ⅛
106 100¼ Com Prod 4½a 1 106 106 106 N'v 6
10¼ 7¼ Conn Secv .30e 5 9¾ 9¾ 9¾N'v 13
11 ⅛ Conn Ed(1.60) 10 15¾ 15½ 15½ — ⅛
94 78 Cons Ed pf (5) 8 93¼ 93 93 N'v 13
½ ⅛ Con Film Ind 1 ¾ ¾ ¾N'v 13
9 7 Con F pf 3½k 3 8¾ 8¾ 8¾N'v 6
3 1½ Cons Laundries 6 2½ 2½ 2½N'v 13
7½ 4½ Consol Oil 3½ 6 7 7 7
8¼ 3¼ Cons RR Cu pf 1 5½ 5½ 5½N'v 9
9 4⅜ Consol'n Coal 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
39 22 Consol'n-C pf 4 39 38½ 39 N'v 13
94½ 82 Con Pw pf 4½ 1 86½ 86½ 86½ — ⅛
16¾ 11¾ Container 1½e 2 15¾ 15¾ 15¾N'v 13
4¼ 2¼ Cont Baking 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ¼
103½ 75½ Cont Bk pf (8) 1 98½ 98½ 98½N'v 12
28 21½ Cont Can 1¼e 6 27 26¾ 27 + ½
8¼ 5⅞ Cont DF ½e 2 7 7 7 N'v 12
42 30¾ Cont Ins 1.60a 1 41 41 41
4⅞ 2¾ Cont Mot .40a 7 4½ 4¾ 4½
27 17 Cont O Del (1) 5 26¾ 26½ 26¾ — ⅛
21½ 15½ Cont Steel ¾ae 3 21½ 21¼ 21¼N'v 9
12½ 8⅜ Cop'weld S .80 1 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞N'v 13
51½ 45 Cop'w pf 2½ 1 46½ 46½ 46½N'v 8
55¾ 42¼ Corn Prod 2.60 2 54¾ 54½ 54¾ + ¼
31½ 2½ Coty Inc .15e 1 3½ 3½ 3½N'v 13
¾ ⅛ Coty Internat'l 2 ¾ ¾ ¾N'v 13
14½ 10¾ Crane Co (1g) 3 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
16⅝ 12½ Cr of Wh 1.60 1 16½ 16½ 16½N'v 13
9½ 5¾ Crosley (.30g) 6 9½ 9 9 N'v 12
19½ 14¼ Crown C&S¼e 2 19 18⅜ 18⅜N'v 12
41 32 Crown Cpf 2½ 1 40 40 40 N'v 12
12¼ 10 Crown Zel (1) 4 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜N'v 13
39⅝ 23¾ Crucible Stl 1g 1 36 36 36 —
84 63 Crucible pf (5) 6 82 80½ 81 N'v 10
9 5 Cub-Am S ¾ae 2 7¾ 7⅞ 7⅞ — ⅛
85 74½ Cub-Am S pf 5½ 2 85 85 85 Oct 31
13¼ 8⅝ Cuban Pack 2 10¾ 10¼ 10¼N'v 13
19⅝ 13 Cuneo Pr 1½ 2 19 18½ 19 N'v 12
2 ⅛ Curtis Publish 12 1¾ 1⅝ 1¾ + ⅛
20⅝ 12 Curtiss-W .20e 3 18⅝ 18½ 18½ — ½
9⅝ 5⅞ Curtiss-W (1g) 52 8½ 8¼ 8⅜ — ⅛
25⅞ 18 Curtiss-WA 2e 2 22¼ 22¼ 22¼ + ¼
18 12⅝ Cutler-H .85e 2 17 16¾ 16¾N'v 13
D—E
3¾ 2⅞ Davega S .70g 1 3½ 3½ 3½N'v 10
17¾ 15½ Davega pf 1¼ 1 17 17 17 N'v 12
½ ⅜ Davis Ch .60e 36 12¾ 12½ 12¾ + ⅜
8¾ 4⅞ Decca Rec .60a 7 8¾ 8¾ 8¾N'v 13
24¼ 18½ Deere 1.35e 7 22½ 22½ 22½
30½ 25¼ Deere pf 1.40 2 29¾ 29¾ 29¾N'v 13
13¼ 9¼ Deisel-W.6.80 1 13 13 13 N'v 10
11¾ 7 Del & Hudson 3 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ + ⅛
4⅞ 2⅞ Del Lack&W 2 3⅝ 3¾ 3⅝
½ ⅛ Den&RioGW pf 1 ½ ½ ½N'v 13
18⅝ 14⅜ Detroit E1.30e 2 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ — ⅛
27¾ 18 Diam Mat 1½ 1 23¾ 23⅝ 23⅝ + ⅛
39½ 33¼ Diam M pf 1½ 2 36¾ 36¾ 36¾N'v 10
9⅜ 6¾ Diam T M 1½e 3 9⅜ 9¼ 9¼N'v 12
22⅜ 16½ Dis C-S h2.22 6 22 21⅞ 21⅞N'v 13
87 70 Dis G-S pf 5 6 87 87 87 N'v 12
1⅞ ⅞ Dixie-Vort ½e 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ — ⅛
25½ 16⅜ Dochler D1½e 2 25 24⅞ 24⅞ — ⅛
14½ 8 Dome M1.70e 8 13½ 13¼ 13½ — ¼
70¾ 51 Douglas Air 5e 1 59½ 59½ 59½
126 95 Dow Chem (3) 1 124½ 124½ 124½N'v 13
16⅜ 13¼ Dresser M ¾ae 3 16 16 16 N'v 13
7 2¾ Dunhill Int 4 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅜
10½ 8 Dupian (.40e) 2 10¼ 10 10¼N'v .6
144 102⅛ du Pont 3½ae 2 131½ 131¼ 131½ + ¼
127 120 du P't pf 4½ 1 126¾ 126¾ 126¾N'v 10
30⅞ 16½ East Air Lines 3 29¾ 29¾ 29¾ — ⅜
4½ 2¼ East Roll Mill 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
141 108 Eastman (5) 1 138 138 138 — ⅜
34¼ 26 Eaton Mfg (3) 1 33½ 33½ 33½
15 11 Edis Bros .80 2 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ + ⅜
1⅞ ⅛ El&M in .06e 1 1½ 1½ 1½N'v 13
30¼ 20⅜ El Auto 1¾e 2 29⅞ 29¾ 29⅞ + ⅜
13⅜ 10¼ Elec Boat ½se 3 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
1¼ ⅛ El Pow & Lt 6 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
32¾ 15 El P&L $6 pf 2 29¼ 29¼ 29¼N'v 12
35¼ 17¼ El P&L $7 pf 2 32 32 32 — ⅜
34½ 29 El Star Bat 2 34½ 34¼ 34¼N'v 12
26⅜ 19¼ El Paso G 2.40 2 23 23 23
49 39¾ Endi-John 3 1 44¼ 44¼ 44¼ + ¼
3½ 1¼ Eng Pub Serv 5 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞
66 40 Eng PS$5pf 5 1 56 56 56 N'v 13
73 46 EPS$5½pf5½e 2 59 58½ 59 N'v 10
⅜ ⅛ Equit Off Bldg 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛N'v 13
10¼ 4⅞ Erie RR (1e) 2 9 9 9
10 3⅞ Erie RR ct 1e 13 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
44 32¼ Erie RR pf A5 1 38½ 38½ 38½ — ½
4¼ 1½ Eureka V Cl 4 ■ 3⅞ 3⅞N'v 10
6¾ 4⅛ Evans Prod 2 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ + ¼
28⅜ 20 Ex-Cello 2.60 1 26½ 26½ 26½ + ¼
1¼ ⅛ Exchange Buf 2 1 1 1 N'v 13
F
37¼ 27½ Fairb Mor (1) 1 34¼ 34¼ 34¼ — ½
29¾ 19 Fajardo Sug 2 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾N'v 12
8¼ 5¾ Fed Lt&Tr 1 2 7½ 7½ 7½N'v 12
24½ 20 Fed Min&S 3e 2 21½ 21¾ 21⅝ — ⅜
11¾ 8 Fed Mog (1) 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾N'v 13
4¼ 3 Fed M.T .30e 4 4 3⅞ 3⅞N'v 13
18½ 11⅞ Fed D St 1.40 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾N'v 13
87 76 Fed DS pf4¼a 1 77 77 77 N'v 13
12¾

Commerce and Finance

Living Essentials to Be Standardized More and Fairly Priced

Business and Industry

Babson Says Length of War Is Up to Labor

By Roger Babson

BALTIMORE, Maryland—At the risk of being condemned by Washington as an "arm-chair strategist," I wish to say a word on how to shorten the war.

Labor unions, like most everything else, have their usefulness. Labor leaders are as patriotic as financial leaders. For every bad labor actor, whom Pegler names from Main Street, I can name a bad financial actor from Wall Street. No one group is today free from blame.

But, just as the Interstate Commerce Commission has checked bad railroad presidents and the Securities and Exchange Commission is now checking banking, utility and fire insurance dictators, so James F. Byrnes should crack down upon labor leaders. The United Nations never will win this war until labor leaders are rationed as other present nonessentials. The recent Republican victories indicate that this latter will now be done.

England Should Take Lead

Let's look at the record: If France had held out, World War II would now have been won without the loss of an American boy. Yet, it was the labor unions of France

Of course, I will be flooded with letters from paid labor union officials as to reasons why they should not be interfered with. Other persons will write me telling how certain bankers, fire insurance officials and industrialists are abusing their powers. I am not now disputing or arguing with such people. I am even willing to agree in advance to their claims. I am now discussing only one question, namely: "How long will the war last?"

War Can End in 1944

The war will last until the labor leaders turn over their unions to the Government the same as employers, colleges and others are turning over their property and hard-won privileges. If labor unions would now voluntarily suspend for the duration, as Rear Admiral Emory S. Land urges, World War II could be over some time next year, at least as far as Europe is concerned, although it may take 1944 to crush Japan. Otherwise it may take 10 years to lick Hitler and Tojo.

Of course, collective bargaining is sound and, in ordinary times, should be defended. Today, however, we are at war—fighting for our very existence. This is a total war—for all except colonial barons, organized labor leaders and cowardly bureaucrats who are afraid of both. To such, the big "V's" which we see appear to stand for "votes" rather than for "victory."

Speaks With Authority

In conclusion, let me humbly add that I speak with some authority on this subject. During World War I, I was an assistant to the Secretary of Labor in Washington. Under Mr. Felix Frankfurter, now Supreme Court Justice, I worked very closely with President Woodrow Wilson and finally was appointed by Congress, Director General of Information and Education of the Federal Labor Administration. For several years, I was Secretary of the Society to Eliminate Economic Causes of War. Therefore, I ask readers to give this message very careful consideration.

Engineering Awards Sharply Above '41

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction volume for the five-day week ended Nov. 12 totaled $304,221,000, compared with $137,412,000 in the previous 4-day week and $130,160,000 in the like period a year ago, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Federal work accounted for $290,768,000 of the total against $125,040,000 the preceding week and $97,210,000 last year.

Construction volume for 1942 to date amounted to $8,766,218,000, a gain of 62 per cent over the $5,424,579,000 reported for the 46-week period in 1941. Private construction was 52 per cent below the cumulative 1941 total while public work, amounting to $8,238,334,000, was 90 per cent greater.

Briggs & Stratton Shows Gain in Nine Months' Net

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Briggs & Stratton Corp. reported net profit after taxes of $1,079,163 for the first nine months of 1942, compared with $959,904 in the like period of 1941.

The firm reported a net profit before taxes of $5,748,722 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, against $2,223,454 for the same period of 1941.

The company produces electric and gasoline motors and similar appliances.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED
$1 to $4000
Statement of bank's condition sent by request.
BANK BY MAIL
WARREN FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
PEABODY, MASS.

Bank Official

Alfred Brown

Carl M. Eldridge

Elected Vice-President and Trust Officer of the National Rockland Bank of Boston.

Eldridge Elected Vice-President Of Nat'l Rockland Bank

Carl M. Eldridge has been elected vice-president and trust officer of the National Rockland Bank of Boston. He will take over his new duties on Monday, Nov. 16.

Mr. Eldridge goes to the National Rockland Bank from the Newton Trust Company of Newton, Mass., whose trust officer he has been for the past 14 years. He is a graduate of Harvard University, a member of the Massachusetts Bar, and for several years was a bank examiner for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Eldridge was recently elected a director of the A. P. W. Paper Company, Inc. He will continue to live in Newtonville.

Wholesale Prices Continue to Hold Steady Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices continue steady and for the third consecutive week there was no change in the general level of prices in primary markets as a further rise in farm product prices, particularly for grains and dairy products, was offset by declines for hogs and pork, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

For the week ended November 7, the Bureau's index remained at 99.7 per cent of the 1926 average, approximately 9 per cent higher than at this time last year.

Prices for many farm products continued to rise and agricultural commodities advanced 0.6 per cent to equal the relatively high level reached in the spring of 1928.

A decline of 2.5 per cent for meats, largely pork, and for flour, caused the foods group index to drop 0.1 per cent notwithstanding a sharp rise in prices of dairy products, which advanced 2.5 per cent.

	(1926=100)		P.C. Changes to Nov. 7 '42 from	
Commodity grps	Nov. 7 1942	Oct. 31 1942	Oct. 31	Nov. 8 1941
All commodities	*99.7	*99.7		+ 8.7
Farm products	109.8	109.1	+ 0.6	+22.5
Foods	102.9	103.0	— 0.1	+15.9
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 3.8
Textile products	96.6	96.6		+ 6.9
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.6		— 0.1
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 1.7
Bldg materials	110.2	110.2		+ 2.9
Chem & allied	96.2	96.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 4.0
Misc commod	88.7	88.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Raw materials	103.2	102.7	+ 0.5	+15.7
Semimnfd ateis	92.5	92.5		+ 3.4
Manufact prods	*99.3	*99.5	— 0.2	+ 6.2
Com other than farm products	*97.5	*97.7	— 0.2	+ 5.7
Com other than farm and foods	*95.7	*95.7		+ 2.8

*Preliminary

Columbia Gas Units Merger Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission approved an inter-company merger of three wholly-owned Ohio subsidiaries of Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation with a fourth subsidiary.

The plan provides that Hamilton Service Company, Harrison Electric and Water Company, and Loveland Light and Water, issue 6,048, 5,220 and 620 shares respectively to Columbia Gas and Water for $719,000.

To complete the merger, the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company will issue 21,635 common shares at $10 par to Columbia Gas and Electric in exchange for the stocks of the three discontinued subsidiaries.

National Steel to Redeem $1,500,000 Serial Notes

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The National Steel Corporation reported holders of the company's 2½ per cent serial notes due April 1, 1949, had been notified the notes will be redeemed Dec. 12, 1942.

The notes, amounting to $15,000,000, were issued April 1, 1939, to mature at the rate of $1,500,000 annually to April 1, 1949. The notes now being retired amount to $1,500,000, and holders will receive interest to Dec. 12, 1942, plus a premium of 2¼ per cent on the principal amount, the company said.

Order Placed for Footwear

The Boston Quartermaster Depot announced award of contracts for 1,700,000 pair of rubber heels with wooden cores, 168,420 pair of rubber composition half soles and 60,000 pairs of service shoes for the WAACS.

Concentration of Industry Is Gathering Momentum in U. S.

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The highly debated manpower question, the future of small business, the trend toward a longer work-week, the concentration of essential civilian industries, all these are part of the larger problem of winning the war. The recent substitution of the Controlled Materials Plan for the Production Requirements Plan by the WPB brings to the fore such factors as have to be weighed in the adoption of a program of industrial concentration.

An outline of this method of speeding the war effort could not fail to indicate that it tends to make big businesses bigger and to reduce the number of smaller non-war firms. The inequities which inevitably arise from such dislocation of normal output are, however, the cost of attaining victory. Restitution to businesses forced to close up shop could not be adequate, but at least there will be freedom after the war to begin over again, and probably with Government help.

Full Utilization of Resources

The nub of this mobilization of industry is the gearing of available resources and manpower to fullest utilization in civilian goods production by concentrating production in as few factories as possible which are called "nucleus" plants. These will operate at or near capacity to produce essential consumer goods, thus releasing workers to war industries from smaller, less strategically located plants. Many such plants, due to rationing and to drafting of employees into the Service, are being forced to operate part-time, causing a non-economical use of labor.

The American policy of concentration of output of civilian goods was adopted in July, following a study of the British scheme. Since pooling of facilities which such a policy would bring about might contravene the anti-trust laws, the Administration asked for and got from Congress a bill permitting waivers of those laws for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. The WPB which had previously cut output of all firms by a fixed percentage said that the stage had been reached where selective limitation should be applied and that concentration would be proceeded with in areas where there was a shortage of labor, where the industry can be converted largely to war production, where there are bottlenecks in transportation, power or warehouse facilities or where output is so restricted that all the firms in the industry cannot operate economically.

Seeks Flexible Plan

The War Board, having in mind the possibility of one or two companies dominating the industry after the war, ruled that such plans should be fostered as made likely the re-entry into the industry the largest number of firms possible and that the plans should be flexible enough to allow for revision. The program calls for the payment to closed-down plants of certain sums by the nucleus plant for the duration of the agreement, or for the production at cost for the closed firm if the latter keeps its sales organization.

The industries which appear slated for a nucleus plant program are not necessarily those which use critical materials. The paper industry is a case in point. Because the Canadian paper mill output had been running at a level substantially below capacity and was likely to drop to 60 per cent because of decreased American demand, the United States and Canadian Governments two weeks ago froze production at about 87 per cent of theoretical capacity. This international action was taken to release men and power needed for war industries. In cases where a shortage of transportation facilities have threatened or developed, orders have gone out against cross-hauling, which in effect would tend to confine market activities to a regional or local basis.

The policy of concentration has worked effectively in a number of industries using metals, notably those manufacturing bicycles, typewriters and stoves. The entire output of bicycles, for instance, has been concentrated in two plants. The other factories have turned entirely to war production, so that compensation to them has become unnecessary. The 10,000-bicycles-a-month output permitted compares with a monthly rate of 150,000 bicycles in 1941. Another instance has been the concentration of farm implement production, the large companies going all out for war goods, while the smaller ones are given a restricted volume of farm equipment business. Sugar refining is also being concentrated so that 50 per cent of the capacity will be shut down.

Follows British Pattern

In United States the shifting of workers from civilian industries has followed the British pattern to a considerable degree, but is of course nowhere near so far advanced. England, because she depends so much on imports, has a scarcity of many things which are plentiful in America, and the need for war plant labor in U. S. is conditioned largely on the supply of available goods which is the bottleneck. Production for civilian consumption in Britain is restricted to a maximum of 35 per cent of normal, while in some instances it has been cut to 10 per cent. For instance, the first Limitation of Supplies Order covered 31 industries employing 1,000,000 workers before the war. In July, 1942, they employed only 200,000. Hosiery workers were reduced from 95,000 to 37,000, "gas" stations cut by 90 per cent, firms producing clothing from 25,000 to 2,000, and so on. The concentration plan does not apply to firms employing less than 20 people, and these, if endangered by lack of orders, shortage of raw material or loss of workers to the war, may institute a voluntary scheme of co-operation among themselves.

The "nucleus" firms have been selected either by voluntary negotiation or, if a dispute arises, by the Board of Trade. These firms are expected to preserve the "goodwill" of the firms closed down. Machinery of the others would be kept intact, ready to start up again as soon as feasible after the war. The logical outcome of concentration is the gradual standardization of fixed-price goods, geared to the minimum necessities of the civilian population. The frills and furbelows that make for variety are eliminated and "utility" goods and clothing become the rule.

Squeeze Gathers Momentum

The business of squeezing non-war business in United States and Canada is gathering momentum. In the latter country a proposition was submitted to the wholesale grocery trade at a Toronto conference that the 2,000 wholesale grocery firms in the country be concentrated in nine firms, one for each province. This is admittedly an extreme proposal, but it indicates the trend. Preparatory, at any rate, for concentration, is a Dominion order last week designed to freeze existing business in its present lines of activity.

There are over 2,750,000 small businesses in the United States, estimated to handle about 34 per cent of the total business of the country. These have been listed by the Department of Commerce as 1,614,310 stores, 637,585 service concerns, 200,307 construction firms, 168,814 manufacturing enterprises, 72,000 wholesalers, 46,341 amusement places and 25,244 hotels. That there will be thousands of casualties among these enterprises is to be expected. Already those that have closed their doors are numerous.

The shortages of men and materials will increasingly take their toll. But, unless the war is a long one, the bulk of the small concerns may be able to swing along on reduced volume, supplementing their income with other activities suggested by customary American resourcefulness. The Government will certainly aim for the maximum output of civilian goods compatible with the war effort. Small business faces a hard period, but it is a vital part of the American economy. It will have to go on short rations, but it will survive the test. It will have to look to the postwar period for rehabilitation when pent-up demand for consumers goods is likely to be the greatest in history.

CAB Establishes New Mail Rates For American Airlines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has established new airmail rates for American Airlines, Inc., which it said would cut payments from the Government by more than $1,333,000 annually, and urged the line to consider reducing its passenger rate.

At the same time the board decided not to require the company to repay more than $4,000,000 of excess mail pay ordered recaptured in March.

The new rate fixed for American, which is the nation's largest domestic airline, is .3 mill per pound mile, which is the same as that fixed for Eastern Airlines on Tuesday, in an action which reduced yearly mail payments to that carrier by $773,000.

When the CAB first established mail rates for American Airlines last spring it ruled that the company had been overpaid more than $4,000,000, and ordered the sum paid back.

However, in a recent decision concerning Pan-American Grace Airways, the CAB did not order recapture of the excess mail payments. In line with the Panagra decision, the board said, it decided to vacate its order concerning American.

Explaining its decision, the board said that such a step would be "contrary to sound public policy in view of economic uncertainties surrounding air transportation in time of war, and the necessity of maintaining the financial integrity of the carrier."

In connection with the new mail rate, the CAB said that American Airlines had reached a state of economic self-sufficiency and no longer required mail rate allowances which would "permit the carrier to cover the deficiencies in revenues in commercial operations."

The board estimated that the new rate would yield American $2,428,456 a year for carrying mail, and that it should have an overall profit of $7,672,790, before federal taxes, at the present passenger and express rates.

Loans to Brokers Drop $115,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $433,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 11, a decrease of $115,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $403,000,000.

Byrnes Policy Assures Public Of Basic Needs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—There'll be fewer varieties in civilian shopping centers and less choice of styles and models under a geared to bed-rock needs program put underway by stabilization director James F. Byrnes to turn more production capacity to war goods.

He listed well up in his program elimination of "frills and wasteful practices," and added:

"By reducing the number of varieties, styles and models, eliminating unnecessary costs, decoration, fancy packaging and the like we can clear the way for a fuller production of basic essentials."

To Supply Needs

Mr. Byrnes also pointed out in a summary of his "vigorous program of simplification and standardization of production" that he had asked the Office of Civilian Supply to determine "our bed-rock minimum civilian needs consistent with the fullest war production."

But, he added promptly, "It is not, of course, our intention to try to reduce civilians to this bed-rock minimum." He explained that the study would provide a rough estimate of minimum needs and should be of value in planning rationing, subsidies and the extent to which simplification and standardization can be pushed.

He disclosed also that he had asked the Budget Bureau to review all subsidies to determine possibilities of reductions or entire elimination. The subsidies which aides said he had in mind include those on wheat, coal, petroleum, milk and others which in the past have been approved by federal agencies on national or regional scale. Soil conservation payments to farmers were not included in the group, Byrnes' aides said.

As alternatives to eliminating or reducing subsidies now granted to enable producers to keep prices below ceilings, Mr. Byrnes said he had in mind possibilities of lowering profit margins and reducing costs by simplification and standardization.

Mr. Byrnes also announced two long steps toward meeting wage problems. First he ordered a temporary lifting of ceilings on agricultural wages, then directed that wage increases which might result in price boosts of finished products would be subject to review by his office.

Farm Wages Substandard

Of the lifting of farm wage ceilings, he said, this was done because agricultural wages generally "are substandard because we face a serious problem in holding, and if possible increasing, the supply of farm labor." He also pointed out that most agricultural employers hire fewer than eight workers—the minimum number of workers beneath which the War Labor Board has no jurisdiction.

Mr. Byrnes added that the ceiling was lifted only until Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard can determine:

"1. The effect of farm wages on farm production in the more critical farm labor shortage areas, and

"2. Where increases in farm wages may threaten to cause an increase in the price ceilings on farm products."

There has been no generally applied ceilings for farm wages, but at the Agriculture Department it was explained that officials had decided that the wage stabilization order issued by President Roosevelt several weeks ago covered farm workers as well as industrial workers.

That presidential order in effect prohibited increases in wages, except under certain specified conditions.

The department has already started making studies of farm wages to obtain information requested by Mr. Byrnes.

Date for Rationing Meat Is Uncertain

NEW YORK (AP)—Paul Henkel, President of the Society of Restaurateurs and spokesman for 250 New York restaurants, said that he had been advised by "representatives" in Washington that meat rationing would be postponed until spring.

Mr. Henkel declared that an Office of War Information bulletin, printed in Washington and dated Dec. 10, stated that "meat rationing cannot be started for some time."

Both the OWI and the Office of Price Administration denied that any bulletin had been issued from their offices making that statement.

At the regional office of the rationing administrator in New York it was said that "so far as is known here, meat rationing will go into effect early in January, as planned."

Norman Is Recommended To Govern British Bank

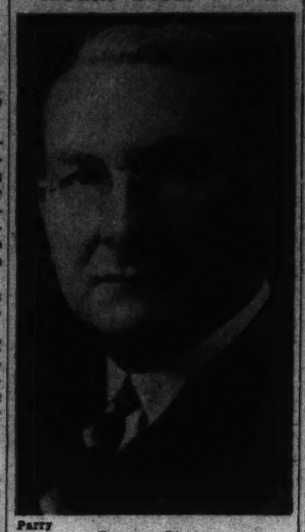
LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The directors of the Bank of England have recommended Montagu Norman for his 24th term as Governor, from March, 1943, to March, 1944, and Basil Catterns for his eighth year as Deputy Governor.

The directors' recommendation are tantamount to election.

Columbia Pictures Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—A dividend of 50 cents a share will be paid Dec. 4 to holders of common stock of Columbia Pictures Corp. of record Nov. 23, it was announced. The dividend will be the first since March, 1939, when a stock dividend of 2½ per cent a share was declared.

Heads Steel Firm



Patty

Lauson Stone

Follansbee Steel Names Lauson Stone As New President

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Lauson Stone, assistant to the president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, has resigned to become president of the Follansbee Steel Corporation, it was disclosed.

Mr. Stone, a brother of Supreme Court Justice Harlan Stone, succeeds W. R. Brownscombe, resigned. He is a graduate of Purdue University and a former instructor at the University of Pittsburgh.

Since July 30, W. B. Paul, general counsel, has been acting president in Mr. Brownscombe's absence.

During World War I, Mr. Stone was superintendent of gas warfare and of an experimental station at American University, Washington. He later became chief engineer of the Government fuel yards there.

In 1919 Mr. Stone came to Pittsburgh as assistant to the general superintendent of the Aliquippa Works of J. & L., later being elevated to assistant to the president. He lives in Beaver, Pa., where he is a director of the Beaver Trust Company.

The $10,000,000 Follansbee Steel Corporation was reorganized in January, 1940, after six years of bankruptcy proceeding growing out of failure of the Follansbee brothers. It has plants in Follansbee, W. Va., and Toronto, Ohio.

Senate Passes Bills Authorizing RFC To Make Mining Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed and sent to the House two bills broadening the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make mining loans.

One would authorize the RFC to make loans to persons and firms desiring to engage in the mining of strategic war metals. Present law restricts such loans to firms or persons already engaged in such work.

The other bill would suspend for the duration a provision of existing law which requires, as a condition for RFC mining loans, an advance opinion by the RFC that the mining operations will result in a profit.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said the provision might provide further encouragement to the production of minerals needed for war purposes.

Judgment on Default Against Whitney

NEW YORK (AP)—An order awarding judgment on default against Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, was signed by Supreme Court Justice Aron Steuer.

The judgment was in favor of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, executor and trustee under the will of George R. Shelton.

The bank sued for $50,000 damages "sustained by reason of fraudulent representation, theft and conversion of property" of the estate of which Mr. Whitney had custody as co-executor and co-trustee.

The papers stated that Mr. Whitney had been served with the action at Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1941, but had failed to submit an answer.

Mr. Whitney was sentenced to serve from five to 10 years in prison on April 11, 1938 after pleading guilty to two indictments charging first degree grand larceny in connection with the misuse of securities entrusted to his care.

He was paroled from Sing Sing Aug. 11, 1941.

Niagara Hudson Power Net Equal to 19c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of the Niagara Hudson Power Corp. and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30 showed a balance after all deductions, including preferred dividend requirements, of $1,818,239, equal to 19 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $4,154,368 or 43 cents a share for the similar period last year.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30 the balance was $3,952,215, equal to 41 cents a share, against $6,354,774 or 66 cents a share in the preceding 12 months.

Provision for taxes in the first nine months included $4,911,931 for federal income taxes against $4,494,487 in the same period of 1941; $5,046,463 for federal excess profits taxes against no provision in the 1941 period and $470,417 for Canadian income taxes against $496,132 last year.

Continuance of Controls, More Army Influence Seen After War

Second of two articles on the possible economic outlook after the war.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An unfortunate weakness of most post-war guesses, including those of the many post-war guessing departments now quietly in operation under corporate aegis, is disregard of the political side of political economy. Calculations of future purchasing power, national budget and debt and other such dessicated statistical facts, will not do the job. Mood is what matters about any man's work and life, and in the mass, mood mounts up to politics, and makes, not follows, the statistics. If the post-war era opens on January 1, 1945, it will run less than a week before the then President Roosevelt, President Willkie, President Dewey, or President Wintergreen is inaugurated and indites his first Message on the State of the Union to Congress—which will be head-line news in the United States and Britain, as well as in Russia, Germany, Arabia and China.

But whoever is the next President and whichever party controls the next Congress after this, certain political guesses, affecting the economic outlook seem fairly safe.

Army Influence to Grow

One is that the external forms of capitalism—corporations, stockholders, and stock markets—will persist. It may be "capitalism" only in the sense that Britain is still a "monarchy" but that will still be its external form. What is left of the New Deal may be Jacobin but there are no Robespierres, Dantons, Herberts, Lenins, or Bronstein-Trotskys among them.

A second fair guess is that Army ideas, Army thinking, and Army ways of handling economic problems, will have a vastly enhanced influence. Nearly 10,000,000 men will be in service, the armed services will be directing two thirds of the nation's economic life, much of the deadwood will have been eliminated from the ranks of military and naval direction, and the Army, through such institutions as its present training course at Charlottesville as well as through experience in administering mandated countries, will have a great many ideas of its own about such operations as banking, railroading, shipping, highway and air transport, and even perhaps industrial operations.

A third good guess is that the current flattening out of the income structure will have continued even further—in other words, that the poor will be still richer and the rich still poorer than they are now. Peace will probably be the signal for a lightening of the tax burden, particularly on the lower income brackets, through reinstatement of personal tax exemptions, raising of the level at which surtaxes begin, lowering of the normal tax to 4 per cent again, and so forth. Dismissal compensation will probably be used widely when and if men are let go from war factories, and in general the trend of recent years will probably continue.

This is of major importance for manufacturers contemplating what type of civilian goods production to return to. The implication is that the market will be more than ever before, a "mass market."

The Unemployment Threat

On the other hand, this assumption should not be carried too far. The market for most of the essentials of health and welfare will have been taken care of during the war, and the dammed up market will be for postponed needs and wants above the necessary level. A somewhat war-weary public will want considerable in the way of silk stockings, chrome-nickel-plated cars, visits by air with the old folks, and the like.

A fourth political influence will also probably prevail regardless of how the elections go. This is the tendency to look to the Federal Government to ward off either of the two major economic threats—rising cost of living, or falling employment.

This is of major economic importance. It means that any threat that the business cycle will revive in either direction—upward in the form of higher cost of living, downward in the form of unemployment—will mean government action from the future Congress and the future President Wintergreen.

First and most dramatic impact of peace on the American economy is to be looked for in the airplane industry; almost equally serious will be its effect on merchant shipbuilding. These are industries which cannot hope for any immediate peacetime business volume to compare with that of war. By Jan. 1, 1944, the airplane people should be turning out planes at the rate of a dollar value of round $5,000,000,000 a year, blanketing the seven seas and the five continents with throbbing wings. Colonel Jouett of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce estimated a few months ago that postwar peacetime demand might be at the rate of $600,000,000 a year. It did not exceed $250,000,000 before the war began.

How to Take Up Slack

There will be absolutely no need for more military planes except for research and development. Tripling the Jouett estimate of peacetime needs to $2,000,000,000 would still mean that more than half the present airplane workers would be redundant. This all holds true for merchant shipbuilding also. And these industries differ from the automobile industry, which has a known civilian market to convert back to. Add an Army and Navy of 10,000,000 men, of which at least half will be eagerly awaiting demobilization, and the unemployment threat is enormous.

Then, on the other side of the picture, there would threaten an eager public desire for civilian goods, a large proportion of which could not be immediately manufactured. While the textile industry could convert almost immediately, conversion from tanks to autos, and from war work to making radios and vacuum cleaners would take many months.

Obviously the Federal Government would be expected to meet the situation. There would be pressure to continue the manufacture of warplanes and merchant and navy ships, though on a declining volume; to pay large dismissal compensation to released war workers; and to subsidize in many ways a prompt revival of civilian industry to take up the threatened slack of employment. The building industry, depressed in 1943, might get all kinds of official encouragement.

Meantime, rationing would probably be continued of the scarce civilian items, pending such time as they could be produced in sufficient abundance to supply all would-be buyers. And price-control, the twin-brother of rationing, would obviously also be continued for the rationed items.

Now it is fairly safe to guess that these policies would be used to meet these contingencies—for a few months after the Armistice. It is not so safe to guess that they would become permanent policies.

Nevertheless it seems safer to guess that this will be the pattern of the whole first post-war decade, than to assume that the pattern will be like the pattern of the 'twenties. The tried and politically trusted method now of meeting scarcity and higher prices is rationing and price control—and the machinery is here, for the first time. The tried and trusted method of meeting surplus and lower wages is government money. These are floor and ceiling to the business depression.

Hazard of Bureaucracy

The hazard of rationing and price control is increased government control, or bureaucracy. But this does not seem to worry the voting majority. To them it seems fair and just; the politically prevailing opinion is that matters which involve the general price level and the general distribution of necessities, are proper government problems.

The hazard of pump-priming—to call a spade a spade—is a monstrous burden of public debt. It does not look so montrous ("... Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace . . ."). By January 1, 1944, the national debt will probably be $150,000,000,000; the end of the first year of peace, i.e. (perhaps) by January 1, 1945, it will probably have lifted to $200,000,000,000—peace will only slowly reduce the scale of deficit. On $200,000,000,000 the interest at current rates is less than $5,000,000,000 — a frightful sum by pre-war standards, but insignificant by post-war standards which must encompass this much for Social Security alone within ten years after the war end, without reckoning future versions of such things as WPA, unemployment compensation, veterans' bonuses, veterans' aid, lease-lend, etc.

Incidentally it appears likely that most of these will be swallowed up in the productive vigor of the post-war economy and cease to be considered major hopes by some, or major threats by others. Just as leaf-raking in the 'thirties superceded plain unemployment in the 'twenties as a major moral problem, so in the post-war 'forties government stimulus to industries through subsidies and subventions may and probably will supercede leaf-raking as a major moral problem of industrial society. It will seem necessary, yet distasteful.

These are pretty wild guesses. But in the present state of social and economic flux, wild guesses seem to stand a better chance than tame ones. At least in the last three decades only a wild guess about the next decade could have had any chance of coming true.

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BANK BY MAIL
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East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

G. M. Expands Production Of Allison Engine

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Allison division of General Motors Corporation, currently well ahead of its initial schedules in the production of water-cooled fighter plane engines, disclosed plans for a further expansion of its output of aircraft power plants.

Figures on unit output are being withheld. It may be said, however, that the precision built engines that power the high speed pursuit craft of the American air force are rolling off volume production lines at a rate approximately 50 per cent greater than they were at this time last year. Early next year output probably will be stepped up another 50 per cent.

May Have Two Shifts

Anticipating the time when manpower shortages will arise to handicap the production effort, officials of the Allison division already are laying plans to swing from three eight-hour shifts to two 10-hour working shifts.

Allowing for the lag between shift changes and the enforced idleness while equipment is being serviced, the two 10-hour shifts will mean an increase rather than a reduction in over-all production volume, said F. C. Kroeger, vice-president of General Motors and general manager of the Allison division.

Replacements for men called into the armed services from the Allison factory currently are being made largely through the employment of women for assignments to sub-assembly work and in virtually every department except heat treating and final assembly work. Mr. Kroeger told newsmen that women workers in the production division represent about 20 per cent of the total employment in the factory.

"I wouldn't even guess," he said, "how far the employment of women may go before we get through this war. It may reach 40 or 50 per cent. This much I can say, however, the women are very satisfactory workers."

Some of those employed at Allison are just out of school; some are housewives. In most cases they have had no previous industrial experience.

One of the interesting phases of the work in the big Allison plant is the re-assembly of the giant power units after the tear-down that follows the first six-and-one-half-hour "green" test.

Engines Well Tested

Each of the dozens of motors that come off the assembly lines each day receives the "green" test followed by a dis-assembly for inspection.

The final assembly after this initial test is made in locked cages by a picked crew of five men. This is but one of the precautions taken against sabotage. There are more than two score of the cages in the present plant of the Allison division.

Along with its expanding production program Allison is conducting one of the largest training schools for air force personnel in the country. Starting originally as a program to train men in basic design, construction and maintenance of the Allison engine, the scope and activities of the school have been expanded to include the training of personnel from the Royal Canadian Air Force, Royal New Zealand Air Force, Chinese Air Force, Chilean Air Force, technical schools, numerous airplane manufacturers, Allison service department and Allison field services.

Sixteen thousand persons already have been trained through the program, nearly 5,000 at factory schools and the others at so-called traveling schools.

Expansion of the training program is contemplated for next year along with the stepping up of engine output.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include:

Monday, Nov. 16, 1942

Cutler-Hammer, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
du Pont (E. I.) de Neumours & Co. ($4.50 Pfd. & Com., (11:15 a. m.).
Engineers Public Service Co. (All Pfds.) (12 noon).
Public Service Electric & Gas Co. ($5 Pfd. & 7% Pfd.) (2 p. m.).
Sutherland Paper Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1942

American Cyanamid Co (Cl. "A" Com., Cl. "B" Com. & 5% Pfd.) (3 p. m.).
Bullard Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry Co. (4% Series "A" Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).
Continental Steel Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Food Fair Stores, Inc. (Com. & $2.50 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.).
Kennecott Copper Corp. (Com.) (1:45 p. m.).
Keystone Steel & Wire Co. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).
Kimberly-Clark Corp. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Newmount Mining Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Paraffine Companies, Inc. (Com. & Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.).
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. (Com.) 10 a. m.).

Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1942

American Cigarette & Cigar Co.(6% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
American Sugar Refining Co. (7% Pfd.) (12:30 p. m.).
American Tel. & Tel. Co. (Com.) (12 noon).
Johns-Manville Corp. (7% Pfd & Com.) (4:30 p. m.).
Kansas City Power & Light Co. ($6 Pfd. "B") (10 a. m.).
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (7% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Magma Copper Co. (Com.) (11:30 a. m.).
Pullman, Inc. (Com.) (3:15 p. m.).
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.) (12 noon).
Scott (James), Inc. (5½% Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
U. S. Tobacco Co (7% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).

Thursday, Nov. 19, 1942

International Harvester Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).

Friday, Nov. 20, 1942

American Sumatra Tobacco Co. (Com.) (1 p. m.).
Associated Gas & Electric Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Bullard Co. (Com.) (9 a. m.).
Lorillard (P.) Co. (Com. & 7% Pfd.) (4 p. m.).
Mesta Machine Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Byrnes Stabilization Plan Text

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, has issued the following summary of actions taken in connection with a study of subsidies and other phases of production and distribution:

1. I have asked the chairman of the War Production Board to undertake a vigorous program of simplification and standardization not merely to eliminate frills and wasteful practices but, wherever necessary and advantageous, to concentrate on the production of relatively few types of goods of standardized quality, design and price.

Effectively carried through, such a program can combat the rising costs that threaten price ceilings, maintain at maximum the outout of civilian goods that is possible and bring the prices of some essentials down.

Plan To Aid War Effort

Such a program, too, would yield considerable savings in manpower, materials, machine capacity, transportation, fuel and other acute war needs.

2. I have asked the Budget Bureau for a review of all subsidies related to economic stabilization that now are in force with a view to determining whether those subsidies can be discontinued or reduced or what alternatives are possible. As alternatives, I have in mind, particularly, the possibilities of lowering profit margins and of effecting economies and reducing costs by simplifying and standardizing production and distribution.

3. I have asked that the Office of Civilian Supply undertake a study to determine what are our bed-rock minimum civilian needs consistent with the fullest war production.

It is not, of course, our intention to try to reduce civilians to this bed-rock minimum. However, while a rough estimate at best, such a study should be of value in planning such matters as rationing, subsidies, the extent to which simplification and standardization can be pushed and manpower.

Both the determination of these minimum civilian needs and simplification and standardization of production and distribution are parts of what is intended to be a positive program that will guarantee our people the basic living essentials that they must have at prices that they can pay.

By reducing the number of varieties, styles and models, eliminating unnecessary costs, decoration, fancy packaging and the like we can clear the way for a fuller production of basic essentials.

The more far-reaching the measures taken to reduce excess spending, as in the new tax bill, the tighter our manpower situation and the more our civilian economy is contracted in favor of war production, the greater will be the need for such a positive program to guarantee our people at least their minimum essentials.

That has now become a fundamental feature of our policy of economic stabilization.

The most immediate task of the Office of Economic Stabilization was the implementing of certain provisions of the President's executive order. This can now be said to be fairly well completed.

In addition to developments which already have been announced, these actions have been taken:

A. The ceiling is being lifted from agricultural wages for the time being, until the Secretary of Agriculture can determine: (1) The effect of farm wages on farm production in the more critical farm labor shortage areas, and (2) Where increases in farm wages may threaten to cause an increase in the price ceilings on farm products.

Farm Pay Substandard

This was done because agricultural wages in general are substandard, because we face a serious problem in holding, and if possible increasing, the supply of farm labor, and because most agricultural employers employ fewer than eight workers—employers with not more than that number of workers already have been exempted by the War Labor Board.

B. Machinery has been worked out for handling wage increases which may affect price ceilings.

In dispute cases it is the practice of the War Labor Board to have a fact-finding investigation by a panel which submits its recommendations. It has been agreed that in such cases the War Labor Board will notify the Office of Price Administration when the panel reports its recommendations and that OPA will be given an opportunity to make its representations before a decision is made.

In non-dispute cases, which would be chiefly where employers request the right to grant wage increases, at the time of filing for such permission, the employer must state whether he believes the wage adjustment will necessitate a price increase. If it will, he must file an application for such an increase simultaneously with the Office of Price Administration. OPA can then determine whether a price increase would be required, notifying the War Labor Board.

However, in both dispute and non-dispute cases where a possible price rise becomes involved, the decision of the War Labor Board must be approved by the Office of Economic Stabilization.

Only One Bank Account and Rationed Checks Per Person Loom in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Limitation to only one bank account and rationed bank checks for each person may soon be a reality in England as the result of a report which was issued by the Kennet Committee on Banking and Insurance Manpower, the British Information Services reports.

Should the committee's recommendations for economizing manpower be carried out, the public will not only check less often on their accounts, but they will also travel farther to the banks since many branches will be closed.

The Kennet Committee's report is in three sections: banking and allied businesses, the London Stock Exchange, and insurance.

At the outbreak of war, 110,000 persons were employed in banking and allied businesses. There are now 100,000 including 7,661 men of military age. In banks alone, 55 per cent of the 66,000 male employees have been drafted into military service. They have been replaced by older men, and women, the number of which has been increased from 13,265 to 27,463, or 42 per cent of the present personnel.

The clearing and Scottish banks now employ 5,458 men of military age, almost all of whom are over 35 years. The committee rejects the idea of further amalgamation, but urges that the following steps should be taken:

First, the closing of more branches, which have already been reduced from 8,469 to 6,727; secondly, a more complete adaptation of working methods of wartime needs (such as fuller use of mechanical appliances by working in shifts, or night-work, pooling of staffs and machines at the large branches, centralized book-keeping, and the extension of the use of part-time workers); thirdly, further reduction in services to the public—for example, restricting customers to one branch and a 2:30 p. m., closing time throughout the year; and finally, a reduction in returns of non-essential statistics.

The committee recommends the release of 625 men of military age, and that the banks be required to operate immediately with 90 per cent of their prewar staffs, and reduce them to 85 per cent after next March.

The Kennet Committee does not recommend any changes in the number of employees of the London Stock Exchange, since it considers the present maintenance services necessary. Of the 14,000 persons working before the war, only 6,052 are now employed, of whom 262 are of military age.

Before the war, British insurance firms employed 46,000 men and 24,000 women. At the beginning of 1942, there were 25,000 men, of whom 2,500 are waiting to be called up, and 29,000 women, of whom 2,300 are waiting to be drafted.

Business Personals

Charles S. Holsteen and Elmer F. Meike have been appointed junior executives by James S. Kemper, president of the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company, Chicago. With the organization five years, Mr. Holsteen has served as Investment Analyst. Mr. Meike has had 13 years of insurance experience and has specialized in collection and finance, and will be a supervisor of credit operations.

In a realignment of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company sales division, George E. Hill, Jr., formerly district sales manager in Boston, has been named assistant to the general manager of the industrial sales department in Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Hill, who was appointed Boston sales manager in 1940, has been with the company 14 years.

Samuel R. Taylor and D. Howard Brown, formerly of the firm of Taylor & White, are now associated with the New York Stock Exchange firm of Ingalls & Snyder as managers of the over-the-counter trading department.

Robert J. Murray, President, New York Cotton Exchange, has announced the appointment by the Board of Managers of Elmer S. Bonner as Director of the New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau. Mr. Bonner has been with the Exchange Service Bureau over 12 years and served as assistant to Alston H. Garside, former Economist of the Exchange.

John A. Spooner has been appointed national accounts manager of Mademoiselle magazine, with headquarters at Street & Smith Publications, New York. Mr. Spooner was formerly merchandising director of the American Viscose Corporation.

Arthur G. Saben, President of Saben & Co., Inc., Boston, was recently elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. Saben & Co., Inc., is the third corporation to become a member of this Exchange since the adoption of an amendment under the Constitution of the Exchange that "incorporated firms who meet the requirements of the Exchange are permitted to register as a member-corporation of the Exchange through an officer-director who holds a membership."

Butter Supply Drops; Experts See Rationing

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—With prices held at ceilings, produce dealers today watched the nation's butter supply dwindle to the smallest proportions for this time of year since 1932, while Government officials took steps which market experts said suggested some sort of rationing to consumers was imminent.

Normally, an advance in butter price, trade interests said, would provide all the necessary check on consumption. But with prices at major markets holding at ceiling levels in recent weeks, this natural economic brake on butter eating is not effective. Butter grading 92 score has been quoted at 45¾ cents a pound here since the 60-day emergency ceiling ruling went into effect Oct. 3.

Although butter is not a commodity which can be hoarded easily, produce dealers said consumers apparently have been ignoring the fact that the price is the highest since 1929. Large-scale military and lend-lease requirements for export to Russia and elsewhere are taking a big bite out of supplies coupled with the fact that production is declining seasonally and is smaller than a year ago.

The nation's storage stocks totaled 87,037,000 pounds on Nov. 1, compared with 186,335,000 a year ago.

Since this is the season when storage supplies built up during the summer are being withdrawn, dealers said that if only the normal rate of withdrawal occurs, storage stocks may be exhausted in January. They said that at the rate of movement from storage the past two days, holdings in Chicago would be depleted in three weeks.

Since the peak of storage holdings was reached Sept. 1, more than 65,000,000 pounds have been taken out of the nation's coolers to meet unprecedented demand. Government agents, wanting as much as 10,000,000 pounds monthly, have been able to buy only part of their requirements.

The War Production Board's food division requested cold storage warehouses to report an inventory of butter stocks and disclose ownership. The trade also had reports that the Office of Price Administration had granted buyers for military and lend-lease purposes permission to pay in excess of ceiling prices for dairy products in order to obtain supplies.

Insurance Agents' War Bond Campaign Tops $2,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grant Taggart, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, announces that the $2,000,000,000 mark has been passed by the life insurance agents of the country in their voluntary nation-wide campaign for war bond sales and pledges.

Cash sales of War Bonds by the agents have totalled $532,000,119 and pay roll savings plans have been established calling for the purchase of $1,503,483,540, bonds, making a total of $2,035,483,659

The committee of the Boston Association of Life Underwriters under the chairmanship of Lester von Thurn, reports that sales and pledges of war bonds by the agents of this city represent pincipally the regular pay roll savings of 90,000 employees of 368 firms.

"As the life insurance agents of the country go into their twelfth month of this aid to the Treasury Department, they are making new sales and obtaining new pledges for the purchase of war bonds at the rate of $10,000,000 a day," said Mr. Taggart. "In the short period since Pearl Harbor, the agents have already made sales of bonds and set up purchase plans among the nation's workers in an amount twice the total of Liberty Bonds sold by the agents in all of World War I."

The total of workers whose war bond pay roll savings plans have been established with the aid of life insurance agents is 11,164,349, more than one-fifth of the nation's total work force, including agricultural as well as city workers, it was reported by William H. Andrews, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., national chairman of the Agents' Bond selling campaign.

This is well over half of all war bond purchase plans set up in the entire country thus far. They represent 66,320 firms and employee groups.

War Risk Rates Through Mediterranean Reduced

LONDON (AP)—A general reduction in war risk rates through the eastern Mediterranean and an increase in rates through Red Sea waters was ordered by the Institute of London Underwriters.

Rates between America and Haifa, Palestine, were reduced from 20 to 15 per cent and between America and Alexandria from 17½ to 15.

Rates from America to Aden and Red Sea points were raised from 12½ to 15 per cent.

More Cottonseed Crushed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the three-month period, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, totaled 1,361,163 tons, compared with 1,199,669 tons in the corresponding period a year ago. Cottonseed on hand at mills Oct. 31 totaled 1,597,871 tons, compared with 1,347,438 tons a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
	New York City Bond			
8	3s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:30
2	Abitibi P&U 3s 53	70	70	70
5	AbitibiP&Pas53ct	49½	48½	49½
1	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	Am & For P 5s 2030	74	74¼	74¼
3	Am Int 5½s A 49	101	101	101
3	Am T & T 3½s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Am T & T 3½s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9	Am T & T 4s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	100⅞
1	Am WW&E 6s 75	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2	Ang C Nitra deb 67	82	82	82
30	Ann Arbor 4s 95	62	62	62
	AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
31	AT&SF 4½s C-A52	112	111⅝	111⅝
8	A C Line 4½s 44	86	86	86
10	A C Line cft 4s 53	74¼	74¼	74½
3	A C Line 4½s 64	63	63	63
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100	100	100
1	B&O 1st mtg 4½ st	58½	58½	58½
11	B&O 95 st A	29¼	29¼	29¼
5	B&O 95 st C	32½	32½	32½
1	B&O 2 000 st D	38¼	38¼	38¼
43	B&O cv 4½ s1	23	23⅝	23
3	B&O 5s 68	87⅝	87	87⅝
3	B&O SW 50st	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1	Bell T Pa 5s 48B	104½	104½	104½
1	Bell TPa 5s 60C	129¾	129¾	129¾
1	Beth Stl 3½s 52	104	104	104
12	Buffalo Gas&El 4½s 79	39¾	39¾	39¾
25	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Bur CR&No 5s 34ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
21	Bush Term 5s 55	60⅜	60	60
20	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	113	113	113
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Can Pac 5s 44	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛
1	Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
8	Celanese 3½s 62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2	Cen NY Pow 3½s 62	85	85	85
20	Cen Pac 5 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	56	56	56
5	Cen RR NJ 5s87 Reg	18½	18½	18½
1	C&O rfg 3½s 2042	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15	Chi&Alton 3s 49	24¾	24¼	24¼
2	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	75⅝	75½	75½
3	CB&Q 4½s 77	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	CB&Q gen 4s 58	89¼	89¼	89¼
4	ChGtW Inc 4½s2038	39⅝	39¼	39¼
2	ChiGtWest 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
87	CMStP&Pac 5s 75	17¾	17¾	17¾
75	CMStP&P adj 5s 300	4¼	4	4
5	ChiaNW gen 5s 87	33¾	33¾	33¾
62	ChiaNW cv 4½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Chi & NWest 5s 37	33	33	33
30	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	30	30	30
3	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	4	4	4
3	CRI & P 4s 88	32¾	32¾	32¾
10	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
46	CRI & PrfPr 4s 34	18¾	18½	18½
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
1	Ch & W Ind 4s 53	97½	97½	97½
1	Childs Co 5s 43	48	48	48
1	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
9	CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	47	47	47
1	Clev Un Term 3½s 72	78	78	78
2	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	68	68
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61¾	61¾	61¾
2	Col & So 4½s 80	24	24	24
1	Col & So 4½s 80 ct	24	24	24
1	Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	92½	92½
11	Columbia G 5s 1941	89½	89½	89½
4	ComlMack inc 69ww	23¾	23½	23½
2	Con Edis 3½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
5	Crucible Stl 3½s 55	85	85	85
2	Cuba R R 5s 52	40½	40½	40½
1	Cuba R R 5s 52 Re	34½	34½	34½
6	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	87⅞	87½	87½
3	D & R G 4½s 36	30½	30½	30½
6	D & R G 4s 36	20½	20½	20½
5	D & R G West 5s 78	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4	Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	40	40	40
10	Erie 4½s 2015	85½	85½	85½
11	Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
5	Firestone T ⅝ R 3s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
12	Fla E Cst 5s 74	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
21	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	100	99½	100
6	Goodrich 4½s 56	106	106¾	106¾
10	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	90½	90½	90½
38	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	88	87⅞	87⅞
5	Gulf M & Ohio inc 2015	53	53	53
2	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111	111	111
5	Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	91	91	91
1	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43¾	43¾	43¾
31	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	48½	48	48½
5	HudsMan Cn 5s 57	18¾	18½	18¾
1	Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	44	44
1	Ill Cen 4s 52	51¾	51¾	51¾
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48½	48¾	48½
9	Ill Cen 3½s 66	44½	44¾	44¾
8	CStL&NO 5s 63A	44½	44½	44½
1	Int Gt Nor 1a 6s 52	6	5¾	6
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27¾	27¾	27¾
12	Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	102¾	103¼
17	Int T&T 4½s 52	58½	58½	58½
1	Int T&T 5s 55	62¾	62¾	62¾
5	James F&Cl1es 4s 59	50	50	50
5	KC FtS & Mem 4s 36	59	59	59
3	Lac Gas 5½s 53	86½	86½	86½
3	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
3	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	54½	54	54
11	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37¼	37	37¼
24	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33	32½	33
32	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¾	30	30¾
1	Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122	122
1	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80	80	80
9	LoudeN 4½s 2003	95	95	95
1	LouvNSo Jt M 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
5	Market St Ry 5s 45 st	90	90	90
9	Minn Con Gn 4s 73	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21	MStP&SSM cn 4s 38	15½	15¼	15½
5	MoKT Con 5s 62A	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	MoKT 4½s 78	38¾	38¾	38¾
2	MoKT Conv Int 4s 49	34½	34½	34½
6	MoK-T-Tex 4s 62 B	41¾	41¾	41¾
27	MoK-T-Tex 4s 62 A	31¾	31¾	31¾
27	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
18	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38¾	38½	38¾
1	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	36¼	36	36¼

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
13	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
7	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
7	Mo Pac 5s 81 Ist	36¼	36¼	36½
28	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
15	MonWPaPubSer 4½s 60	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
10	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
4	Nat Distill 3½s 49	102	102	102
2	NO Texas&Mex 5s 34 C	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
4	NO TexasMex 5s 34 C	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
7	NYC r|e 5s 2013	84	83¾	83⅞
7	NYC 4½s 2013 A	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1	NYC cv 6s 35	69½	69½	69½
8	NYC 3½s 98	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
13	NYC cv 3½s 52	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
6	NYC Le Sh 3½s 98	83	83	83
2	NYChileStl. 6½s 74 A	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
4	NO NorEast 5s 45	83¾	83¾	83¾
13	N Y Ch&StL 3½s 47	100	100	100
3	NY Dock Co 4s 51	66½	66½	66½
6	NYNHaH cv 6s 48	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	NYNHaH cfr 6s 48	53½	53½	53½
10	NYNHaH 4½s cv 67	38	38	38
5	NYNHaH 4s 56	33½	33½	33½
10	NYS&W gen 5s 40	12¾	13½	13¼
10	NYWchMex 4½s 46	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Norf Sou 4½s 2014	76	76	76
3	Norf Sou 4½s 63	73¾	73¾	73¾
9	Nor Pac 6s 2047	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛
4	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
2	OklahomaG&E 3¾s48	110	110	110
1	Ore Sh Line gld 5s 46	110½	110½	110½
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
5	Pac Gas & El 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
3	Pac G & E 4s 64	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1	Pac T&T 5½s 66B	108½	108½	108½
1	Pen Co 4s 63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Pen RR gen 4s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Pen RR 4½s 70	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
12	Pen RR gen.4½s 65	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¾	89¼	89¼
1	Pen RR 4½s 84 E	96	96	96
20	Pen RR 3½s 52	97	97	97
9	Peo Gas 4½s 61	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
2	Pere Marq 4½s 80	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
5	Phila Co 4½s 61	95	95	95
30	Ph Read C&I 5s 49	12	11¾	12
5	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	34½	34½	34½
5	Philippine Ry 4s 37	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
12	PCC & SL 5s 70A	105	105	105
1	Pitts Coke & Ir 4½s 53	97	97	97
7	Pitts Ry 4½s 94A	87¾	87⅜	87¾
6	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	89	89	89
6	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5	Readg 4½s 97 A	78½	78½	78½
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	85½	85½	85½
1	Repub Stl 4½s 61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Repub Stl 4½s 61	109	102	102
4	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	100	100	100
20	StLIMSe54stR&G 33	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
2	StL Pub Ser 5s 59	72	72	72
22	StLSF 5s 50 B	20½	20	20½
28	StLSF 4½s 78	21	20¾	21
4	StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	20½	20¾	20½
23	StLSF 4s 50 A	18½	18¼	18½
1	StLSW 2nd 4s 89	75	75	75
5	Seab A L cn 6s 45	13	13	13

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
4	Gen A L 4s 45 ct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3	Gen A L 4s 45 ct	13½	13½	13½
133	Gen-Am-Tr 5½ 53 A ct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
9	Gen All Fla 6s 30 B ct	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
11	Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98	98¼
1	So Cal Pow 5s 47	103	103	103
11	Son Pac 4½s 81	83¾	83	83⅝
2	So Pac 4½s 69	83	83⅜	83⅝
29	So Pac cft 4s 49	70¼	70¼	70¼
11	So Pac 3½s 46	87	87	87¼
13	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	85¾	85½	85½
1	South Ry 5½s 56	90	90	90
10	South Ry gen 5s 56	90½	90	90
1	South Ry cn 5s 94	93¼	93¼	93¼
10	South Ry gen 4s 50	79½	79½	79½
1	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7	T RR A St L 2¾s 74	104	104	104
1	Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
5	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67½	67½	67¾
5	Tex & Pac 5s ID C	67½	67½	67¾
14	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	87¼	87¼	88¼
11	Third Ave a|5s60	21½	21	21
5	UnionOilCa|3s 67	101	101	101
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
1	Va & SW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108½	108½
20	Wabash 4s 71	83½	83¼	83¼
28	Walworth 4s 55	93¾	93½	93½
5	Warren Bros.6s 41	105½	105½	105½
10	Warren Bros 6s 41 ret	105	105	105
1	West Shore 4s 2361	48	48	48
2	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42½	42½	42½
1	Westn Md 4s 52	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Western Un 5s 51	88½	88¼	88½
2

Leahy Says U. S. Yards Keep Up to Sub

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's personal chief of staff, declared last night United States shipyards are keeping pace with Axis submarines, and asserted "the barbarians have passed their peak" and are being assisted to oblivion by United States shipbuilding genius.

Admiral Leahy addressed the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

"In spite of disastrous submarine sinkings," Admiral Leahy said in a prepared address, "the outstanding performance of the American Merchant Marine builders, added to the contributions from Canada and Great Britain, has maintained our available tonnage afloat to a figure not too far below that of last January.

"With sinkings now coming under better control, the hope is warranted that 1943, with the expected production of 16,000,000 or more deadweight tons, will give us the badly needed increased margin to meet the vast needs of a war fought thousands of miles away from our own shores."

Admiral Leahy said that the construction time for modern destroyers had been cut from the prewar period of 18 months to six months or less, while building time for aircraft carriers had been halved to 17 months. Battleships are now being built in three years instead of five, he said.

Referring to his mission as ambassador in Vichy, Admiral Leahy said the fate of France discloses what happens to a people who rely solely on defensive warfare.

Tank Destroyer Tracks Developed To Speed Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The development of production methods for tank destroyer tracks to the point where steel cables and cross pieces are embedded in rubber to form a "one-piece belt" has been announced here.

J. D. Beebe, B. F. Goodrich Co. executive, said the company is now in production of the tracks on a schedule 4½ times what it was less than a year ago. "The development has made possible the use of tracks on tank destroyers and on a wide variety of other vehicles, making them so light and fast they can operate over terrain where wheels alone could not go. They can go as fast as wheeled vehicles operating on other terrain," the Goodrich official said.

Discussing the nation's synthetic rubber production program, Mr. Beebe said in answer to a question as to whether butadiene, needed in the making of synthetic rubber, should come from petroleum or alcohol: "We are completely concerned with the job of making synthetic rubber, not with the production methods or differences in primary sources of the raw materials.

"We need butadiene and need it fast. Certainly concentration on the quick completion of the present program is the important thing today. We need enough synthetic rubber on time—not too much too late."

12 'Met' Auditions Winners Since '36 Appear 886 Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—That the artists who approached the microphone with trepidation, but always with hope in their hearts for the past seven seasons of the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air were not aiming at a vain goal is impressively disclosed in the accomplishments on the Metropolitan Opera stage of winners and runners-up.

With the eighth season to begin on the Blue Network Nov. 29, a survey of the accomplishments of these artists who achieved fame through the channel of this series shows that the 12 winners have appeared in a total of 886 performances at the Metropolitan after singing their way through semi-finals and finals in the seasons which began in 1936.

In addition to this, a noteworthy record of performances has been made with the famous musical organization by those who were not winners, but received contracts subsequent to their singing on the series in various years.

Record of winners, which varies individually both because of the year in which they received contracts, and because of outside engagements which from time to time took them from the Metropolitan, include:

Winners for 1936—Anna Kaskas, 211 appearances; Arthur Carron, 99. 1937—Maxine Stellman, 139.

1938—John Carter, 66; Leonard Warren, 115. 1939 — Annamary Dickey, 74; Mack Harrell, 25 1940—Arthur Rent, 72; Eleanor Steber, 41. 1941—Mary Van Kirk, 16; Mona Paulee, 16; Lansing Hatfield 12.

Of the four winners of the 1941-42 season two will have to await their opportunity to appear on the stage of the "Met," for Clifford Harvout has already been called into the Army, and Elwood Gary expects to go momentarily. The other two, Frances Greer and Margaret Harshaw are making their debuts this season.

Runners-up who have received contracts following their appearances on the Auditions and have proved their talents at the Metropolitan are Lucielle Browning, Rise Stevens, John Gurney, Nicholas Massue, Emery Darcy, John Dudley, Jean Dickenson, and Raoul Jobin.

Total of contracts with the Metropolitan with those who have been on the Auditions, thus come to 24.

Preliminary auditions for those who wish to try for a chance to compete on the air for this goal of singers' aspirations, are now under way in Radio City, New York, directed by the auditions committee headed by Wilfred Pelletier, Metropolitan Opera conductor, and will continue well into the season.

Series will be heard each Sunday night from 6:30 to 7:00 p. m., E. W. T., over the coast-to-coast Blue Network, and will be on for 15 weeks after the opening date.

Postwar U. S. to Loom Large

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Victory for the United Nations will bring a new era of American leadership and participation in world affairs, Robert D. Calkins, Dean of the School of Business of Columbia University, says in his annual report made public here today.

"The reconstruction of the world will require American capital, American materials and American methods on an unprecedented scale," Mr. Calkins declares. "The expansion of international investment and trade, of ocean and air transport and of travel will demand a new internationalism and cosmopolitanism among our business leaders and statesmen."

The future will demand a "new type of international businessman," Mr. Calkins holds.

Must Broaden Out

"His word will demand broad knowledge of other countries; profound understanding of other people, their history, institutions, and culture; an international point of view; a public spirit and capable statesmanship for dealing with the intricate political and economic issues of a world economy politically organized," he continues.

"Unless trends of the past half century are unexpectedly reversed, one must anticipate the growth of political control over economic activities, an expansion of government enterprise, increased public regulation of private enterprise, a greater influence of public policy on the daily operations of both regulated and unregulated business, greater emphasis on general welfare, more restrictions on management in behalf of employees and other groups and the multiplication of devices for co-ordinating all business and economic operations.

"Many of these trends have gone far enough to preclude a return to the simpler life of earlier decades. The economy for which we must educate our students will demand higher talents and broader knowledge than those necessary for successful business careers in the past."

Needed Train for Future

In view of these changes, business schools must not educate students for business of the past, but train men and women "to operate the economic system of tomorrow through whatever business or other operating units it is to function," Mr. Calkins recommends.

"The management of public and private enterprise in the years to come will require far more than good judgment and imagination in organizing men, equipment and materials," he said. "It will require special knowledge, skilled powers of analysis and a clear understanding of public regulations of public policy, of economic conditions, and of politico-economic influences.

"It will require comprehension and statesmanship to direct enterprise affairs with due regard for the public interest, national welfare and private interests, including those of owners, creditors, employees and customers. These difficult responsibilities in private and public enterprise must go to those with sufficient integrity, breadth of knowledge, ability, and statesmanship to be entrusted with authority in an environment of powerful economic and political influences."

Republicans In N. J. Turn To New Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14—New Jersey Republican leaders cannot understand why Senator William H. Smathers got a 117,000-vote plurality in Hudson County on election day when the Democratic vote fell off elsewhere in the State. The result is, they have under discussion legislation to take away from Mayor Frank Hague, Hudson County leader, control of the vote tabulation machinery.

A bill has been drafted to provide for tabulation of the vote in first-class counties by the Superintendent of Elections instead of the county Board of Elections. This would mean that in Hudson County the vote would be counted by the office of William E. Sewell, a Republican.

The Republicans are looking ahead to the governorship election next year. Meanwhile, they have about given up hope of obtaining voting machines in Hudson because of wartime shortages and are now turning to the vote tabulations for a new attack.

Republicans are concerned over the 117,000 plurality because the Democratic vote dropped away off in other strong Democratic strongholds. This demonstrated to the Democrats that Mayor Hague cannot carry the State with the Hudson vote alone, and that some party reorganization will be necessary to present an effective 1943 campaign.

Democratic leaders outside of Hudson who saw their local candidates go down to defeat in the Hague-Smathers campaign are awaiting the next move by Gov. Charles Edison. The Republicans have swept the State twice since Mr. Hague and Governor Edison broke, and the Democrats are anxious about the next campaign.

For the first time since the Hague became undisputed party leader, there is widespread dissatisfaction among Democrats outside Hudson with the party leadership. There have been grumblings against Hudson in the past, but Mr. Aague's ability to elect governors and hand out jobs was sufficient to hold the counties in line.

Now, however, Governor Edison offers a natural focal point for opposition to Mr. Hague and the Governor's 1943 moves are awaited. Mr. Edison has set up the skeleton of a state-wide organization built around his appointees, but has not indicated whether he will back a candidate in the Democratic primary or seek to form a coalition through support of an independent candidate in the general election.

The Republican Party realizes they must find a gubernatorial candidate attractive to metropolitan voters. They realize the 55,000 plurality for United States Senator-elect Albert W. Hawkes in Essex County and 48,000 in Bergen almost offset Hudson's 117,000 Democratic margin. They are looking for a candidate who can get out the same vote next year, when there will not be a national election to bring out anti-administration sentiment.

Survival of Able Senator Johnson Features Recent Colorado Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—The survival of the able, ambitious Senator Edwin Carl Johnson against the candidacy of the strongest opponent the Republicans could put up, Gov. Ralph L. Carr, was the feature of the recent Colorado election in terms of personalities.

In terms of issues, it was that many people apparently voted in resentment of such get-on-with-the-war measures as stopping the mining of gold, and keeping the miners of strategic metals on their jobs, as much as against war-fumbling and inefficiency.

Neither candidates nor the newspapers supporting them, discriminated, and many purely personal inconveniences and grievances, of a type that will inevitably become more irksome during the war, were translated into Republican votes.

So far as the State House is concerned, the Republicans swept it. They will have control of all statewide offices except one, that of superintendent of public instruction, and they will have majorities approaching 2-to-1 in the Assembly.

In Denver, long and traditionally a Democratic stronghold, they will control the district bench, and they elected a solid ticket of 15 members of the Colorado House, and four members of the Senate. They did send Democratic Lawrence Lewis back to the House in Washington, but that was all.

Yet Senator Johnson survived. He could not get back from Washington to campaign until a bare two weeks before the election. Then he tore up plans of his managers and put on his own campaign, based on handshaking and visiting rather than speech-making.

No one gave him much chance, but when the votes were finally counted he was out in front by a very narrow margin. Governor Carr's further career in politics is indefinitely postponed, and he returns to the practice of law without further immediate political plans.

Senator Johnson's strength was almost all personal and derived largely from Colorado issues rather than national ones. He was an early and ardent supporter of a generous old age pension, and the old age pensioners have not forgotten.

His name was on the bill to raise soldiers' pay to $50 a month, and their families didn't forget. And so on. Before Pearl Harbor Senator Johnson was a pronounced isolationist, a supporter of Senator Burton K. Wheeler for the presidency, but during the campaign he pledged his entire support to President Roosevelt as commander in chief.

Sixty-two Soldiers Become Citizens In Court Where Cordell Hull Once Sat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, Tenn.—A deep personal meaning was given to the spirit of United States democracy for 62 American soldiers of alien birth who received citizenship in the courthouse of this county seat in Middle Tennessee.

Years ago Secretary of State Cordell Hull first sat as Circuit Judge in the courtroom where the soldiers became citizens in a simple and dignified ceremony.

The oath of allegiance was administered by U. S. District Judge Elmer Davies, of the District of Middle Tennessee, who broke a precedent by transferring the seat of his court from Nashville to Lebanon for the occasion. Seated at the Judge's left was Maj. Gen. Paul E. Peabody, commanding general of a unit that has been on Second Army maneuvers in this area, and to which the soldiers belong.

A representative group of citizens of this community of 6,000 was in the audience. For nearly all of them the naturalization proceedings represented an aspect of Americanism they had never before witnessed, since fewer than 10 residents of Lebanon are foreign-born.

In extending to these 62 new citizens the official welcome of their Government, Judge Davies told them that "the most complete expression of welcome is to be found in the character of your citizenship. It is not a conditional or qualified citizenship," the Judge told the soldiers. "Henceforth you have the same rights and privileges accorded to native-born Americans."

Asserting that America is a living refutation of the dictators' oft-repeated contention that democracy is finished, Judge Davies told his listeners that American democracy tolerates no distinction of race or creed. "If one would be respected, he need only be respectable. If one would be honored, he need only be honorable," the Judge declared.

The 62 soldier-citizens represent more than a score of foreign countries, with a number originating from nations with which the United States is now at war. In his preliminary questioning of the candidates for citizenship, Judge Davies elicited from one German-born soldier the information that he had spent several months in the concentration camp of Sachsenhausen, near Berlin.

W. C. T. U. Head Says Beer Takes Necessary Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—If the brewers ceased making beer, 2,765,269,658 pounds of food products would be saved to help this country's pantries and to help feed the hungry people of battered Europe and Asia when we can reach them, says Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in an appeal to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The brewers themselves are the authority for the figures, says Mrs. Smith. In the United Brewers Industrial Foundation's booklet "Beer and Brewing in America," published in 1941, they give the following list of foods used in a year's operation of the country's breweries:

Malt (from barley)	1,958,418,875 lbs.
Corn	441,101,543 "
Sugar and syrups	144,877,627 "
Rice	188,943,875 "
Hops	31,928,886 "
Total	2,765,269,656 lbs.

And these figures don't include, Mrs. Smith points out, the food products wasted in the manufacture of wine and distilled liquors.

Besides the food wasted in making beer, wine, and distilled liquors, says Mrs. Smith, what of the 3,000,000 acres of farmland that are used in an average year to grow crops for the breweries, and what of the thousands of farm hands used to plant and harvest such brewery crops—farm hands needed sorely to grow food for the nation's dinner tables and for its Allies?

Corn and Oil to Provide Rings For Sealing Jars of Preserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 14—Despite the shortage of rubber, American housewives may not be compelled to forego their 1943 canning for lack of rubber rings with which to seal their glass jars.

Harry B. Denman, chief chemist of the Detroit Gasket & Manufacturing Co., has developed a thermo plastic rubber substitute to replace the familiar rubber rings in the home as well as commercially.

The substitute ring is similar in shape and size to the type it is designed to replace, but is made of corn and petroleum products without the use of any critical materials.

Lloyd H. Diehl, President of the company, estimated that 27,000,000 gross of the new closures would be used by housewives in 1943, and that commercial packers, who are already turning to glass containers to replace tin cans, would require several times that number.

The Detroit company is already in production of the synthetic product, and, since it can produce only about 3,000,000 pounds a year, has made the process available to other manufacturers with equipment standing idle, Mr. Diehl said. He estimated the national output at 2,000,000 pounds a month.

Mr. Denman, who spent a year's research on the synthetic, explained that the process of manufacture differs from the synthetic rubber process in that the corn base is not distilled to alcohol.

Originally designed as an insulating material, the product has been approved by the Department of Agriculture as a substitute for rubber canning rings, but is not satisfactory for tires, hose or gaskets, Mr. Denman said.

Rickenbacker Rescued

Continued from Page 1

being relieved yesterday by the discovery of Capt. William T. Cherry, Jr., pilot of the ship.

"As stated before, my belief in the resourcefulness of this wonderful group of men, to say nothing of the constant prayers of Eddie's thousands of admirers and friends, would make it possible for them to withstand the strain until the War Department's thorough and efficient search brought about their ultimate rescue.

"I can't speak too highly of the wonderful co-operation of the Army and Navy and I wish I could thank every one who participated personally. I have not a doubt in my mind about the wonderful reception given them by the men on that rubber raft when they were found."

Senator's Pool Sought by WPB

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13 (AP)—The War Production Board Conservation Division said today "we need . . . and we'd like to have" the metal in Senator A. B. Chandler's swimming pool and the Senator said "the WPB or anybody else who needs it for the war is welcome to it."

The 60-foot steel reinforced concrete pool in the backyard of the Senator's some at Versailles was given to him last spring by a Louisville war contractor, Ben H. Collings.

The WPB yesterday suspended Mr. Collings' priority license for three months, charging he had "wilfully" violated WPB orders in obtaining material for the pool.

Rex B. Sheldon of the WPB Conservation Division here said the metal in the pool was needed and would be welcomed.

At the same time Pat Ansboury, head of an A. F. of L. Truck Drivers' Union here offered to send the necessary men and equipment to Versailles to salvage the metal "if Uncle Sam wants us to do it."

Senator Chandler said Mr. Ansboury and his men were welcome to come and get the metal "anytime it is convenient with them."

The Senator, who was elected to a full six-year term Nov. 3, added that he did not know what materials were used in constructing the pool which "was given me by a friend as a gift of our friendship and I accepted it as such."

The pool has been the center of much political argument in Kentucky.

Chicago Shoppers Carrying Bundles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—The Association of Commerce here wants to say "Thank you" to the housewives who have been carrying their purchases home from the stores. Women have been "going to town" in the matter of carrying their own packages, the Association says. They are toting 60 per cent more parcels this year than last, thus making up in great measure for the curtailment of gasoline and tires and for the shortage of delivery help.

A second "Thank you" is due the shoppers who mailed Christmas packages early to men in the service overseas, says the Association. It declares the shoppers did an "excellent job."

Federal officials at Washington have given Santa Claus the "go ahead" sign, despite gasoline rationing, tire shortages, and war restrictions on travel, the Commerce Association announces, and that genial gentleman opens the Christmas shopping season here today.

His earlier-than-usual appearance is by way of co-operating with the Office of Defense Transportation and the OPA—to remind people to do their Christmas shopping early, because of labor shortages and curtailed delivery services.

'Meatless Days' Termed Spurious

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13 (AP)—Eastern restaurants and hotels which have adopted meatless days "have done so to reap greater profits by placing cheap meat substitutes" on their menus, a Colorado stock growers' representative declared today.

In letters to the American Hotel Association of New York City and the National Restaurant Association of Chicago, Dr. B. F. Davis said the stockmen understood the plan did not have the sanction of the two associations.

Dr. Davis is Executive Secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders' Association.

He quoted a letter from John J. Madiban, chief of the meat branch of the Food Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration, which said:

"So far as I know, none of the United States Government agencies are fostering any meatless days. We are building our program at present around the 'share-the-meat' program."

Heads USO-Camp Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 14—Abe Lastfogel, head of the William Morris Agency, Inc., was elected president of the USO-Camp Shows, Inc., by the Board of Directors at their annual meeting here. He succeeds Eddie Dowling, theatrical producer, who served as Camp Shows' President through the first year of its operation as the officially designated agency for providing free entertainment to the armed forces of the United States.

Austerity in Australia Takes on Added Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra, Australia, Nov. 13

Some consternation has arisen among Australian housewives over a Government war requirement that pink icing may not be used on cakes. No such restriction has been imposed on white icing.

Why white icing represents war "austerity" and pink icing luxurious living is a matter that the Minister of War Organization and Industry has yet to make clear.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Attractively furnished, modern 2-bedroom bungalow, electric kitchen, all conveniences; $300 two months, $550 to April 1; near trans. LOCKHART, 78 N. W. 96th St.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Cheerful second floor room, adjoining bath; convenient to all transportation; 1 or 2 gentlemen. Tuxedo 3509.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.-Gloucester St., residence; complete housekeeping facilities; furn.-unfurn.; double rooms; couples or women. Com. 3725.

BOSTON, 364 Commonwealth Ave. — Warm double room, near subway; only discriminating guest considered. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Quiet, comfortable room, near bath; private home; references. Phone Aspinwall 0802.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1 block Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner—Private coal-heated apt., large and small rooms. Bea 5090.

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MIAMI, FLA.—New guest rooms; beautiful open surroundings; bus at door; convenient location. PENN-HALL, 7326 Biscayne Blvd.

NEWTON, MASS.—Large light room in new colonial house; kitchen privileges; near Riverside golf course; auto transportation available. Call LAS. 3634.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th St. (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. B-B—Attractively furn. studio type, sunny, priv. apt.; excellent location; business person.

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(Continued)

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ELDERLY gentleman desires room-board in pleasant surroundings, preferably near Arlington Heights, Mass.; can only pay $8.00 weekly, and would be willing to read aloud or care for children evenings and other times. Box G-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, December 1, 1942, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read, The work to be done is the making of repairs to the elevators and elevator machinery at Commonwealth Pier 5, South Boston, when and as directed by the Engineer during the period ending November 30, 1943. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $50.00, payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as may be fixed by the Department. The surety may be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Department. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works, November 14, 1942.

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WANTED

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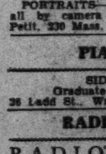
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

FREE ESTIMATES
STA-RITE SHINGLES
FOR
SERVICE and BEAUTY
ESTES LUMBER CO.

Martha John
LIGHT
Soprano *Tenor*
Concert—Opera—Instruction
7928 4th Avenue South Phone 9-7641

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2301 5th Avenue South 7-7117

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

ELY'S CARAMEL PECAN PRALINES
Always Shipped When Fresh at
$1.50 per doz. in U. S. A.
117 Macy Street Mobile, Alabama

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4405, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire
PHONE C-808

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Florida

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2816

FORT LAUDERDALE

ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Albert and Evelyn Sleek
formerly of the Albert Beauty Salon, associated with us.
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

J. D. BRYAN
INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Grocery Produce
F. B. MILETT
Western Meats
EMIL HOFFMAN
430 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 3227

Christmas Cards
in Large Variety
Waterman Pens—Kodaks
Printed Stationery—Frames
KELCY PHOTO & BOOK SHOP
810 E. Las Olas Boulevard

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7007 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
22 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL
LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

LAKELAND

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

ADA'S
BEAUTY SHOP
212 West Lemon Street
PHONE 29-151

The Benford Stationery Co.
Gifts of Distinction
125 So. Kentucky Avenue

Benford's Bootery
Quality Footwear
For Men and Women
124 SOUTH KENTUCKY AVENUE

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 33645-6 a. m.-6 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1755 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-2020
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 615

ORLANDO

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
138 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
TIME-TESTED PAINT
LINOLEUM
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
228 N. Orange Avenue Phone 6001

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.
Send It to the Laundry

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2596—2597

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 33-801 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

Rinaldi's
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

Love Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 8079

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 8-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzcliff Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Mass Office Building Phone 2463

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach
GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6139
West Palm Beach, Fla.

MARY FROEHLICH'S
Beauty Salon
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving and all other lines of Beauty Culture
Distinctive Reliable Service
210 DATURA STREET PHONE 2243

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

Anthony's
312 Clematis Street
Specialists in Quality Clothing for Men, Women and Children

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt
Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

PUBLIX Super Market
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Winter Haven Book Store
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts—Office Supplies
272 West Central Avenue

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-8 9 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Colonial
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 13TH STREET

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buckes
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

COLUMBUS

CUMBAA'S
18 TWELFTH ST. PHONE 2885
Exclusive Repairers and Dyers of Shoes
"DECIDEDLY THE BEST"

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jos. M. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6673

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

SAVANNAH

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1899
SANITONE
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
Toys—Wheel Goods
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
PHONE 3-4134

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monument address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europes" and Overseas

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO—HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAUSITE—FELIX am See
Modern Comfort Terms fr.- 10.-
Propr. P. Schlupp, früher Hotel Minerva

HOTEL ÉGGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

WATCHES
for Sports—Business—Dress
E. SCHÖNI, Aarau
7 Vordere Vorstadt.

Conditorei and Tea Room
MAX HINTZ
Laurenzentorgasse

BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputz (PLASTERER)

A. BEER
Lingerie et Raccomodage
Sempacherstrasse 57
BASEL
(Underlinen and Mending)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 37 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Franchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Gerechtigkeitsgasse 60 Kramgasse BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 61. Tel. 2.61.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

REMEMBER
If you need any Toilet Articles
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.308

MISS BIGLER
gives English Lessons
34, Hallwylstrasse
Telephone 3.52.52

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
ABCHERTENSTRASSE 40 TEL. 23.839

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style.
Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19.

AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei,
Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 29
(Bookbinding)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7
(Linen)

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 20

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19, Rue du Nant (LOCKSMITH)

Quality Groceries and Drug Store
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

NEUCHATEL

MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2. Tel. 5.28.14
Librairie—Papeterie
BOOKS—STATIONERY

ZURICH

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture
Damen und Herren Frisier Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3,
Neben Hotel Central. Tel. 2.26.90.
HAIRDRESSERS

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

For SKI-ING
Sporthaus Bächtold
Zürich Rämistrasse 3 b. Bellevue

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

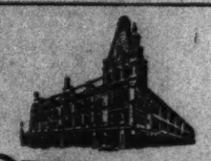
Ladies'
Clothes
of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)
Phone 3-1048 Head Office and Works 9 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Union of South Africa

DURBAN



GREENACRE'S
Kerr, Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: "ONLY THE BEST FOR BABY"
COMPLETE LAYETTES
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House (Next to Anstey's)
West St. Phone 20066

W. L. COUSINS
House, Land, and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy. Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, UMBILO ROAD P. O. BOX 293
PHONE 56267 DURBAN

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 25479

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & GEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban
MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West Street Phone 20331

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited number accepted, so enroll now for four to nine months' course of Pittman's Shorthand and Rhythmic Touch Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and luncheon-hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application. Telephones, 33-3562 and 33-7120.
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday Street

Fairhaven Private Hotel
Charlton Terrace (off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of city. On bus route.
Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and Table Tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
PHONE 24-2585

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
Phone 34-2042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
223-6-7, Grand National Buildings
Cor. Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Joppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

SEE NEXT PAGE

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195, Commercial Road, Maritzburg. Phone Day Service 4189. Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181, West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235, Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
The Home of Good Things to Eat
157-159, Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges, Crossley and Philips Radio, and Cold Spot Refrigerators
190, CHURCH STREET PHONE 2388

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
573 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia 'Phone J-2566

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-289

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
23 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 48-167

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
400 Queen Street 270 Karangahape Road

CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch
'Phones: 30-171, 32-460

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
128, Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

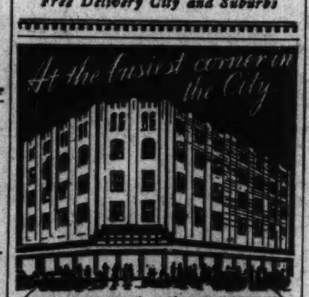
ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP
Shop: Hereford Court
Factory: 123A Cashel Street
(Opp. Ballantynes)
Full Catering Service for Weddings and Parties
Decorated Cakes sent throughout New Zealand and Abroad
TELEPHONE: 35-478

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 9-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 9:30-4 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D.I.C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs



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Hobby Nobbing

Hobby Hunting

By Irving Bacchus

Now is the time for all hobby-hunters to give the field another perusal. In spite of priorities and the scarcity of many items used by hobbyists, the persevering individual can develop a pastime that will produce hours of relaxing fun.

Stamps, photography, the art-crafts and collecting are the old standbys, but the world situation has added exciting new twists to every one of these diversions.

Every section is bustling with military activity, why not study airplanes? Learn to identify the variety of aircraft that soar over your residence. What do the numbers and insignia represent? What purpose does the plane serve? Make a scrapbook of your favorite airplanes.

The United States Navy provides many angles for colorful hobbies. Why do navies have cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, etc? Why not build battleships only? What is the tradition of the Navy? These questions have exciting answers which provide the landlocked student with many absorbing hours.

Scores of instruction pamphlets and advertisements are being published today that will be interesting collector's items in years to come. Why not save them? Collecting medals and studying awards for valor is a timely hobby. Miniaure flag collecting provokes an interest in the history and meaning of the colorful ensigns and standards which wave over our nation's armed forces.

More than half the people in the United States are interested, more or less, in some specific hobby. If you need further counsel, send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Hobby Nobbing for free leaflet, "Hints on Hobby Hunting."

* * *

One of President's Hobbies

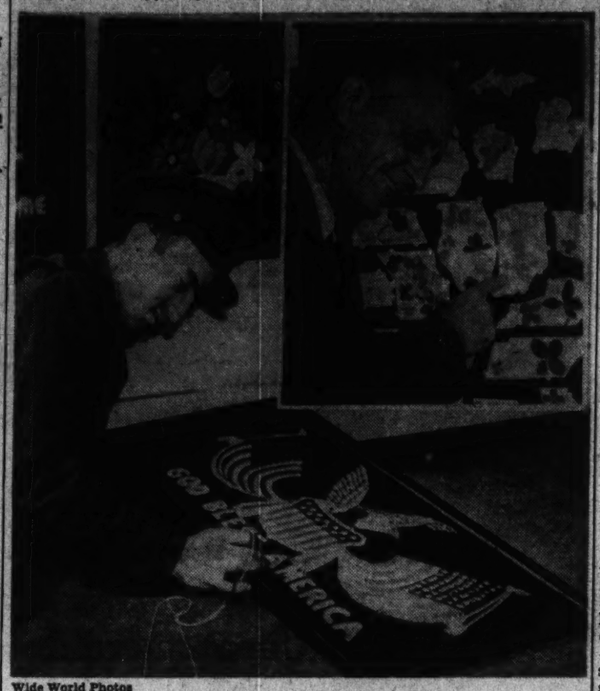
Among the many items that President Roosevelt has collected are 3,000 Christmas cards—special favorites which he can't bear to throw away.

Extra Wing Tips

A German manufacturer has designed detachable extra wing-tips which aid the take-off of heavy air-craft, and are dropped off when the plane is in flight.

A Verse for Today . . .

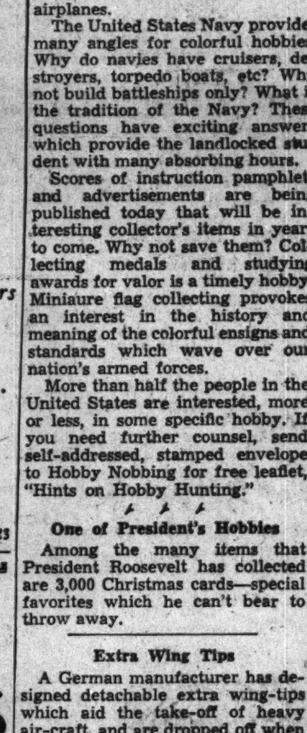
Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him.—I Cor. 2:9



Wide World Photos

Private John Burdo checks over a colorful wool embroidery and needlework picture done on black velvet which helped him gain a first prize in the United States Army and Navy Victory hobby show held recently in New York. Inset: Charles E. French, Huntington Park, Calif., collects four-leaf clovers, and he has one from every state in the union, as well as from many parts of the world. The King of Sweden personally sent him a four-leaf clover and he has a five-leaf one from Java.

Dot Puzzle



Connect the dots in their numbered order to complete the picture.

Origin of 'Taps'

First Notes Were Whistled by a General

In these days when one is likely to live right next door to an army camp and hear Uncle Sam's buglers, it may be of interest to learn where the most famous of all service calls originated.

It was after the Seven Days Battle before Richmond, and the Army of the Potomac had gone into camp at Harrison's Landing on the James River. Vacant places in the ranks were a reminder of the heavy losses that had been suffered. Now at last, to officers and men alike, there had come a sobering realization of the terrible toll of war.

Up and down the long, winding valley rose the bugle calls, echoing to the distant hills. The rhythm of camp life was set off by these soaring notes. If it had not been for tents and uniforms and all the military trappings, the setting would have seemed part of a summer idyl.

Soldier and Musician

With time heavy on their hands, the thoughts of more than one soldier turned to home and loved ones in the North. Nostalgia rested over the entire camp. Some of this feeling must have crept into the thoughts of General Daniel Butterfield. A distinguished soldier and leader, he was also an expert musician with ears keenly attuned to harmony. Now, while a wave of homesickness had engulfed the Army and the nights were filled with retrospection, he took a sudden dislike to the discordant "Lights out" call which had come down from the early days of West Point.

The general began to turn over in his mind a combination of notes that would express the peacefulness of a great camp after nightfall—soldiers sleeping, sentries keeping watch under the stars, rest after labor. The scene around him must have inspired the musical phrase of "Taps."

When General Butterfield was satisfied with his arrangement, he summoned his brigade bugler, Oliver W. Norton. Whistling the new call over and over, he taught it to the young musician. Whenever Norton made a mistake, General Butterfield would correct him, and the result was that the bugler was soon able to blow "Taps" perfectly. In order to preserve the call, the General copied down the notes with a lead pencil on the back of an old envelope.

New "Lights Out"

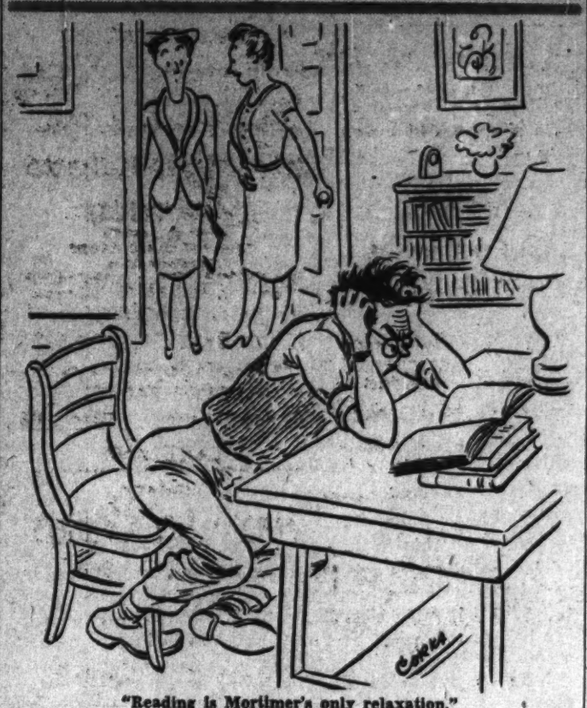
That same night General Butterfield's brigade was the first to hear the lingering refrain. But it couldn't stop there. The music had carried up and down the valley, and the next morning the buglers of other camps displayed a lively curiosity. They wanted to know the new call's origin, its meaning and even asked for a copy of it. All were given permission to use it.

Whenever the new "Lights out" was blown among the Union forces after that, it excited keen enthusiasm. The music lingered in memory and every soldier grew to love it. It passed from corps to corps with amazing rapidity until, at last it was substituted for the old "Lights out" call, and was officially printed in the Army regulations.

Since that time, "Taps" has become an American tradition. It is used for the military burial service by veterans of all wars. That use has undoubtedly given it the most poignant associations. It moves listeners as no other bugle call can, and at the first notes a hush will fall over the noisiest crowd.

James Aldredge

Just for Fun— By Corka



"Reading is Mortimer's only relaxation."

Three Guesses

Which are wrong and which are right:
Lampreys like to fly at night.
Sea-lions bark; and dogfish too.
Voles like fodder. Birds can't chew.

(Answer Appears Below.)

Three Guesses

Answer: The wrong statements concern lampreys and dogfish.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Letter Brings Results

(Grit)

Scott Field, Ill.

There's nothing like the folks back home in Allentown, Pa., says Private Lawrence Shiner and all his fellow soldiers at Scott Field, Ill. Private Shiner wrote his mother that old radio sets were needed at the Scott Field army radio school for instruction purposes.

His mother, Mrs. Howard M. Shiner, enlisted the aid of Allentown's Mayor, G. F. Erick, and they put on a drive. When Private Shiner went to the post exchange for his mail a few days later there were the radios all right—more than 200 of them.

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: "Carry Your Own" may be a good enough wartime slogan for Christmas bundles, but, of course, it's carrying someone else's that gets the long-suffering husband down.

Detroit News: It isn't required to bring the living room winter temperature up to 65. Back in the New England home town it would have been considered stuffy.

Daily Quotation

DO THE thing and you shall have the power.—Emerson.

NEWS ITEM— HITLER SAYS HE WON'T RUN AWAY.
I WON'T RUN AWAY
THE KAISER RAN AWAY- BUT NOT ME
NO SIR— NOT ME
I WON'T RUN AWAY
YOU CAN SAY THAT AGAIN, ADOLF!
UNITED NATIONS
THEN CAME THE JUDGEMENT DAY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slight Delay*

By Le Pelley

OH, YES... MY DYNAMITE IS TERRIFIC STUFF !!!
THE GANG WANTS YOU TO EXPLODE SOME OF IT
WHY, IT WOULD BLOW THE WHOLE VALLEY TO PIECES.. YOU WOULDN'T WANT THAT !!
JUST THROW A LITTLE BIT
I'LL WRAP A LITTLE UP IN PAPER.... HERE GOES—
I DIDN'T HEAR ANYTHING !
OH... IT HAS DELAYED ACTION ! MIGHT NOT GO OFF FOR HOURS... MAYBE DAYS— JUST WAIT AROUND—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Today Was No Exception!*

By Rodgers

As I started to say yesterday it's a strange thing, but whenever I think I'm about due for a bath—
The Boss seems to come to the same conclusion!
Of course, it doesn't always work out that way—
But, shucks—
The exceptions are few and far between!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bundle for Ted*

By The Hagers

"We stop here, Boss. We have to wait," Explained the porter, "for a freight."
"I'll send a wire," a lady said. "We'll hold your baby," offered Ted.
The freight train suddenly shot past. "We're moving, Ted!" I cried, aghast.
With panic, Ted quacked, "What a break! This couldn't happen to a drake!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Forty-Hour Manpower

Sooner or later the "irresistible force" of the demand for manpower in the United States is going to run smack into that "immovable object" known as the forty-hour week. There is something just a bit too illogical in clinging to a short work-week at a time when the shortage of manpower is evoking proposals to draft labor.

Now let us avoid a misapprehension. The Fair Labor Standards Act does not say Americans shall stop after working forty hours in a week. It merely requires that overtime shall be paid for at a higher rate. In that respect it is a wages law more than an hours law. Then why, it may be asked, suspend or repeal the forty-hour provision?

Because, while not barring work above that limit, the Act does tend to hold down hours. Employers try to avoid overtime which costs more than labor within the forty-hour period. It was this very natural habit of industry which made one of the most effective arguments for the enactment of the law—advocates contended that it would cut down unemployment because employers would spread the work rather than pay overtime. But today the problem is reversed. It is manpower that needs to be spread, not work. And it can be spread by working a longer week.

Now the point is often made—and the President in commenting on the Truman Committee's recommendation for a forty-eight-hour week has just made it again—that American workers are going well above forty hours in most of the war industries. But this is not a real answer, for short hours anywhere reduce the reservoir of manpower figured as man hours.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in August the average work-week in all manufacturing was less than forty-three hours. By increasing hours in nonwar plants manpower would be released for war plants or other places where it is urgently needed. And much shifting and training of workers could be saved. From that standpoint the folly of continuing to hold down hours is plain.

Today the difficulty of reducing the income of workers who have become accustomed to overtime is plain, but the emergency has deepened and there is an increasing willingness to find a solution. Possibly workers would be more ready to make sacrifices if they were surer that wage standards would not be permanently lowered. Reactionaries who seize the recent election returns as a warrant for proposing repeal of the forty-hour law and of the Wagner Act are only making an adjustment harder. Suspension rather than repeal of the forty-hour week for the duration, balanced by a 100 per cent excess profits tax such as England has, would be much more reasonable and feasible.

Certainly it is no longer enough to say that the war industries are already working nearly forty-eight hours. For so long as all industry averages less than forty-three America is wasting potential man hours that should go into winning the war. Once the public fully understands that fact we believe something will be done about it.

Battle of Books

Both by writing a book and by destroying books Schickgruber, alias Hitler, and all his gang, alias "the Party," paid tribute to the power of the printed page. A better tribute is that recently paid by Curtice Hitchcock, New York publisher, at a dinner given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Hitchcock on this occasion proposed an association of American and British book publishers which should promote Anglo-American understanding and aid progress toward the world all free and peace-loving peoples want. Books have been doing this very thing for years, but perhaps without sufficient direction from those who publish them.

Will Americans suspect such an association of disseminating British propaganda? Will Britons suspect American designs on the Commonwealth? Both suspicions would be well founded: The Britons back of the venture doubtless would be seeking American support in preserving an orderly world; the Americans would be aiming to enlist the British Commonwealth in preserving an orderly world.

The result would be, however, not British propaganda or American propaganda—but Anglo-American propaganda, which is a necessary part of United Nations propaganda. If this be propaganda, by all means let the books make the most of it.

Letters From Stalin

The letter just received from Joseph Stalin by an Associated Press representative in Moscow seems to corroborate Mr. Churchill's statement of a few days ago that the British leader would fool the enemy, and even his own people, but never an ally.

Mr. Stalin's praise for the Anglo-American campaign in Africa, and his acknowledgement that it should result in relief to his armies, is highly significant. Were all the rumors of dissension between the Russian leader and his allies true, it is improbable Mr. Stalin would have done more than keep a cryptic silence as the attack on Africa got under way.

This letter is the second to be addressed by Mr. Stalin to free world opinion through the Associated Press Moscow correspondent. The first, which made big headlines early in October, seemed to be an expression of dissatisfaction with the support that Russia's allies had provided. But it was notable even at that time, when relations between Russia on the one hand and Washington and London on the other were being advertised as strained, that Mr. Stalin did not in his letter state anything not already publicly recognized by Mr. Churchill.

Now it appears that Mr. Stalin has been by no means in the dark as to what was transpiring. That whether or not he would have preferred another campaign to this one in Africa, the differences between him and the leaders of other United Nations were not so acute as the enemy had been led to believe.

The situation created as a result of rumors of disagreement served not only as a smoke screen but was also an anchor to windward for Mr. Stalin in the sea of Russian popular opinion. But now that the African campaign is promising such success, the peoples are all permitted to peep somewhat deeper into the diplomatic shadows of yesterday and to try to guess again what really was going on.

Mr. Maas and the Navy

It is a commentary on the United States Navy's news policy that the American press and public should give such serious attention to the dramatic charges Representative Melvin J. Maas has uttered regarding conduct of the war in the Pacific.

Mr. Maas, speaking with immunity from censorship enjoyed by a member of Congress, and giving his assertions the weight of his own experience as a Colonel in the Marine Corps Aviation Reserve in the Solomons, renders a useful service in so far as he may win more factual and more timely information for the American people; but he veers on the dangerous when he suggests the prime strategy of the United Nations should be reversed so that American efforts could be focused on first eliminating the menace of Japan.

He bluntly asserts that when the Navy lost three heavy cruisers in Tulagi harbor the night of August 8, America suffered another "Pearl Harbor." It is true that there are unanswered questions as to why, and how, the force was taken by surprise; but Representative Maas omitted to mention that on the day following, or shortly thereafter, the American Navy "readjusted" the balance by sinking three Japanese cruisers and five destroyers in near-by waters.

A great many people feel the Navy has been unnecessarily slow in announcing its losses, and that the Navy has strained to offset bad news with an equal portion of good news. The Navy has lately made some effort to catch up, but it had a long ways to go, and it has not yet arrived at the position where it enjoys full public confidence in its information. But that relates solely to news.

When it comes to fighting the enemy fearlessly, driving in with all the steam and horsepower that the demands at other fronts will allow, the record of the United States Navy, despite its losses, has won the respect and admiration, and wholehearted support of Americans.

The Joneses were happy when their artillery officer son came home on leave last week, because he and his slide rule helped them figure out how to multiply fuel oil capacity by floor space and divide by X.

One break for Uncle Abner and Aunt Malinda, out in Hoopole township, is that all their city kinfolks can't drive out this Fall and eat up everything in the smokehouse.

The Bookshelf

Flying for China

Leonidas at the Pass of Thermopylae had nothing on the American Volunteer Group. The Spartan had 300 men to stem the Persian horde. This little group of American professional pilots, who with their mechanics numbered hardly more than 200, staved off the initial stages of the Japanese Far East invasion for seven months before disbanding.

Churchill's phrase, "Never in the history of man have so many owed so much to so few," applies as well to this group—the first Lend-Lease action toward China—as it did to the R. A. F. Their story is told in THE FLYING TIGERS, by Russell Whelan (New York: Viking. $2.50).

To stem the Japanese invasion, which had been gathering since 1931, Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, who had thought his days in the American Air Force were over, had only 80 pilots backed by a ground force of 132 mechanics and armorers. For lack of spare equipment only 55 ships could take the air at one time.

Starting with 100 Curtiss P-40 pursuits which the British Purchasing Mission had rejected as "obsolete"; with no bombs or bombing planes to carry them, and not enough ammunition for five solid minutes of air fighting, Chennault's tiny force set out to guard China's "jugular vein"—the 1,500-mile Burma Road.

Their bow to the Japanese—not in the Nipponese tradition of level with the shoetops—was spectacular. On Christmas Day, 1941, a Japanese air armada was heading for Rangoon, where the docks were crowded with millions of dollars' worth of American Lend-Lease goods bound for China. They numbered 70 bombers in two waves, escorted by 38 fighters. They were secure in the feeling that there was only a scant air opposition at the best.

As the first Jap bombardier studied his sights for the first ride over the target, four little fighting ships flashed down out of the skies on the backs of the invaders. Joined by 14 others, the defenders went like terriers at their lethal business. Soon 11 Japanese pursuits and eight bombers had fallen flaming into the rivers and rice fields below. At least nine more crashed before the Jap invaders fled from these strange and terrible fighters from Burma who wore the face and denture of a shark on their noses and little "Flying Tigers"—invented by a Walt Disney cartoonist—on their sides. The Japs literally "never knew what struck 'em."

There was nothing revolutionary about the Tiger squadron's tactics. It was stuff right out of the basic military manual on flying that Chennault and others had taught back home—with this exception: the Tigers were never to slug it out singly with any Jap fighter, but were rather to depend on the known superiorities of their planes and not to play with the Jap fighters in the field where they were superior.

This was air support with a vengeance, and it was never outmaneuvered until the Japs gathered their real and overwhelmingly superior invasion strength for the assault on Malaya. Air protection meant, for instance, that between December 27 and the evacuation of Rangoon in the face of the Japanese invasion, the Japs were never able to drop a bomb on the wharves and warehouses and could not knock out the strategic rails between Rangoon and Lashio, where the road began.

More far-reaching than this, it meant loss of "face" for the Imperial Japanese Air Force, a lift to the Chinese, and restoration of American prestige in the Far East. These pilots had even ranged to China itself, got hold of some Russian bombers, and were about to give Tokyo a personal taste of bombing when General Doolittle "beat them to it."

A. D. H.

What If *They* Insisted on a 40-Hour Week?

The Unconquerables

Through Storm and Gunfire to Service

Arne Jensen was 22 the day the Germans invaded his native city of Bergen in Norway. "I think maybe it was that morning I became a man," he said later. "It is a terrible thing to realize an enemy has invaded your homeland and that you can do nothing. I hope you people in the United States realize what such a thing means."

Arne knew he could never surrender or accept the Nazi rule. Some day, he realized, he must escape and carry on the fight for a free Norway.

One night a member of the Norwegian "Underground" told him to hurry to a waterfront rendezvous. Waiting in a 52-foot fishing boat with a battered old motor were six other men and two women—one a nurse, the other the wife of an American-Norwegian.

With the stealth of a lengthening shadow in the evening sky, the little boat slipped out to sea to begin a voyage of 300 miles. Before long the boat was tossed about in a sudden storm.

"The waves dashed over the sides," Arne said. "We bailed furiously to keep from being swamped. Every minute we thought we would sink."

When the storm ended at dawn, everyone was exhausted. But there was to be no rest. A German patrol plane dived out of the morning sun and machine-gun bullets splattered all about them. Three times the plane dived to the attack. When it soared off, one passenger had been killed, and water was pouring through bullet holes in the bottom of the craft.

While Arne and a companion plugged up the holes with pieces of their clothing, someone said a prayer. The old motor sputtered on, carrying them steadily closer to the Shetland Islands.

That night another storm blew up. The little band struggled through the long hours once more to keep their craft afloat.

"At times," said Arne, "it seemed almost hopeless. But we kept bailing."

The storm wore itself out at dawn on the second day, and a few hours later they sighted the Shetland Islands. There friendly hands helped them ashore, fed them, and gave them shelter until the authorities could investigate their papers.

For Arne, it was just the beginning of his great adventure. Norwegian Government officials cleared the way for his passage to Canada. Within a few more weeks he was on his way to North America to begin training as a pilot for the Norwegian Air Force.

Some day, says Arne, he's going to fly over Bergen and perhaps, among other things, he'll drop a note telling his mother he's sorry he left home without saying good-by.

North . . South . . East . . West

Adjusting the Burden

By Frank L. Perrin

Engineers and designers are able to estimate, probably quite accurately, the carrying capacity of the structures they erect to meet particular needs and uses. We see signs upon bridges warning against their being subjected to more than a specified weight. No one imagines that a pound, a hundred weight, or even a ton in excess of this prescribed maximum would send the structure crashing into the river or ravine beneath. The limit prescribed is, we imagine, always far below the point of real or possible danger. The warning is more in the nature of constructive notice to the user that should he disregard the direction and disaster result therefrom, he is without recourse in compensatory damages if these are sought or claimed.

In our human experiences, we observe, no rule or method has been prescribed or devised by which the tensile or resilient strength of those who work, or play, or otherwise exist, may be estimated or even guessed at. The capacity to endure, and while enduring continue to function, seems not to depend upon weight, height, breadth, or the chemical components of structural material. The expert engineer, designer, chemist, or sophisticated layman, were it not that he himself is one of these unique creatures, would marvel at the disregard and casual defiance of all the physical laws he has learned.

* * *

Above and beyond all this seeming violation of prescribed rules is the calm persistence with which men and women, and boys and girls as well, who have become enthusiasts in the determination to accomplish what they undertake, go on and on even beyond the limit which custom and experience have decreed is a safe and moderate limit. What is this afflatus, this moving and inspiring influence which imparts both courage and power? It is something not easily analyzed by the application of any formula prescribed in schools or shops. And it is not, it may be discovered, something that one can possess, or even employ, without sharing it with or imparting it to those about him. To that extent it is impersonal.

Those who at some time may have worked with men and teams of horses in the woods, upon farms, or on the highways, could not have failed to observe the mastery of kindness and confidence which some of the workers, more than others, enjoy in receiving from their animals instant and willing response to their direction. These observers will discover the same bond of understanding sympathy everywhere on the farm where those who direct and manage are themselves sympathetic and understanding.

In recent months, seemingly in confirmation of the recorded tales of heroism and endurance which students of history may have been inclined to regard somewhat skeptically, we have heard, and have accepted without question, the accounts of brave men who have gone across the oceans to defend the right of themselves and those they love to remain free. The boys in khaki who are battling their way through tropical swamps, scaling almost impassable mountain trails, or guiding armored aeroplanes over seas and deserts, are inspired by something more than courage, and are sustained by something besides physical strength. Some day, at their home firesides, they may undertake the telling of the story of their adventures. They will realize, even though they may not be able to explain, the source of that inexhaustible impulse which carried them forward against what seemed insurmountable barriers and unavoidable dangers.

* * *

It would be reassuring if we were able to realize that no emergency is necessary to induce or compel our maximum devotion to a worthy cause or purposeful endeavor. Perhaps it is that except in the face of some danger, real or threatened, we are inclined to hope that matters which trouble or alarm us but little will adjust themselves automatically and without our individual intervention. As we look backward only a few years we discover that the disturbing conditions which have made the present war possible might have been corrected, and perhaps avoided, had the people challenged devoted the thought and courage now devoted to war to the intelligent prevention of war and to constructive methods of peace.

What has not been done must, in the course of events, be done. Whatever the capacity of peoples still free to prosecute the present war to a final and successful issue, there is even greater satisfaction in realizing that these same peoples possess and enjoy, and are able to make practical, an even greater capacity to establish and enjoy peace. It is in this realization that we and they gain renewed and even renewable faith and courage. The burden accepted, even should it become heavier as we proceed, will seem light under the sustaining strength from an inexhaustible source.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Bible in the War

Extraordinary calls for copies of the Bible or selected portions of the Scriptures came with the rise and spread of the war. Religious or not, millions of men feel the need of the Bible; millions of them carry it with them; in camps, prisons and hospitals they treasure and read the Scriptures. In this era, when primal passions are loosed upon the world and every participant in the war approaches the brink of the vast unknown, fundamental things come into action.

Our men in the armed services face the verities. Theirs is no formal or static faith.

In times of trouble men throw away the trash and keep the real treasures. Certainly any help to put the fundamental comfort of the Bible into the hands of men sent out to strive and possibly to die for their country is service of a high order. They are reaching out for the Bible.—*Tulsa (Okla.) Daily World.*

The Wide Horizon

Corsica: 'The Very Beautiful'

By Norton Webb

Now that Mussolini, taking advantage of French helplessness, has sent his Fascist troops to occupy Corsica, I recall my own last trip there to revel in beauty now desecrated by the heel of tyranny. The Italian Duce declares that natural, historical reasons justify his act, which had the military excuse that the United Nations proposed to seize the island and to use it as a base for attacks upon Italy. It is true that Corsica is inhabited by an Italian race, bearing Italian names, and that the Genoese long ruled over it. But it will also be recalled that the Corsicans revolted, and their Italian masters never could govern them successfully.

* * *

It was at Nice's sun-drenched *Vieux Port* in the late morning that we boarded a trim, yacht-like steamer to span the ninety-six miles of water to Ile-Rousse on Corsica's northwestern shores.

Our craft quickly cleared the Nice breakwater and began cutting the sea at a fourteen-knot clip. It was typical Mediterranean weather—glorious, clear azure skies and radiant sunshine whose effulgence danced over the indigo-blue waters like showers of diamonds. Astern the glint of *Vieux Port's* pink, yellow, pale blue, and white plaster warehouses began to fade.

For about seven hours we glided along in the brilliant Mediterranean. Then the big mountainous, 114-mile-long mass of Corsica loomed ahead. As we approached, we seemed like dwarfs on a dimunitive boat approaching a giant.

Suddenly a fragrant perfume filtered through the air. It was so strong I asked the ship's officer next to me what it was.

"What!" he exclaimed. "You've never heard of Corsica's perennial and natural perfume that sends its scent far out to sea?"

I confessed ignorance. He explained that myrtles and lavender grow profusely in Corsica, and that blending in pleasing tones with these were an abundance of eucalyptus, orange, lemon, pepper, Tunisian olive, mimosa, and other rich trees and plants. And then with a flash in his eyes, he added:

"A few words uttered by Napoleon while he languished at near-by St. Helena are often quoted in these regions and sum up what I mean. Said Bonaparte, 'By nothing but its fragrance I recognize Corsica with my eyes closed.'"

* * *

The town of Ile-Rousse formed a cluster of low buildings and small houses with the familiar red-tiled roofs of the Mediterranean regions. Numidian palms mingled with the chestnut of Auvergne and the North African eucalyptus.

Two large barrel-shaped stone towers perched on a small hill atop of a thick wall at the town's right. They were clearly the spearhead of medieval fortifications running for a short distance westward around Ile-Rousse and suddenly ending in a crumbling mass of stone. I knew enough of Corsican history to recognize these towers and walls as those built by the Genoese during their protracted efforts to dominate the island through four centuries of frequent civil war and barbarism and which ended when Genoa sold its rights to Corsica in 1768 to the Kingdom of France.

Immediately back of the plateau holding Ile-Rousse rose high mountain peaks belonging to the chain running north and south practically the entire length of Corsica—which virtually divided the island into two parts. Discernible also on both sides of the town were stretches of those stupendous, jagged, deep red-brick cliffs that border the island's coastal lines and often rise over a thousand feet, and then plunge their color contrast into the sapphire Mediterranean.

* * *

On the historical side I was glad my Corsican jaunt began at Ile-Rousse. For it had a deep significance in the hearts of the simple, Corsican folk because founded by Pascal Paoli, who wanted Corsica to be independent. He and other eighteenth century Corsican patriots built Ile-Rousse with the direct object of making it Corsica's capital, calling it Paolina. Paoli was proclaimed Chief of the Island of Corsica in 1755. And under him Corsicans drove out the Genoese. But defeat a mere three years later forced him to flee to London where, it is said, seeing the failure of his revolt, Paoli asked the British to place his beloved island home under their sovereignty. But he was unsuccessful. And now comes another tyrant to plague Corsica.

Whatever the outcome of this venture, it will never alter the deep impression Corsica made on me. Even my superficial contact with the fascinating island made me fully understand why the ancient Greeks had named it Kalliste, "the very beautiful."

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1942*

H. Armstrong Roberts

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN AND THE FODDER'S IN THE SHOCK • RILEY

THEY MADE GOOD ON THE FARM . . . . . *By Sophia Steinbach* . . . . . Page Two

They Made Good

By Sophia Steinbach

THE FARMERS of Vermont and New Hampshire would like next spring to hire again this year's crop of amateur farm hands from eastern schools, straight through from planting to frost time, if they can have them.

War takes the farmer's measure. This year he toiled to feed our armies on 32 battlefronts, provide more milk for Britain's women and children, more food for war workers at home, more glycerine, cellulose and plastics for munitions and planes. Yet defense plants were taking the farmer's hired men, his sons had enlisted or had been assigned to Class 1A, and labor-saving farm machinery was mostly a product of the past.

When the Volunteer Land Corps, therefore, invited harassed farmers to try the city-bred girls, and boys below draft age, whom the organization had enlisted for the battle of food production, farmers assented readily.

More than 500 of the 600 young people who were placed on farms in Vermont and New Hampshire stuck to their jobs through the summer. Approximately half came from private schools and colleges. No more than a handful had ever done a lick of farm work before. There was nothing save their conscience to prevent them from turning homeward to Bar Harbor and the Bronx when they got sunburns pulling weeds, and cricks in their backs from lifting 100-pound grain bags.

Some worked for farmers whose design for living left little to be desired. More toiled under stringent conditions: 12 hours of work or more a day, seven days a week, including holidays, milking, haying, chopping wood, pulling weeds, pitching manure. Isolation from others their own age, among taciturn folk who spoke the same tongue but a different language. Twenty minutes for meals, which featured in rote, potatoes, beans, molasses and bread, with sparing portions of milk and butter; one egg three times a week and meat once a week. Wages, $21 a month, with board and lodging.

Nevertheless, they must have pleased their employers, because 95 of the 107 farmers queried requested VLC helpers again next year, in reply to the recent questionnaire of the Land Corps:

"Is the Land Corps worth the expense and trouble?" To this the farmers responded almost unanimously that they must have the agency for the duration.

"It is the only source of help available in our locality," they wrote, or words to that effect.

To the query, "Would you recommend the Land Corps to your neighbors?" one county spokesman voiced local opinion when he said: "Only to selected neighbors. It takes patience. The boys and girls try hard, but they have to be taught everything at first." He said it takes a month for city youth to harden muscles and get into their stride but, after that, they are fine.

The sheaf of letters from Yankee farmers who are famed for understatement, with few exceptions pay tribute to the recruits. "Willingness" is the word which most of them used to characterize their young farm hands.

At a county meeting, applause greeted the remarks of a farmer's wife, who urged her neighbors to come right out and speak their minds, if they wanted to make friends of the boys and girls. She stood through one long summer evening, she related, watching the awkward attempts of her recruit to milk a patient beast. Unable longer to suppress her sympathy for both victims, she remarked at last, "They used to call farmers hicks when they went to the city. I just don't know *what* to call some of you city boys." Whereupon the boy laughed heartily for the first time since he had come to the farm and the two were warm friends thereafter, she told the meeting.

"I know some of the farmers have not been satisfied, but even though there are in the Volunteer Land Corps some who are not acceptable, as there are in any large group, I think the farmers are fully as much to blame as the boys," another speaker arose to say. "After all, I doubt very much if one of us Vermonters could go to Boston or New York and fit ourselves into the ways of living there without some help and encouragement," he concluded.

The girls in denim outshone the boys in establishing good relations. Hundreds of girls from eastern high schools and colleges besieged headquarters of the Land Corps at 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, last spring, when the call for a land army was issued. But New England farmers for the most part refused to hire feminine help, despite persuasive efforts of the Land Corps field representatives. Now, the farmers are giving heed to their neighbors who ventured to do so.

"Elizabeth is a wonder," testified one farmer. "Besides helping with the work

ROOSTERS ARE THEIR ALARM CLOCKS TO START THE DAILY ROUND

Young People From the City Prove They Can "Take It" on the Farm, Dorothy Fisher, Novelist (Above), Is a Vermont Sponsor of the Land Corps

in the house, there isn't anything around the barn she cannot do or is not willing to do. She also can pitch hay with any of them. If I do not happen to be here when it is time for the chores, she will go right ahead, and I think if I did not show up she could do it all."

A pioneering job for feminine farmers by a girl from Kentucky evoked this comment by a farmer's wife:

"It was very much of a change having a college girl in the house. She did not smoke, which was very much appreciated. She also attended church with us and many Thursday night hymn sings. Before she goes, we plan to have a neighborhood gathering for her."

Another girl won her stripes by displaying skill with a team. "Next year we would like one who can manage a horse as well," read a letter from a New Hampshire farmer.

There were many things that puzzled the young immigrants from the city, but which they refrained from questioning, in obedience to counsel of field supervisors.

True, it was great to work beneath the blue sky, with the sun climbing over the ridge and breakfast under the belt. And city life yielded no pleasure quite like feeding the calves and feeling them rub your bare leg and lick your hand in return.

But why couldn't hands on dairy farms drink all the milk they wanted, when upward of six cans went to the creamery every day? Why weren't farm tables heaped with all those delicacies of the soil, which spilled from stalls in city markets? Why must farmers lead a life of stern self-denial? (This, from one boy who said his hosts had not seen a motion picture in two years.)

Dorothy Thompson, chairman of the

on the Farm

movement, whose devotion has carried it through its experimental period, said, at a meeting of farmers and recruits in Vermont:

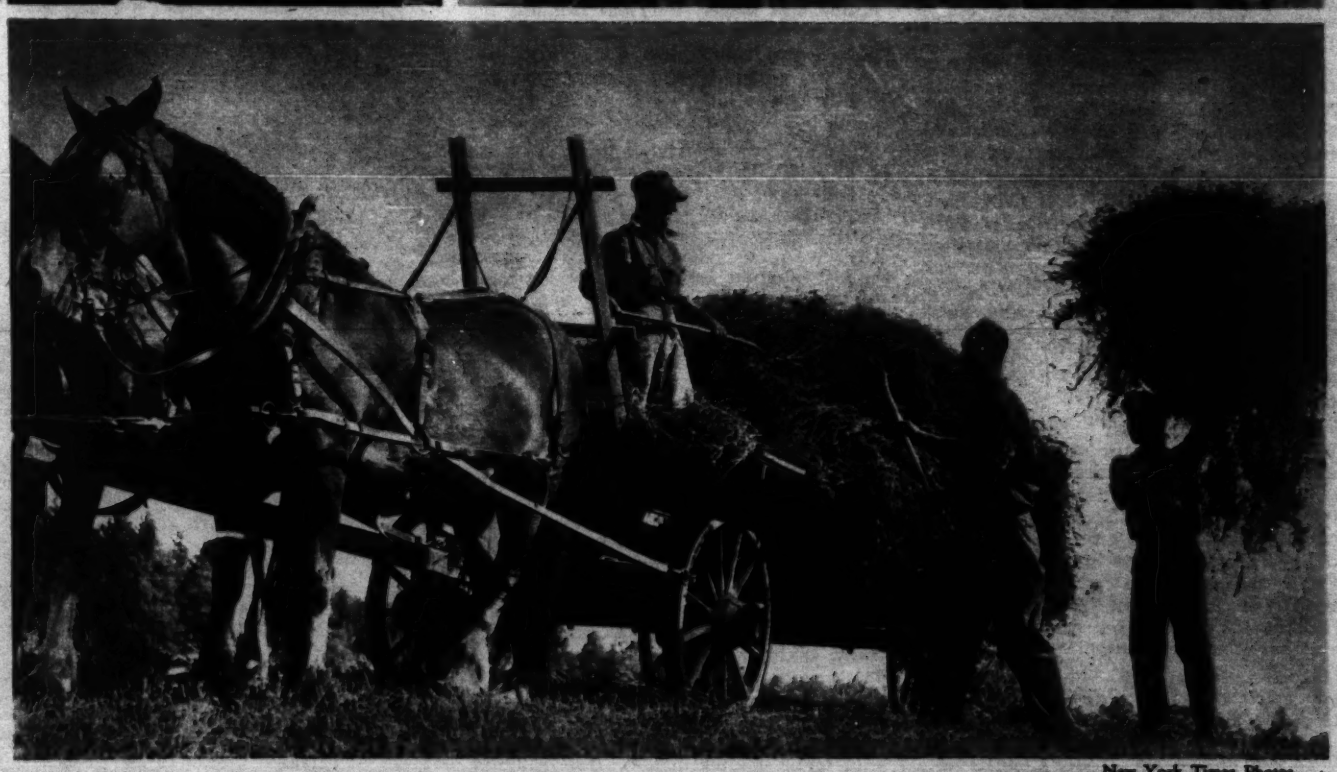
"The Land Corps was born before the war and would have existed had there been no war, because it was emphatically believed by the sponsors . . . that the time had come to encourage young city folks to discover for themselves, by actually working there, the rural America which has been the backbone of this nation. When the war came, it was apparent that we had been building a source of farm labor without especially planning it that way. During the war, this aid to farm labor will be one of prime importance. But I see the Land Corps going on after the war, long afterward, as a movement that will have a vital part in shaping the future of this country."

The program which they developed subsequently was confined to a small area last summer, for a test demonstration, to see how it worked out in practice, and what changes needed to be made before presenting it to the Governors of farm states and other officials who have requested a report.

Fourteen field representatives, working with Federal agencies and local farm organizations such as the Grange, recruited the farmers. Administrative bodies of some 400 eastern schools and colleges, both private and public, co-operated to enroll students. Farmers and students were subjected to specific standards, and pains were taken to team up the right farmer with the right recruit, much as social service agencies endeavor to match foster parents to foster children.

Young people were selected for health, energy, and a real desire to undertake some hard manual labor for the nation during the war. The handbook stresses their function as goodwill ambassadors from the city.

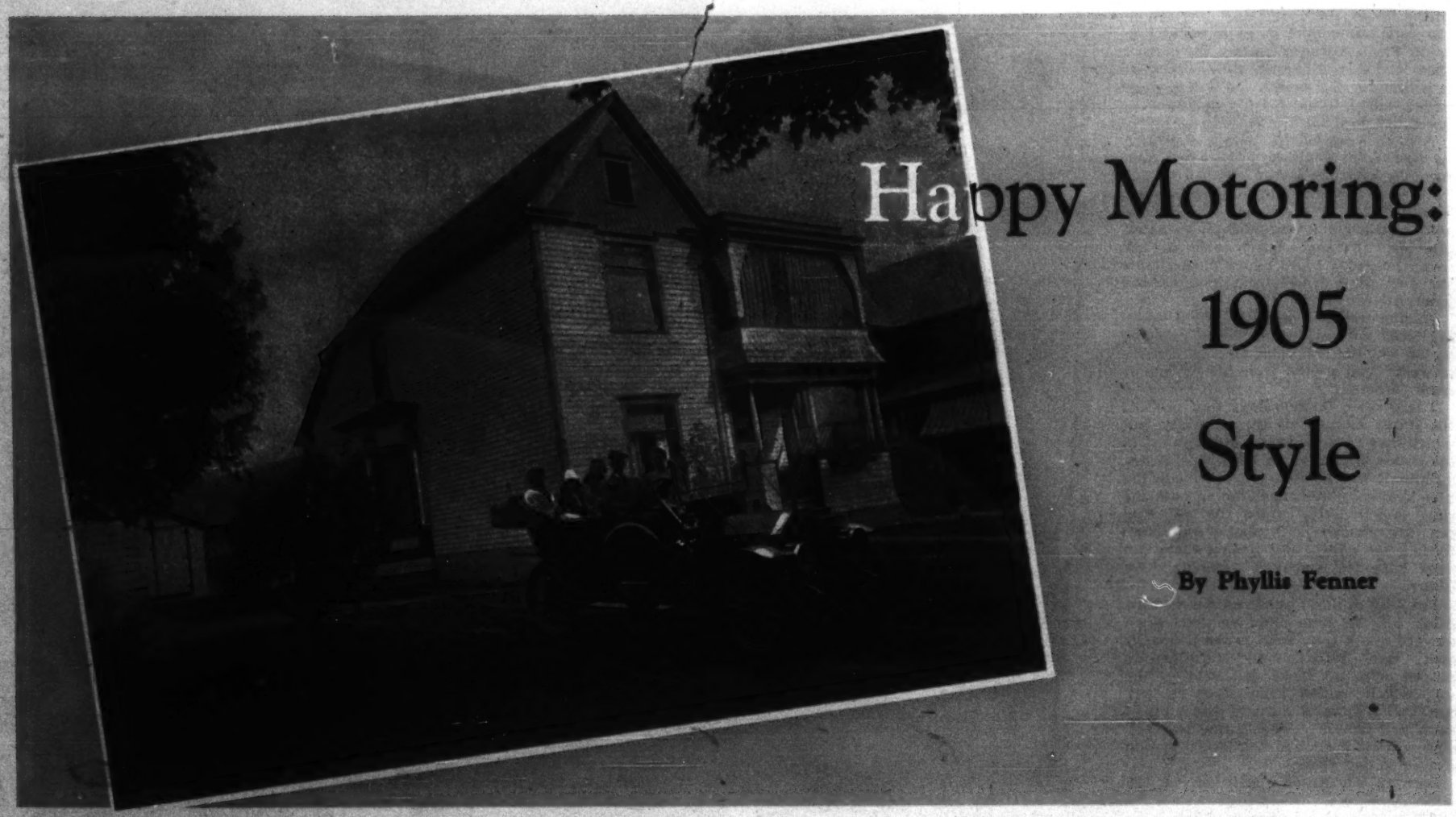
The farmers have volunteered to shoulder part of the field work next year, while Land Corps members confidently declare they will double the enrollment by the simple device of letting their friends in on a good thing. Increased placement of young women; work camps for younger boys and girls, and flying squads which will lend a hand wherever the need is greatest, are planks which have already been laid in the program for 1943.



New York Times Photos

COOKING, HARNESSING HORSES, PITCHING HAY—ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

Girls Are Rediscovering the Housekeeping Crafts Through Their Farm Activities, and Boys Soon Pick Up Country Lore From the Old-Timers



Happy Motoring: 1905 Style

By Phyllis Fenner

"HAVE YOU A QUART of nice, ripe strawberries? We'll stop by and get them in a little while." It was my mother telephoning to Whitwoods, about 9 o'clock on a Sunday morning. The Fenners were going for a Sunday drive. They would have strawberries—large, luscious strawberries—to eat "out of hand" as they rode along.

Times had changed. No more did father back out the best buggy, polish it within an inch of its life, clean the harness, curry the horse, and draw up in front of the house with prancing Jen or Prince rarin' to go.

No. Instead, father backed the two-cylinder, chain-drive Buick out of the tiny garage (the garage was made larger and larger as time went on to accommodate the change in size of cars). There he left it standing to be loaded for our trip. Loaded? I'll say! Not only was our lunch packed in, but a length of rope in case we needed to be towed, a lantern in case our lights didn't work, a can of gasoline for extra fuel. For, you see, there were no service garages, no gas stations, no anything to do with automobiles, even in what we thought were very modern times. When we drove in those days we were entirely on our own for whatever happened. In fact, we often felt as if we were in enemy territory, what with irate farmers and people who didn't like our dust.

In we piled, five of us, mother in her automobile bonnet with the flowing veil, a duster, gloves. Out came father in his leather autocap with its leather flaps tied up over the top, looking a little Sherlock Holmesish, his long duster hitting his heels, long gauntlet gloves of leather half-way to his elbows, goggles up over his cap—goggles lined with soft fur or felt to keep out every bit of dust. We were ready to start.

Adjusting the spark lever under the wheel, father took the crank from the floor of the car under his seat, inserting it in the side, and whirled the motor. Once, twice, three times. Suddenly, with a terrific roar and a small earthquake shaking the car, the motor started. Quick! quick! Father sprang up, lowered the spark lever until the motor ran more smoothly, climbed in, released his brake, and . . . oh, hang! The motor coughed and stopped.

Once more he tried. The motor would not start. Perhaps a dirty spark plug. Up went the hood, out came the plug. A rag wiped it off, a scrutiny of the plug (as if he had known about cars all his life), and father put it back again. Again the cranking. And, finally, the inevitable shaking and roaring, the adjusting of the spark lever, and we were really ready to back out of the yard and start off for our drive.

Father pushed the foot gear, shifting into low, then into high, and off we went, chug, chug, chug, down the dusty village street, over "thank-you-ma'ams" at the village crosswalks, with much laughter from us children as we bounced into the air and down again. And father always inquired without once turning his eyes from his job of driving, "Everybody present?" And we all were.

The car looked like a huge bare thing, as I think back upon it, but it probably didn't look as queer to me then, for all cars were that way. No top, no windshield on your car. The horn, which stuck up on the driver's side (the right side in those days), had a large rubber bulb to make it honk.

The fastest we could go was 20 to 25 miles an hour. And going slow was almost as great a feat as going fast. Great was our excitement when later we had a car that would actually move along behind a cow on a narrow road.

As we drove along, it began to get hotter and hotter, not just because the sun was hot and it was a summer's day, but because right under the driver's seat was the engine. If anything needed fixing, which it often did, we all had to climb out while father took up the floor-board of the car to survey the situation.

Through the villages we drove, bumping along rough, dusty, rutty roads, and suddenly, whoops, there was another thank-you-ma'am in the middle of the street. Up we shot, and down again, amidst laughter from us all. People came to their front doors. People stopped to look after us. For we were more of a novelty than an airplane today. Besides, what a noise we did make as we went through town.

Father had long since discarded the goggles, which were hot and prevented his seeing clearly. The gloves and duster he retained, for they were necessary. Ahead of us was a farmer on his wagon. The road was narrow, the farmer was stubborn. He didn't hold with these new-fangled notions, automobiles. He wouldn't budge an inch, and there we were, our shiny new car in the dust of the farmer's wagon, forced to go along as slowly as we could, taking *his* dust . . . and his "sass." The farmer turned off, and our speed increased.

Pennsylvania Hill! My, how steep it looked to go down. "Gosh, girls, brace your feet," shouted little brother. Holding our breath, down we went. All safe, only my new hat blew off in the dirt. A mud-hole at the bottom. We suspected the farmers of digging those mudholes to catch us so they could earn a couple of dollars hauling the car out of the mud on a Sunday afternoon. But we made it all right, retrieved my hat, and went on.

The day wore on. We came to the Portageville Hill. This time we had to go up. The engine pulled and pulled and got hot about it, and then hesitated. Jam went the brakes. "Pile out," yelled father. Out we climbed, all except father, and on up the hill went the car, not stopping the engine lest it would never go again, with us trudging in the dust behind. At the top, father waited for us. The engine was cooling off. In we climbed and went on our way.

But hold on. Why did we bump along so hard? The road suddenly seemed full of lumps. Could it be we had a flat tire? We stopped. Out climbed father. Yes, a flat tire. No garages to call. Out in the country with no houses in sight. And yet, in 15 minutes after we sat down beside the dusty road while father fixed the tire, a crowd had gathered, from where we knew not. A crowd to watch and remark.

Fixing the tire was some job. One end of the car was raised by a jack. Then father pried the tire off the wheel with a flat, steel gadget, poking between the tire and the wheel until he at last got it under. Then he worked another in, and another. Finally taking his hands he gave a mighty pull and the tire came off. The inner tube was pulled out. I can see father turning and turning it to see where the leak was. Perhaps it was a big hole, perhaps only a pin prick that he could locate only by putting it in water to find the bubble of air. Out came a box of patches. A patch was stuck over the hole, and the tube put back in the tire. If the tire casing was damaged, a "shoe" was tied over it. But the worst was yet to come. The tire had to be pumped by hand. No "free air." No engine pump. Muscle did it. And then on our way rejoicing.

Many adventures we had. Horses we met became frightened, and we drew up alongside the road while the driver drove his prancing steed past.

As we went along on the way home, night caught up with us. Father stopped, got out and lighted the kerosene light in the rear. Then, turning on something on the running board of the car, he went to the front lights and lighted them with a match. A funny smell reached us, the calcium carbide from the lights. The lights flickered. Sometimes they refused to work. Sometimes as we drove along suddenly the lights grew dim and great shadows seemed to cover the road. And then, of a sudden, they would flare up bright again. Night driving was not fun, but then, we almost never met another car.

The leather seats of the car became damp with dew. Sometimes we stopped to add water or gasoline to the two tanks in the front. Eventually we drove into our own yard, tired and happy.

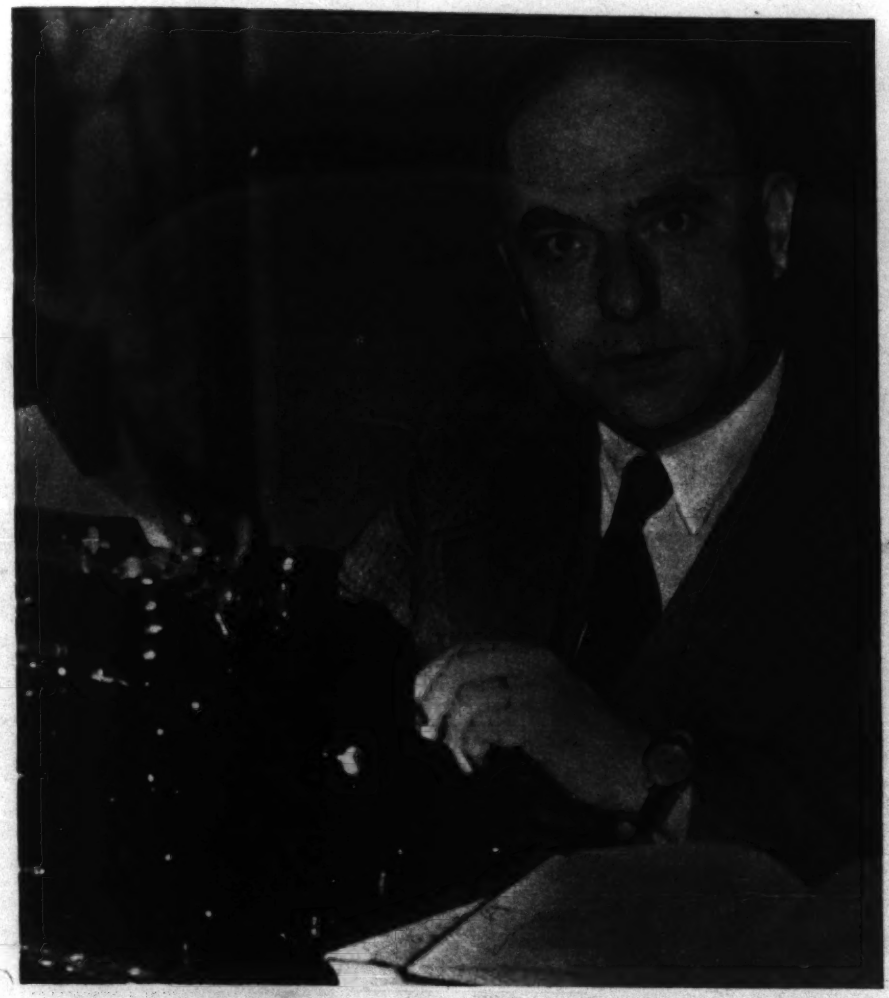
© Harris & Ewing

WHEN AN AUTO GOT ALONG ON ONE TO FOUR CYLINDERS

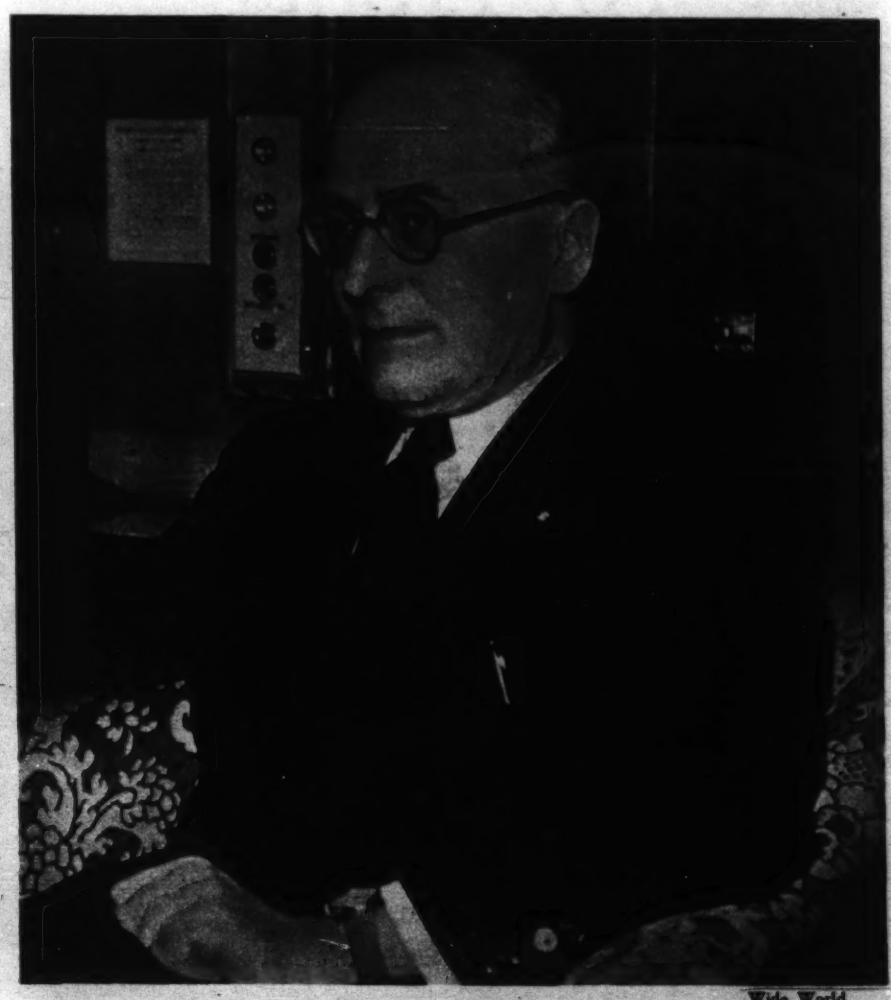
The Fenner Family Goes for a Spin (Top) About 1907. Mrs. Alice Longworth (Above) Pours Tea for Congressmen Attending the Wright Brothers' Test Flights, Fort Myer, Va., 1909

Free Germans in the United States

By George W. Pate



OTTO STRASSER HEADS A NEW GERMANY MOVEMENT IN CANADA



Wide World

DR. HEINRICH BRUNING, FORMER GERMAN REPUBLIC CHANCELLOR

HERMANN RAUSCHNING

He Exposed the World-Wide Schemes of the Nazis in His Book, "The Revolution of Nihilism"

Efforts of the German political emigration in Canada and the United States to launch an independence movement of Germans opposed to the present regime in the Reich have met with the relatively favorable reaction of American public opinion, the press, big business interests having an eye to possibilities for economic expansion in postwar Germany, and finally Washington official circles. These circles, directed by Berle and Hopkins, would like to establish a kind of representation of serious German democratic elements with followers in the Reich so as to be able to negotiate with them as with a representation of postwar Germany.

The term "Free Germans" is applied in the United States to a number of clashing organizations and groups of the German political emigration that since 1934 constitute the anti-Nazi opposition in America and that are intent on changing the present government of the Third Reich. Hence, the frequently encountered erroneous belief held by people who deem the Free Germans movement a single, consolidated German party with a democratic program par excellence.

This error created the appearance of a spontaneous move by the German emigration, when the latter on Jan. 5, 1942, formed a unified anti-Nazi front and asked to be admitted to the bloc of 26 nations waging war with the Axis. In reality, this was simply a maneuver by Otto Strasser's Canadian group. Dr. Strasser is anxious to make former Chancellor Dr. H. Brüning the standard bearer of the opposition and the future leader of a new Germany, and is making sure in advance of the support of the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

The rightist Strasser and Brüning groups are not the sole representatives of Free Germans—they are violently combatted by leftist groups, pretenders to this same title and to any rights that may come with the title. They are concentrated mostly in the anti-Nazi organization bearing the character of a freedom movement, The Association of Free Germans, Inc., which came into being on Nov. 29, 1941, and was incorporated in the United States before it entered the war. This organization comprises members of former German political bodies: the German Democratic Party, the German Central Party, the German Social-Democratic Party (the Weimarer Koalition). The Association of Free Germans, Inc., is headed by former Minister Albert Grzesinski; former Senator and Mayor of Altona, Max Brauer; Dr. Werner Thorman, Dr. Rudolf Katz, Gerhardt H. Seger, Fritz Tejessy, and former Deputy Toni Sender.

We can see from this list of names that it was essentially Social-Democratic, with a sprinkling of former German Democrats; the old Center is represented only by Thorman, Secretary to former Chancellor Wuerth. This organization assured itself the strong backing of American labor by forming an energetic Committee of Sponsors with William Green, A. F. of L. President, at its head and having at its disposal first-rate propaganda apparatus set up years ago by the Social-Democratic Party and the vigorous German-American Congress for Democracy—embarked on its campaign at the time the United States actively entered the war. This campaign consisted in suggestion to the American people that the Association of Free Germans, Inc., is the sole and most worthy representative of democratic Germans, and in combatting the rightist groups and the theory of Lord Vansittart contained in his "Black Record."

On Jan. 5, 1942, the Association of Free Germans, Inc., sent a telegram and on Jan. 6 a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, declaring its readiness to sign the Washington Declaration of the United Nations in the name of the German freedom movement. Thus, for the first time, it officially introduced itself as the only representation of Free Germans.

As for the groups to the right of the Social-Democrats, often mistakenly referred to by the general name of Free German Movement (derived from Dr. Strasser's wire to Secretary Hull)—it must be stressed that they are not crystallized organizations or political parties but loosely knit groups, made up of the satellites surrounding certain prominent rightist politicians.

Of these groups the most energetic is the Canadian group forming Otto Strasser's following. Dr. Strasser's use of the title Chairman of the Free German Movement in his wire to Secretary Hull on Jan. 6 laid him bare to the violent attack of leftist groups of Free Germans, who cast his political past, especially his contacts with Naziism, up to him, dubbing him "Hitler's Trotzky" and the "adherent of pure Naziism."

Dr. Strasser is attempting to organize a "German legion" in Canada, which would take no part in current war activity, but which would constitute the nucleus of a police force in the new postwar Germany. Dr. Strasser himself does not put forth his candidacy to be a leading representative of rightist free German movements. He realizes the impossibility of remaining for any length of time in such a position and so leans towards Dr. Brüning, around whom are grouped the leaders of the so-called Catholic Center.

The fundamental point of the political program of Dr. Brüning and his friends is the democratization of Germany and the restoration of the Reichswehr to its proper place. This program has the support of all the foremost representatives of this group: von Borsig, a big industrialist in the Thyssen style; former Deputy Ermler; former Chancellor Wuerth, now in Switzerland; and Monsignor Kaas, former head of the Catholic Center and now at the Vatican as a co-ordinator of the group. A separate position is taken by utopian-minded Prince Herbert Loewenstein, former Director of Catholic youth organizations, who dreams of creating a symbolic New Germany in Tanganyika, erstwhile German colony in Africa, and by Spiecker, former department head in the Ministry of the Interior, member of the Center, friend of Hans Thomsen and H. Rauschning and a hard realist in politics.

Dr. Brüning and his group wish, with the understanding of the Vatican, to bring about the fall of Hitler and—together with a section of the German officer corps, clergy and Catholic-controlled heavy industry—to arrange a negotiated peace and take over the government in Germany. This group, in sharp disagreement with the Association of Free Germans, Inc., is becoming more popular as a result of its constant claims that it enjoys the support of the British government, its launching of rumors—thus far unconfirmed by facts—that it is in constant touch with the Reichswehr opposition and especially with the so-called "party of Generals," its closer ties with the Vatican and its numerous but generally little known contacts with rightist circles of American big business, interested in the New Germany.

A position apart is held by the ex-President of the Danzig Senate, Hermann Rauschning. Only partly in sympathy with Dr. Brüning and Dr. Strasser, he has not thus far joined formally any of the groups of Free Germans. He also, like all the politicians of the Right, cites contacts with the Reichswehr opposition.

Finally, among the Free Germans should be included the newly arisen German Communist group with Mexican headquarters under the name of Freies Deutschland. This group's pan-American activity and endeavors—at present but slightly successful—are directed at the establishing of a permanent anti-Nazi delegation of German Communists in the

(Continued on page 13)

Australia Fights on All Fronts

By H. Duncan Hall

Australian Citizen, Member of the British Raw Materials Commission to the United States

MEN OF THE DARWIN BATTALION ON A TARGET RANGE

MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S ARMY SERVICE

Wide World, Associated Press

AIRPLANE SPOTTERS ON DUTY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

INSIGNIA FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

This Australian Craftsman Is But One of Many of His Countrymen Who Are Making U. S. Army Supplies for Troops From America

Here follows the eighth of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its second series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast Nov. 6, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Nov. 8 and 11, through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in the presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world. This new series of talks follows the Board's first series of 16 weekly talks on the same general subject: "The Fight for a Free World."

THIS IS THE STORY of one of the 27 small powers which form the United Nations under the leadership of the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia. With New Zealand, Australia is the most remote geographically of them all. The British Dominions are United Nations in a double sense; they belong to the family group of the British Commonwealth, as well as to the wider circle of United Nations. Though remote, Australia is in fact the southern anchor of the whole battle line of the United Nations. It is the ground chosen by the British and American strategists for the principal attack on Japan's flank. Amateur strategists argue about other possible lines of attack; no doubt they exist, but the fact remains that the decision of Washingon and London was to make the first attack on Japan by way of Australia.

The reason is clear. Australia was the one great land base accessible to British and American power that satisfied the conditions for such an attack: first, ample supplies and a well-trained and equipped army already on the spot; and, secondly, a secure point of assembly for the forces of the United Nations.

♦ ♦ ♦

The importance of Australia's strategic, political, and material contribution to the cause of the United Nations is considerable; it is now as fully realized in Washington as in London. Her strategic position is one of the strongest in the world. If the democracies, with their inveterate habit of being caught unprepared by a secretly armed aggressor, really desire to insure their future, Australia will remain a key point in their plan of survival. The great island masses of the world, where distance and the sea give democracy a better chance to survive the initial onslaught of the aggressor, are democracy's natural home. Australia is not only the greatest of the islands, but because of her peculiar conditions perhaps the strongest.

The country consists of a great boomerang-shaped strip of land, sheltered from Asia behind the northern barrier of untamed New Guinea; the eastern barrier of a great coral reef; and in the west a great sea of desert. One tip of the boomerang is at Cape York in Northern Queensland, and the other at Adelaide in South Australia. It is a narrow strip of fairly fertile, well-watered land, rich in minerals. Though a considerable part of it is mountainous, it carries by far the greater part of Australia's 7,000,000 people and nearly the whole of her war industries. To the west, as far from Adelaide as London is from Constantinople, and separated by nearly 1,000 miles of arid country, is another fertile island area surrounded by the desert; namely, the southern part of Western Australia.

To attack the nerve centers of Australia, stretching from Brisbane to Adelaide, the Japanese have three possibilities. The first is to strike across the desert from the north. An army can land almost anywhere on 10,000 unoccupied beaches; but it would find itself in a desert or desolate area thousands of miles from a vital center.

A second line of attack would be down past Perth; but here, too, the distances are immense and the desert a barrier. Their third line is the one they have chosen—round past the Solomons; but here they are outflanked from Port Morseby and the Great Barrier Reef, the greatest seawall of the world—1,200 miles of sharp-toothed coral stretching more than halfway down the Queensland coast.

So behind the barriers of sea and air power, of land forces in the Solomons and New Guinea, behind desert and coral reef, the southern Base of the United Nations is being got ready to play its part as the point from which they will strike back one at least of their main blows against Japan—especially against her oil supplies from the Netherland Indies.

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How much the Australian base means to the United Nations on the material side even yet is not fully realized. Out of its population of 7,000,000, over half is in the armed forces or directly or indirectly engaged in war industry. Its armed forces number over 450,000 well-trained and equipped men. Virtually the whole of the rest of its manpower and much of its womanpower is directly or indirectly engaged in essential war industries. Its wool, more than 1,000,000,000 pounds a year, gives an advantage to the armies of the United Nations; its nonferrous metals production contributes an important element in our world supplies; its steel not only equips its own army, but is a powerful factor in the arming of India and New Zealand.

Its large exportable surplus of foodstuffs play their part toward victory. In the matter of war industries it has achieved a technological revolution. Starting with only 25,000 skilled engineers, it has built up a munitions industry which is now supplying nearly the whole of the arms and munitions for its own army and exporting to other countries in the southern hemisphere. It is building guns of all sorts, planes, tanks, and ships, as well as fine precision optical instruments. Many of these war industries are entirely new to the country.

It has well over 1,000 planes of its own manufacture in the air. To the American armed forces now operating in Australia it offers a highly developed network of air routes and bases which even before the war boasted 500 airdromes of sorts, and 30,000 miles of regular air routes, including four crossing the continent. Australia's own air force has over 70,000 trained pilots and air crews, though part of it is abroad. Its population of less than that of New York City maintains a railway mileage of over 27,000 miles, though it is cursed with many breaks of gauge at critical strategic points. All these things—raw materials, foodstuffs, war equipment, transport—are available to the forces of the United Nations in Australia and outside Australia by a system of reciprocal Lend-Lease in which Australia perhaps gives rather more than she receives.

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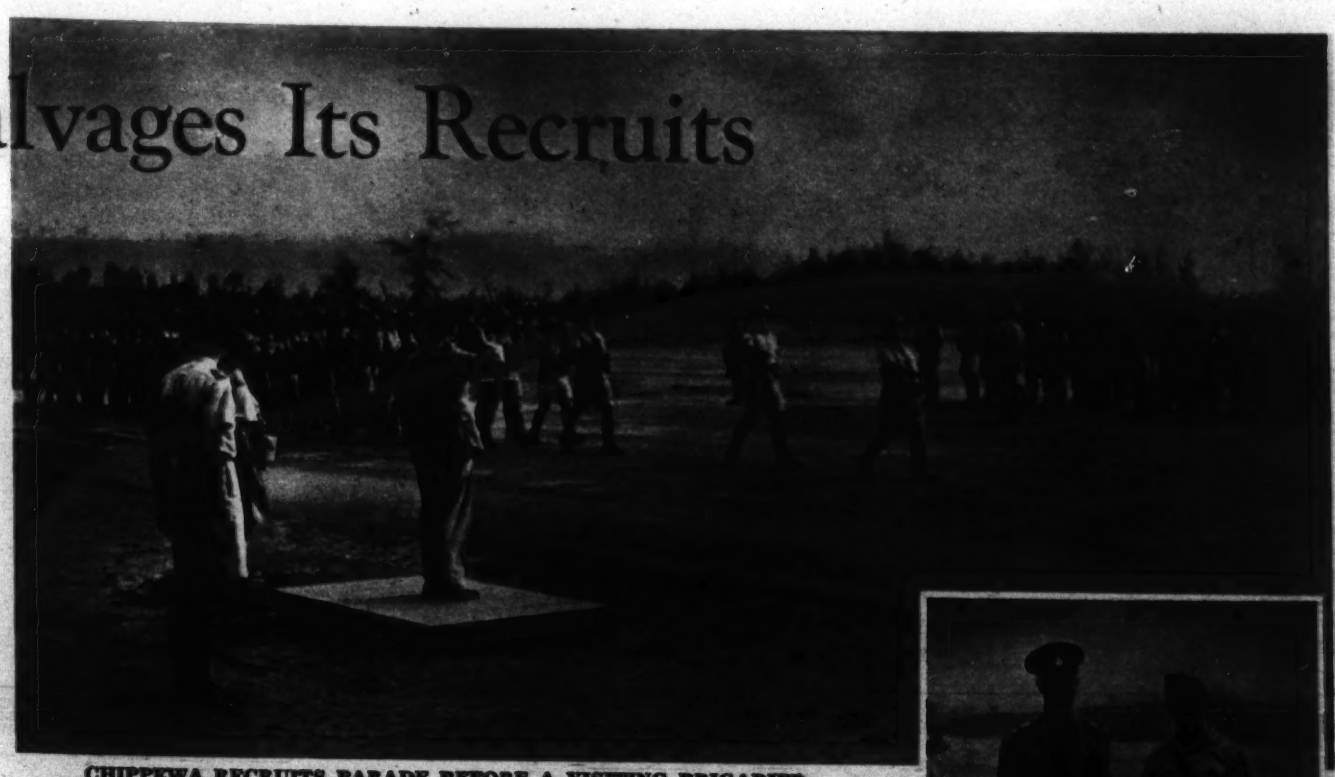
But beyond these material factors are other things which cannot be put in tons and dollars—political, psychological, and moral factors which weigh heavily in war. There is the contribution Australia makes to what we might call "social democracy"—the whole idea of a social welfare state. Her experience in economic and social planning is an important contribution to the new order for which the democracies stand, and their vision of which is a part of their will to victory.

Australia is one of the most homogeneous of peoples, her stock being 97 per cent British. Her policy of regulated immigration and the British Navy have kept her free from racial conflict. Her people are highly adaptable, as befits pioneers and the sons of pioneers. Education is open to all. Her young industries have

(Continued on page 13)

Canada Salvages Its Recruits

By Eaton Maxwell



CHIPPEWA RECRUITS PARADE BEFORE A VISITING BRIGADIER
Results of Canada's Adjustment Training Camp Are Widely Praised in the Army

WHEN THEY ARE NOT IN CLASS-ROOM
Two of Chippewa's Teachers (Above) Off Duty While the Men Are on Field Training (Left and Below)

AT A REMOTE MILITARY CAMP 250 miles northeast of Toronto, somewhere along the old Champlain Trail, is Fort Chippewa Barracks, one of the most interesting military camps in Canada today, for here the Canadian Army is carrying out an extraordinary experiment. The writer was privileged to visit Chippewa and observe an experimental "mixing" of basic military training with some of the most advanced pedagogical ideas and techniques that have been worked out by psychologists and teachers for the elementary schooling of retarded adults. Here at Chippewa the Canadian Army has assembled almost 1,000 young men from units spread throughout Canada, all of whom have been handicapped by illiteracy and psychological maladjustments and because of such handicaps have been unable to compete effectively with the better-adjusted and better-educated men in the 41 basic training centers throughout the Dominion.

Very early in Canada's intensive recruiting throughout 1941 and 1942 it was found that the percentage of illiteracy was much higher than Canadians had reason to think they should find in a country well supplied with public schools. That illiteracy was leading in many cases to serious difficulties, because a recruit who could not read or write was at a sharp disadvantage in competing with one who had these tools at an easy command. That failure to feel equal and to keep apace with the technical requirements of basic training often led to resentment, bitterness, and outbreaks of bad conduct.

At the top of Canada's General Staff were several senior officers whose ideas of soldiering were well adjusted to modern trends in the social sciences and in education. As soon as it became evident that the proportion of illiterates and maladjusted boys was too high for comfort it was recognized that this was fundamentally a "salvage" job, a task that required the highest degree of pedagogical experience in order effectively to weave into a single teaching pattern military instruction and elementary schooling, both underscored with a tactful, sympathetic approach to maladjustment and such "difficult" conduct as reflected deep, inner conflicts.

* * *

Chippewa was started as an experiment, despite the objections of many "old soldiers" at Canadian Headquarters, who scoffed at the whole notion of applying "fancy" techniques to the business of making a soldier. But the "old soldiers" lost out to the "new soldiers," who were humanists as well as fighters, and who believed that once the Army could help a recruit to acquire the tools of an elementary education the Army could then assist him to adjust to the demands of basic training, as well as to his fellows, and that these adjustments would give the boy a chance for a new self-respect, and through that respect he would achieve a fresh and unshakable morale!

Chippewa has been in operation now for several months. It differs from the regular basic training centers in Canada only in the fact that here the classroom is as important as the parade ground. Three companies, or, roughly, 750 recruits, assigned to 18 classrooms with 20 men each, make up the school barracks. There is an officer for about every 12 men and each company has at least seven first-rate teacher-soldiers with broad experience in the field of elementary education.

On his first day, every newcomer at the barracks is put through a friendly examination in order to find out something of the recruit's life, work, and natural abilities. He is given the regular army intelligence tests and then other supplementary tests in order to find out what he really does best. A recruit may not be able to use words well, but many of the boys and men from the farms and forests of northern and western Canada have a manual dexterity that is astonishing. Some of the best natural shots in any basic training center in Canada found their way to Chippewa.

The recruit is assigned to a classroom with a group, all of whom are adjudged to be able to absorb primary "reading, writing, and arithmetic" at about the same rate of speed. The French-Canadians are put in French-Canadian classes and the English-speaking are placed under an English-Canadian teacher. When an observer takes a look into Chippewa's classrooms for the first time, he finds grown men, some well into middle age; he sees young men, tall, strong-looking, their skins dark with the universal sign of the country; he discovers thin, silent youngsters from the woods, farms, and fishing villages of the nine provinces, and every one of them has their attention glued to a teacher-officer as he enunciates expertly and lets his finger run along the chalkboard, spelling out words and sounds for "car," "gun," "man," and "bat."

In another room, 20 "students" are learning simple arithmetic. Everywhere in these classrooms there seems to be a determination to learn as rapidly as possible in order to achieve equality with others of the Canadian Army, an equality that would let them go to the advanced training centers and then to active service overseas. Every teacher at Chippewa has a story to tell about the devotion of the classes to their work.

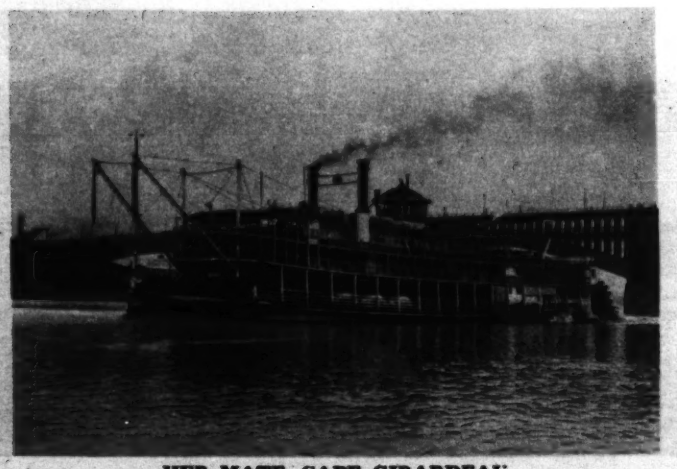
On the parade ground the camp is the same as at any other training center in the Dominion, where alert, trim boys drill with precision. The officers are a select group, as they would have to be under these extremely difficult conditions. They not only must be good soldiers, but they must be men of common sense, understanding the general problems of psychological adjustment and the special job of giving primary schooling to adults as well as boys.

* * *

There is no doubt that Chippewa is doing an unusual job, but it is difficult to tell at this time—and senior officers would not disclose—just how successful has been the technique and the experiment. It is estimated that at least 65 per cent of the recruits that come to Chippewa—all illiterate and some maladjusted when they arrive—are "salvaged" for advance training. That means that these men go on to take their proper place in the Canadian Army and are fit for any duties that are assigned to them in the ranks. Another 20 per cent are still useful to the Army, but respond in a way that suggests that they are best suited for noncombatant duties. The remainder did not seem to take to the experiment, and after a four-month trial they are considered to be unsuitable for Army life. Thereupon they are demobilized and returned to the factories or farms, where great use can be made of them due to shortage in every section of Canada.

There is not enough evidence to show, however, just how well these graduates from Chippewa maintain their progress when they leave this very specialized camp for the more exacting demands of the advanced training centers, where the attitude is not wholly one that has been formulated for a very special purpose as had been the case at Chippewa. That section of the General Staff responsible for the Chippewa experiment, however, is convinced from the available evidence that the great majority who reach the advanced training centers carry on with their courses quite successfully and ultimately become efficient soldiers. But doubtless, as more evidence reaches Headquarters as to the percentage that fail in advanced training centers, new methods will be devised to help bridge the transition from the specialized approach of Chippewa to the "normal" barrack conditions of advanced training. At the same time, the Canadian Army already is so pleased at what it has found out from Chippewa that similar centers are to be set up in order to deal with the boys and men "culled" from the 25,000 per month who are now enlisting in the Canadian Army, but whose educational background and natural limitations have slowed up their ability to absorb the hard specialties of modern military training. There is a recognition among Canadian Army leaders that this type of experiment has great significance, not only for the war effort but for the raising of Canadian living standards and living habits in the postwar period as well.

THE PROUD GOLDEN EAGLE



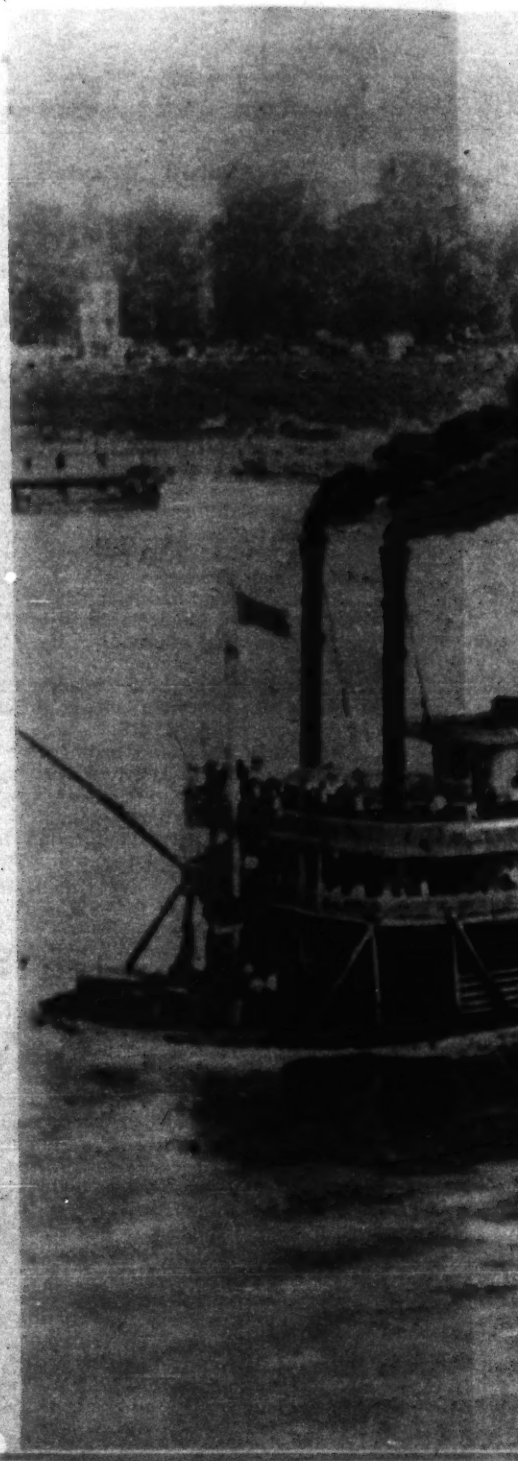
HER MATE, CAPE GIRARDEAU

MARK TWAIN: WINTER

MARK TWAIN: SUMMER

THE NEW STREAMLINER

OF THE CLASSIC TYPE



ABOVE: RIVALRIES ON THE MISSISSIPPI

BELOW: RIVER STEAMERS LIKE THIS ONE PUSHING COAL BARGES ON THE OHIO ARE SERVING WAR NEEDS

THE songs of the inland river are a neglected form of Americana. An age which has assiduously collected the folksongs of Appalachian upland, Northern forest, and Western prairie has done little to preserve the songs of the river. By the songs of the river I mean the songs sung by those who paddled a canoe, steered a flatboat, poled a keelboat, or "deckoneered" on a steamboat; the songs sung by both black and white, rouster and pilot, steamboatman and passenger. I mean such a gay Herrickian sentiment as I heard a Negro texas-tender sing of a fine Mississippi morning as he polished up the brass in the pilot-house:

> Wake up, Rose, put on your clothes;
> Day done broke, an' de sun done rose.

I mean songs sung on boats about anything; songs sung off boats about boats; the jingles which record both the difficult chutes and riffles now covered up by dam-made deep water and steamboats beloved because of long, faithful service and traditions of fine hospitality. I mean the songs the people sang during the Civil War, as they watched their men come and go on steamboats:

> There goes a steamboat 'round the bend,
> Good-bye, my lover, good-bye.
> She's loaded down with Union men,
> Good-bye, my lover, good-bye.

Most of the songs I shall quote and refer to in this article I collected from rivermen—pilots, rousters, captains, mates, clerks, carpenters—on the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries: they are the vocal dividends on some 10,000 miles of steamboatin'. They are fragments, the broken bread and meats from once-full

"All Gone, Cap'n!"

By Horace Reynolds

ISSISSIPPI IN THE OLD DAYS WERE RECALLED BY THIS RACE OF A FEW YEARS AGO BETWEEN THE BETSY ANN (LEFT) AND THE CHRIS GREEN, WHICH WON

tables. I got very few tunes: white steamboatmen are embarrassed enough when asked to recite; if you ask them to sing, they 'low they couldn't carry a tune in a bucket with a cover on it. Collecting river rhymes today is a tantalizing business. You may spend the whole afternoon on the main deck fishing a rouster's memory and get no more than

> The prittiest gal I ever saw
> Lived on the banks of the Arkansaw.

Very often a pilot will remember no more of a song than

> Way down there in Arkansaw
> The bullfrog kissed his brother-in-law.

And for years I have tried in vain to add lines to this couplet:

> Vicksburg was a pretty town
> Till the Yankees came and tore it down.

In the days when steamboats were leaving landings for long trips people gathered to see them off: the friends of passengers, the families and friends of the crew, hangers-on, small boys—all the idle flotsam of the levee. Among the crowd were rousters who hoped up to the last moment they might be asked to ride. For a mate picked and chose among the rousters, attempted to leave the lazy and bad-tempered behind. The rouster who croons the following sentiment is advertising both his good nature and willingness to work:

> I loves everybody
> No matter how rough I seems.
> I wuk hard for muh livin';
> There's no use leavin' me.

Farther up the levee, on the other side of the head of the boat, another rouster, hoping to the last to be noticed and taken, sings this melancholy ditty:

> Boat's all loaded
> And ready to back out,
> And the mate's goin' to leave
> This ole roustabout.

Some towns now small and obscure loom large in the annals of the river because they used to be, for various reasons, points of reference. Places where the boatmen labored and places where they relaxed are particularly well recorded. Before the canalization of the Ohio River, Letart Falls was perhaps the most difficult place to navigate on the Upper Ohio. Settlers descending the river from Pittsburgh or Wheeling in broadhorns dreaded the rocks and ripples of Letart Falls; keelboatmen sweated their way up the river warping keelboats through the rapids, for the falls are really not falls but rapids. About six miles below Letart Falls lies Grahams Station, West Virginia. In between lies Antiquity, Ohio, as the rhyme sings:

> There's Letart Falls and Grahams Station,
> The meanest places in all creation.
> Little Ann Tick lays just between,
> The meanest place you ever seen.

In the old days the site of the small village of Antiquity attracted considerable attention because of a rock there called the Rock of Antiquity, on which there was an ancient piece of sculpture thought to be Indian.

"The Lovin' Kate" was the last of the twin-staged Mississippi side-wheelers. She burned in 1927. The Stacker Lee was a popular St. Louis-Memphis sternwheel packet, whose nickname was "The Big Smoke." A member of the famous Lee Line fleet, she sank four miles above Memphis in 1916. Today their wharfboats lie end to end at the old cobblestoned levee at Memphis, but the boats are no more. A rouster rhyme joins these two popular boats in a jingle:

> Oh, the Kate's up de river, Stacker Lee's in de bend,
> And I ain't seen muh baby since I can't tell yuh when.

In the old days floating palaces and floating theaters were not the only boats on the river. Floating circuses, waxworks, and "raree-shows" visited the river towns. Floating libraries also found custom along the river. Tinsmiths, blacksmiths, and grocers put their shops aboard flatboats and cruised the inland waters; gristmill boats were a common sight on the Ohio—in the 1820's there was one at Letart Falls. Boats selling crockery, china, and glassware are remembered today on the Ohio. In the following quatrain is memorialized the pleasant institution of the river trader, who loaded up at Pittsburgh or Cincinnati with drygoods, queensware, Yankee notions—about everything under the sun—and floated down the river to sell and barter:

> Trading boats have gone ashore,
> Trading boats are landing;
> Trading boats have gone ashore,
> Loaded down with candy.

In the 1880's, when the Mississippi was thronged with packets, the Anchor Line was the largest and most important river line in the United States. At one time in the 1880's the line owned as many as 19 fine boats. The Negro rousters referred to these boats as "them boats with the big fishhooks between the stacks," for the Anchor Line's insignia was an anchor strung between the stacks. The Anchor Line named their big sidewheelers after Mississippi River towns, St. Louis, Crystal City, Cairo, Hickman, Arkansas City, and so on down the river. The Negro rouster who sang this rhyme was singing the preeminence of the City of Monroe, nicknamed "Early Monday," over the City of Cairo, nicknamed "Mule" from the figure of a mule she carried on her jackstaff:

> De City of Cairo is a mighty fast one,
> But jus' lemme tell yuh what dat Monroe done.
> She left Natchez at half-past one
> And landed at Vicksburg at de suntin' of de sun.

Up in the pilot-house the pilots have their own way of commending a boat's speed. They say:

> She's carryin' the news to Dinah.
> She's puttin' her foot.
> She's a-steppin'!
> She's walkin' down.
> She's a-poundin' them catfish like a fish mill.
> The ole gal's sure workin' her fins tonight.

These are the vocal echoes of a Golden Age, when the inland waters were the main highways for the movement of people through the Western country. When the deckhands have completely cast off the bow, spring, and stern lines which secure a steamboat to the bank, the mate on the bow calls up to the captain topsides: "All gone, cap'n!" and the captain relays the call up to the pilot in the pilot-house, "All gone!" Such a call is both a beginning and an end: the end of a stop, the beginning of a start. In the sense of end one might sound it over the songs of the river. An epoch closes, a tradition comes to an end.

Among the New Books

Professor Perry Explains Why 'Our Side Is Right' in This War

Our Side Is Right, by Ralph Barton Perry. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $1.75.

THE PUBLIC has become accustomed to forthright and finely reasoned statements from Harvard's Professor of Philosophy, Ralph Barton Perry. He fearlessly attacks the day's problems with a rapier-like thrust that leaves the reader in no doubt either as to where he stands or as to the unanswerable logic of his approach. The growing habit of saying that convictions do not matter finds no support here. Fatalism is not in control. There is wrong idealism, terribly, morally wrong, as is being so tragically illustrated by Hitler's philosophy and deeds in the present world crisis.

Hitler's course has been determined not by reason or logic or subtlety of the intellect, but rather, as der Führer said in a Reichstag speech in 1935, by an inner voice which at some time controls every person. "Reason," said Hitler, "must have dissuaded you from coming to me; faith alone gave you the command. What idealism it was—but what a force lay in that idealism." But, says Professor Perry, this type of idealism may be either moral or immoral. A thing is not of necessity right because of its efficacy in stirring emotion.

Of course, both Britain and America have been guilty of imperialism. But by whose standard are they to be judged? By the "have-nots," who complain because of what they lack? Or by our own people, who see the evils of imperialism and wish to be rid of it? The author cites Sir Stafford Cripps' statement to the Indian people as illustrative of the point: "No responsible Indian has questioned the sincerity of our main purpose—complete freedom for India. Such an effort inspired by good will and sincerity will leave its mark on the history of our relations and will cast its beneficent light forward into the future—it will prove to have been the first step along the path of freedom for India and of friendship between our two countries."

* * *

Professor Perry sees our own imperialistic shortcomings corrected, in major part, however, by our Good Neighbor Policy in relation to the Monroe Doctrine. That our experience in the Philippines had a purpose far above mere exploitation was made perfectly plain in the spirit of the natives who fought so gallantly at Bataan. We must be magnificently idealistic to make clear the great distinction between "a worse evil and a better good" than has ever been known. This idealism must have as its foundation stones "humanism, Christianity, liberalism, and democracy, carried to their logical conclusions."

Democracy is a standard, a norm, above and apart from a mode of behavior. This rightly places it in the category with the Golden Rule, the Ten Commandments, and with every counsel of perfection which has a purpose to direct rightly the endeavors of men. Good will prevail over evil when the adherents of good are able to persuade through its weapons, not merely on the battlefield, but only because it satisfies the conditions of existence. And good will prevail, Professor Perry avers, not merely because it is better than evil, but because good men and a good society are stronger than evil men and evil groups of men. He manifestly does not see what many see today, that good is a divine entity which has the majesty and power of omnipotence.

Ideologies, good and bad, are examined minutely. The Nazi philosophy has gripped the people of Germany to the extent that they are prepared to die for it. This ideology did not spring up over night. It was a growth out of the untoward conditions following the first World War. It is easily understood, because it is precisely the opposite of the American way of life. The American ideology has borrowed from its early ancestry the belief that the highest of all virtues, the greatest of all Commandments is Love. Each man and woman is an individual with the inherent right to self-development and happiness. The right to work out his own salvation is fundamental in the American ideology.

The Nazi philosophy is anti-Christian and anti-liberal. It substitutes for Christianity a Germanic religion, worship of a tribal God and its own race. It holds all German culture as superior to all the rest of the world. Its only obligation is fidelity to the State and it eliminates the Christianly virtues, substituting for a religion of Love its opposite—teaching men to be cruel, hard, and merciless. There can be no doubt which ideology is right.

* * *

An interesting chapter bears the heading, "A Bridge to Russia." Dr. Perry reviews the recent history of Russia, its relations with Germany, first as ally, then as major enemy of the Hitler regime. He notes the immediate change of sentiment in America when Russia entered the great conflict. It is for Americans to strengthen the moral and intellectual background of this union which has so suddenly been thrust upon us. Long-range purposes should be worked out in order to reassure the building of "the elaborate and delicate fabric of civilization." If Russia is regarded as enemy Number Two, there is a good chance that Number Two will become Number One when the present conflict is over. This possibility Dr. Perry points out with emphasis upon the dangers involved.

The answer to the problem is that Russia be treated with magnanimity based upon sympathetic understanding of her problems. Perhaps Russia, too, is working out practical phases of government from which the world may gain profitable lessons. Our record is not wholly free from mistakes and indirections. The conscience of Christianity has accepted the harsh conditions under which modern industrialism is carried on. Reform is needed in America, perhaps no less than in Russia. Communism is compared with the Nazi philosophy to the credit of the former.

This book presents a clear, logical analysis of present world conditions in a manner to inspire much questioning as to our own national conscience. A. F. G.

The World of Poetry

THE NEWS IN POETRY, as this article goes to press, is Edna St. Vincent Millay's dramatic narrative, "The Murder of Lidice" (New York: Harpers. 60c), done at the request of the Writers' War Board, a large group of American writers who have offered their talents to the Government for the duration.

This poem is more of a ballad than a work of art. It is war propaganda of the right kind, and the radio audience which first received it must have been deeply stirred by that appalling Nazi crime, the razing of the Czech village, doomed because of an unproved suspicion that it had harbored the executioners of the Hangman, Heydrich. The story is told simply and directly, by describing the result of the crime on one family.

An interesting first book of poems is that of Margaret Walker, "For My People" (New Haven: Yale University Press. $2). It is a new kind of Negro lyric expression. The author is a native of Alabama and professor of English at Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina. Her father is a Methodist minister and her mother a teacher of music. While the ballads in dialect are not above the average, the serious poems in the book are of superior quality. There is a Whitman-like sympathy with the universe. The title poem is moving and strong, beginning:

> For my people everywhere singing their slave songs repeatedly:
> their dirges and their ditties and their blues and jubilees,
> praying their prayers nightly to an unknown god, bending their
> knees humbly to an unseen power;
>
> For my people lending their strength to the years, to the gone
> years and the now years and the maybe years, washing ironing
> cooking scrubbing sewing mending hoeing plowing digging planting
> pruning patching dragging along never gaining never reaping never
> knowing and never understanding; . . .
>
> For the cramped bewildered years we went to school to learn to
> know the reasons why and the answers to and the people who and the
> places where and the days when, in memory of the bitter hours when
> we discovered we were black and poor and small and different and
> nobody cared and nobody wondered and nobody understood.

Another first book is that of José Garcia Villa (New York: Viking. $2). The author, a native of the Philippines, has recently been connected with the Columbia University Library. His verse is experimental and somewhat perplexing, though the word patterns have a certain charm. Notes explain his rhyming scheme of reversed consonants, if anyone is interested. PEARL STRACHAN

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Recent additions to the Modern Library include Dostoevsky's "The Idiot" (a Giant), Elliot Paul's "The Life and Death of a Spanish Town," Donn Byrne's "Messer Marco Polo," "The Philosophy of Santayana," edited by Irwin Edman, and Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

Macmillan is the American publisher of G. D. H. Cole's "Europe, Russia, and the Future," the English edition of which (Victor Gollancz) was reviewed in these columns on May 9.

Harcourt Brace is publishing in America William Gaunt's "The Pre-Raphaelite Tragedy," the English edition of which (Cape) was reviewed in these columns on June 20.

Hitler's Secret Weapon

IF the F. B. I. had given a free hand to the eight Nazi saboteurs

IF J. Edgar Hoover had said to them: "Go ahead, boys—the sky's the limit"

IF we had given them the keys to our factories and told them where to find the dynamite

They couldn't have hamstrung production so effectively as this secret weapon of Hitler's — exposed in

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By Guenter Reimann

Introduction by CREEKMORE FATH*

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*General Counsel to the Senate Committee on Patents in its recent investigation.

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Mr. Priestley's Novel of Counter-Espionage—A London Letter

Black-Out in Gretley, by J. B. Priestley. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.
The Unacknowledged Legislator, by Bonamy Dobrée. London: Allen and Unwin. 2s.
America's First Two Years, by Mrs. Anthony Billingham. London: Murray. 6s.

LONDON

MR. PRIESTLEY, like Mark Antony, is fond of presenting himself as a "plain, blunt man." He is more like a Yorkshireman than any Yorkshireman has a right to be. Yet, behind his rough, outspoken, deliberately provocative manner, there is, as all the world knows, a brain as subtle, an intellect as finely curious, as this country can at the moment boast. There are no intellectual tricks in "Black-Out in Gretley," however. It is written in Mr. Priestley's "plain, blunt" manner.

His hero, Humphrey Neyland, passes to himself for a Canadian. He is in the counter-espionage service, wholeheartedly behind the war effort, a fighter if ever there was one. So much so, indeed, that his motto might well be, "Get yourself in trim by knocking out your friends, and then annihilate the enemy." He is sent on a job to Gretley, one of those industrial towns in Yorkshire, all railway sidings and rows of mean houses, which look their best in the middle of a black-out. That, at any rate, is how Mr. Priestley regards Gretley, though I daresay there are other points of view.

* * *

This Gretley chap of his certainly gets around. Roadhouses and little gift shops, third-rate music halls both behind the footlights and in front, theatrical lodgings and canal banks and no moonlight are the scenes among which he works out as exciting and swiftly moving a story as you will easily find between book covers in these days. It is a most exhilarating pleasure to encounter Mr. Priestley again kicking his heels in the realm of fiction, as much a master of narrative as ever.

I have only one complaint to make of the story. That is, that to anyone who knows Mr. Priestley's political convictions, the detection of the two chief Fifth Columnists presents no difficulty. Since Mr. Priestley's broadcasts on Sunday evenings used to attract 14,000,000 listeners, and there is no one in the country who can explain more plainly than he can exactly what he means, the odds are overwhelming that nearly everybody who reads "Black-Out in Gretley" will be able to spot the criminals at the moment of their introduction.

Mr. Priestley wants a new world after the war; and his prejudices are those of the New World. He dislikes county families and Oxford accents, colonels from Poona and army officers with red faces. His interest in the United States is very great, and sooner or later he may write a thriller about New York. If he ever does, and introduces a character from the Social Register, the discerning reader can consider at any rate one pair of handcuffs booked.

* * *

Bonamy Dobrée's "Unacknowledged Legislator" is like the "Symposium" of Plato, or one of Shaw's plays, or a picture by Zoffany—it is a conversation piece. It takes place in a warden's post just after the fury of an air raid has spent itself, and it discusses what makes a good novel. The talk is lively, well-informed, and perceptive.

The near-Marxist asserts that a work of fiction, to be any good, must reveal the form and pressure of the age in its political and economic aspects. Posed with Jane Austen, he says that she shows the poverty of imagination and the distortion of love in a bourgeois society. This is an adroit answer. Jane Austen does show these things. But she shows many other things as well. And it was these other things that she was mainly concerned to show. "Pride and Prejudice" reveals a young woman whose idea of marriage is closely bound up with a satisfactory bank balance. But it is in the highest degree unlikely that any novelist who sets out with the purpose of writing a novel to prove that marriage in a bourgeois society is a matter of money will produce another "Pride and Prejudice."

Generally speaking, the social background in fiction is depicted most satisfactorily when it is kept where a background ought to be, and where Jane Austen keeps it—that is, in the background. "The Unacknowledged Legislator" is a provocative and thoughtful little book on a subject that is perennially interesting.

Mrs. Anthony Billingham's "America's First Two Years" is a finely illustrated and enthusiastically written account of the part the United States played in the opening phases of the war. It reminds us of the gifts that Americans so munificently sent to Europe and Britain during those critical 30 months. They form an impressive catalogue—85,269 hats, caps, and beanies, 151,518 shirts, 9,866 children's shelter suits, 60 motorcycles, 921,987 sweaters, 2,300,000 paper cups, and many other things. Mrs. Billingham is right to be proud of them.

HAROLD HOBSON

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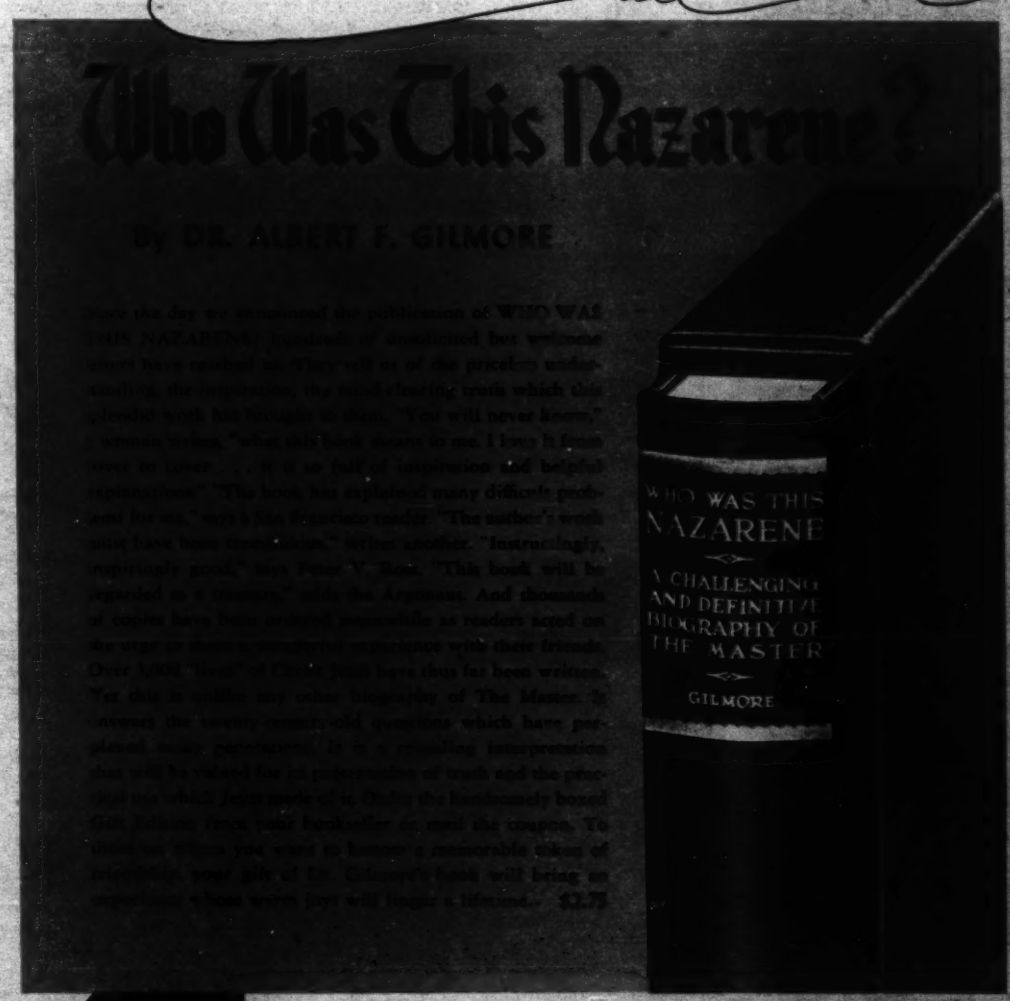
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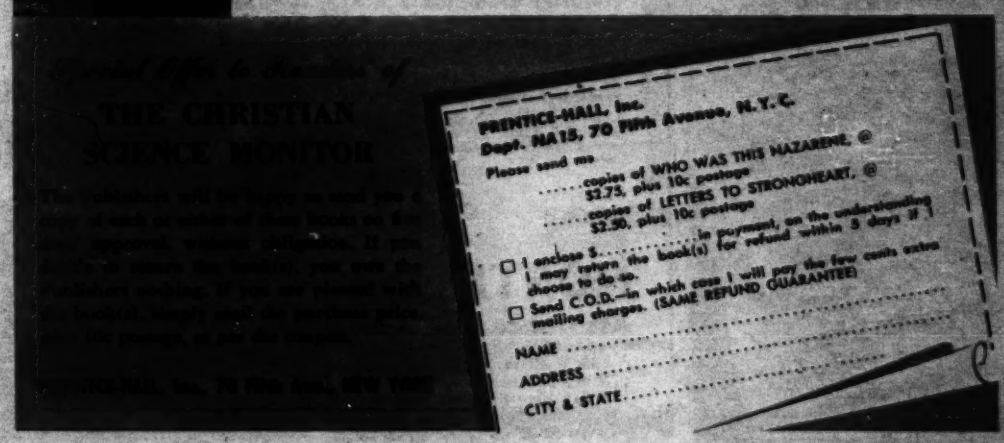
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The Underground in Holland

No Surrender, by Martha Albrand. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $2.50.

BY THE CONDUCT of a few chosen characters in a novel, the essential quality of a whole race can be symbolized and can be as clearly revealed as in a factual statement. To an understanding of the Dutch people under German occupation a novel by Martha Albrand called "No Surrender" makes such a contribution.

Ruis van Rinnekom, member of the State Department in The Hague, and Jenny Latham, art student from America, had been married less than a week when the invasion came.

"Will Holland be able to defend herself?" Jenny had asked.

"We would have no chance," Ruis replied.

"Will you fight?"

"As well as we can. But we can't hold them off longer than a couple of weeks. Our system of flooding protected us when the enemy couldn't use the skies for invasion, but as it is, our cities are built on water. We have no shelters."

"What will happen then?"

"For us the real war has always started when the war for the enemy was more or less finished. The Netherlands might be occupied but our people will never cease to fight for their rights, to throw out the invader."

The war after the war is the foundation of this novel. Van Rinnekom chose a hard part in it, a dangerous double role, as a Quisling by day and an agent of the underground resistance by night. He could not tell even his young wife about his secret work, only about the obvious part he was playing as a figurehead for the government set up by the German invaders. In doing that work, Ruis assured Jenny that he had undertaken what was best for his country, that he could help his people best in that way. But she did not think so. She laid his action to Dutch caution, even to cowardice, and a rift between a couple who had not had time to understand each other's characters became imminent.

Meanwhile van Rinnekom as an agent of the underground had "eliminated" a German officer, and as Quisling official of the government had to prosecute a search for the culprit. To his horror the search incriminated his best friend, whom, of course, he knew to be innocent, and van Rinnekom's heroism was put to a hard test in saving his friend.

His extrication from the dilemma savors of an author's acquiescence in the average reader's inclination for a happy ending. For this purpose there are some convenient coincidences, with a little weakening of the plausibility of the plot. But, after all, it was not really plausible that the Germans would invade the Netherlands almost without warning. After that happened, anything could happen.

As a matter of fact, van Rinnekom, though safely through this particular crisis, was still left at the end of the book in the midst of his perilous double career. The war after the war was, and is, still going on.

W. K. R.

A Concise History of Poland

The History of Poland, by Oscar Halecki. London: J. M. Dent. 15s.

OSCAR HALECKI, professor of the University of Warsaw, here presents a much-needed concise history of Poland. It is based upon a book, published in French in 1936, with a few extra chapters bringing the story down to 1941.

The average Anglo-Saxon remembers the partitions of Poland and forgets or does not know the role that country played in Europe from early times. Poland had 800 years of independent history, from the consolidation of the peaceful tribes of the Polians into an organized Christian state in the second half of the tenth century until the end of the eighteenth century.

Because of its geographical position, Poland escaped longer than other Slavic states the consequences of European wars. Internal struggles led to the hegemony of the Polians and of its dynasty, the Piasts, which formed the nucleus of the Polish State. A long series of wars ultimately led to the political collapse at the close of the eighteenth century. But, in the centuries between, Poland had carried through many experiments worth remembering. The Polish-Lithuanian Union, for example, is one of the first examples of a Federation of Nations. There was also the consolidating rule of the Jagiellonian kings and the experiment of the "Royal Republic."

Professor Halecki also interestingly describes such internal developments in Poland as the growth of parliament, of democratic freedom and religious tolerance. Despite all its troubles, and more and more defeats, Poland still kept its faith in its future. In the 'sixties of the last century, with the execution of Romuald Trauguth, the last Polish "dictator," at the hands of Russia, it might have been concluded that "all the armed struggles for Polish independence were nothing but a series of gross political mistakes." But these conflicts, "apparently useless, which were waged by the Poles at the epoch of the insurrections," served to reveal to the world the romantic soul of Poland.

Poland's resurrection and reconstruction from 1919 to 1939 are soberly described in three short concluding chapters, as well as the catastrophe which befell it in September, 1939. Since then, Poles have fought bravely for the Allied cause and, the author concludes, "their supreme sacrifices will not be forgotten when all the Allied nations establish the new European order wherein Poland will claim the place due to the traditions of her past, to her present ordeal so courageously endured, and to her particularly difficult tasks in world reconstruction."

R. P.

Naval Problems to Date

A Layman's Guide to Naval Strategy, by Bernard Brodie. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $2.50.

BY EXPLANATION of the preface, "A Layman's Guide to Naval Strategy" is written in the hope of helping the public to form an intelligent estimate of whatever plans may be adopted and executed under changing methods of waging war on the sea.

This concept is splendidly developed in an analysis of the war at sea up to and including the Battle of Midway. In addition, the strategy and tactics of other historic naval actions have been evaluated in estimating conditions that will be involved in naval campaigns still to be conducted.

The author, Bernard Brodie, is no alarmist. He paints the picture with the pigments at hand and does a remarkably fine job. He dispassionately and critically presents facts which speak for themselves and avoids technicalities, thereby affording the reader an opportunity of forming his own conclusions.

The chapter on Sea Power in Modern War is a commonsense presentation of the elements involved, which should go far in clearing up many misconceptions concerning the role sea power plays. As a corollary to this discussion, the problem of where the United States should presently exert its growing strength is considered. The book then goes into a description of the principal types of surface ships and airplanes to be found in first-class navies. An excellent account is given of their uses, limitations, and vulnerability to various forms of attack. A strange error is made in attributing to a modern cruiser a steaming radius of about twice that of a battleship, for the reverse is the fact.

Having presented the reader with an unbiased account of the components involved, Mr. Brodie gives a comprehensive and illuminating discussion of what constitutes command of the sea and goes on to a considered estimate of the problem of shipping and its protection.

On the strength of the material he has analyzed, he does not believe air power to be the panacea it has come to be regarded by many who note the devastating power it has exhibited under favorable conditions. The weak points of aviation are here compiled for the contemplation of those who care to be impartial judges. A strong case is made for the future of the surface ship, particularly the properly designed battleship.

For those who believe that air power affords an economical method of waging war, illuminating figures are given covering the relative terminal costs of airplanes and battleships. Mr. Brodie concludes that the fleet of the future must comprise a balanced program of carriers and battleships, with a greater proportion of the former than has been considered necessary in the past. It is his opinion, however, that the battleship of the future is destined to be larger, with a corresponding increase in strength of deck armor. He is also of opinion that the destroyer will be smaller, with improved maneuvering qualities.

The subject of fleet tactics and the effect of newly devised methods, weapons, and material are discussed in a nontechnical manner, and the assertion is made that the Japanese asked for the defeat experienced at Midway because they did not strike with every available unit of their fleet. In not doing so, they departed from the time-tested dictum that in a fleet action no reserves are maintained. The only guns that count are those which are engaged.

F. L. O.

The Book Window

Poétique Musicale, by Igor Stravinsky (Harvard University Press, $2), puts into the literary record the lectures which the composer, Igor Stravinsky, delivered in French while occupant of the Charles Eliot Norton Chair of Poetry at Harvard a couple of seasons ago. It is remarkable not so much as a study of musical esthetics, which a reader might wish it to be, as a noting of personal opinion about classic men of music in western Europe, like Beethoven, Bellini, Wagner, and Verdi, and about the extra-classic masters of Russia. On the negative side of comment, as when discussing Wagner, the author goes to extremes with old notions which time has invalidated; but on the positive side, as when discussing Bellini, Verdi, and the Russians, he throws light and adds to the artistic, perchance to the poetic, sum of things.

Natalie Maisie and Pavilastukay, by John Masefield (Macmillan, $2.50), consists of two narrative poems, the first built on a legend of old Russia concerning a sailor's sweetheart with whom the Tsar fell in love; the second dealing with Jonnox, "English, educated, male, with private means, unmarried, thoughtful, travelled," whose own country's many glories "left him pale" and who journeyed to Pavilastukay in his search for escape from strife, to return to England a wiser man.

Inner Springs, by Frances Lester Warner (Houghton Mifflin, $2). An essayist of reputation collects another volume of fragments which have appeared in various periodicals, a few of them in this newspaper. Light, whimsical, shrewd, and always capably done.

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. . Australia Fights on All Fronts

(Continued from Page 6)

been fostered by a carefully regulated tariff against excessive competition. But science is freely applied to industry and agriculture and scientific research is publicly endowed. Over 100 years of patient scientific development of wool growing has made Australia the leading wool country in the world. A remarkable example of applied science was the liberation of the cactoblastis insect to destroy the prickly pear that was devouring 1,000,000 acres each year.

In social welfare also the Australian people have played their part in the human advance. Social security is fostered by old age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances, as well as by general child endowment which applies to all families irrespective of income after the first child. There is virtually a national minimum wage with variations for special skill. Arbitration and conciliation tribunals, or wage boards, co-operate with workers in trade unions and employers in their associations, to regulate industrial relations. Conciliation methods precede arbitration. The aim is an amicable settlement by conciliation, and, if that is not possible, then by arbitration. The awards of the Australian industrial tribunals are legally enforceable. The tribunals proceed: "according to equity, good conscience and the substantial merits of the case."

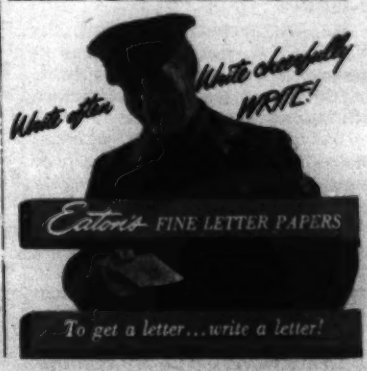
The solidarity of the Australian people and their experience in working this machinery of social and economic adjustment made it possible for them both to weather the great depression of the early thirties and to make Australia an arsenal of democracy in this second World War.

As one of the great Dominions of the Crown, Australia makes her contribution to the political and ethical principles of the United Nations—those principles which we are fighting to preserve from destruction by the Axis. Australia is part of the unbroken family circle of the British Commonwealth of Nations. This conception of family solidarity and loyalty is the most fruitful political and moral idea the British Commonwealth contributes to the United Nations. When the Governments of the British Commonwealth meet in the Imperial Conference, and the Empire's Parliamentarians meet in the Empire Parliamentary Conference, their loyal toast is to "The Head of the Family, His Majesty the King." Although, as befits an adult son, the Australian people have their own home, they still call Britain "home." This family bond is stronger than any constitution, because it is renewed constantly from deep wells of human feeling; out of it, as well as out of common material interests, comes the unique mutual security system of the British Commonwealth. This was the one system that worked in 1939. There is nothing more impressive in recent history than this spectacle of free members of a family of nations going instantly to one another's aid; they went with an absolute certainty in each other, yet entirely unpledged in advance.

It is just this certainty in each other, this cement of mutual loyalty, that binds the United Nations to one another. Without it 30 nations could never remain united. To dissolve this loyalty and mutual trust and thus break up the United Nations is the main purpose of Axis propaganda. Hence the attempt repeatedly made to set Britain and America at loggerheads over the question of their shares in aid to Australia. It required only half the shipping to send American instead of British troops to Australia. To send them was a wise and rational decision based on a single United Nations' strategy. The naval defense is joint. The Anzac Area between Australia and New Zealand is defended mainly by the American Navy, while the defense of the Indian Ocean, including Australia's west and south coasts, is chiefly the concern of the British Navy.

Britain has not sent troops to Australia and New Zealand—her armed forces are heavily engaged at many points further up the line fighting the same fire that rages off Australia's northern boundaries. But Britain has poured in military supplies, which fit the British Empire standardized arms of Australia and New Zealand. British Beaufighters, we have just learned, are operating secretly in New Guinea and 11 British destroyers are transferred to the Australian Navy.

In fact, joint British and American aid to Australia, and Australian co-operation with these two countries in all directions, is as smooth a piece of co-ordination as one could find anywhere. All the parties are acting, in the best interest of the United Nations as a whole, in a thoroughly adult and reasonable way. Australia welcomes Uncle Sam and hopes fervently that he will remain forever her good neighbor and ally—along with Father John Bull. Australia keeps her deeply-rooted family relations with the members of the British Commonwealth and hopes for a widening of the family circle to include all the English-speaking peoples.



. . Free Germans in the U. S.

(Continued from Page 5)

U. S. A. Similar delegations of German Communists under the joint name of Free Germans have already been formed and are active in Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

The mutually hostile and fighting groups and factions of the Free Germans in the United States have however always been in agreement on one point, namely, the so-called "process of rehabilitation of the German nation," which, since the first day of the European war, has presented the German people as the initial victim of Hitler's totalitarian dictatorship. The opposition to Lord Vansittart's theories, which reached a climax in press discussion on the occasion of Emil Ludwig's recent statement concerning the need of strict supervision over postwar Germany, is proof of this. Shoulder to shoulder, Brüning and Grzesinski, Strasser and Rauschning and Rosenfeld fight everywhere and always for a whole Germany, untouched by war or occupation, for a maximum of German politico-economic liberties in the future, and especially for the abrogation in extenso of the Versailles treaty.

This fight affords a certain degree of uneasiness to those who are familiar with the centuries-long history of German imperialism and who know that although the Reich has changed in many ways from Frederick and Bismarck to Hitler, its typically Prussian imperialism has undergone no transformation.

The same German statesmen who today as democrats in America wage a war with Hitler totalitarianism, in 1929 voiced through their "democratic" Minister Treviranus the identical demands by means of which Hitler in 1939 unleashed the war. They importuned their Eastern and Western neighbors for the very same territorial concessions; they demanded the so-called Danzig corridor, in reality the age-old Polish province of Pomerania, which has a minimal percentage of Germans; they repeatedly laid claims to Silesia, the Sudetenland, Austria, Alsace-Lorraine, not to mention colonies. Today they are political refugees, opponents of the present regime in the Reich, and they are not yet in a position to make territorial demands—but their fight against the Versailles treaty has the unmistakable character of a political overture to the coming European dissonance.

The United States, as a leader of the United Nations, has perhaps this most important role to play with respect to war aims and peace aims: the nipping in the bud of all forms of a German imperialism that already twice in this century has been the direct cause of world wars. Whether this imperialism spreads its wings under the swastika or thrives under some other banner is immaterial. For imperialism was in the case of all the Axis partners the foundation on which was nurtured the totalitarian regime—brutal antithesis to the democracy for which we are all fighting.

This is the second of two articles by George W. Pate on the subject of German activities in the United States. The first article appeared in the magazine section on Oct. 31.

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AT CAMOHMILA, the Young Men's Christian Association's camp near Tepoztlan, Morelos, they are observing the 40th anniversary of the introduction of the Y. M. C. A. in Mexico. The Rural Reconstruction program for the Nahuatl Indians in that vicinity has been in progress for six months and is off to a good start. On Nov. 20 a new Community House will be dedicated.

As interpreted in Mexico, the Y. M. C. A. has no isms, and is sponsored and supported by leading Mexicans regardless of church affiliations. Except for its General Secretary, Walter Taylor, who has been here 26 years, and whose hand and heart is unobtrusively behind every constructive plan, the officers are Mexicans, and to be an active, voting member of the Association, one merely has to signify a determination to lead a Christian life.

In 1937 they opened Camp Camohmila. Any club or organization might go there for a week end of rest and recreation, and since then more than 4,000 have availed themselves of the privilege of coming to the grandiose mountain-surrounded Valley of Tepoztlan, where in the lowlands and up on the hillsides are 11 Nahuatl Indian villages. As visitors gathered at Camp Camohmila and met these neighbors, the Indians, they wondered how they might help them, for some of the villages were without an adequate water supply, and the majority of the Nahuatls had forgotten how to till the land to the best advantage. The idea of service grew until it found expression in the Rural Reconstruction Project, now under the supervision of Dr. and Mrs. D. Spencer Hatch, home for the duration from more than a 20-year stay in India.

In his book, "Up From Poverty," Dr. Hatch explains how, regardless of class distinction, their demonstration villages in India let the natives see how they could improve their living conditions, and as material comforts were added to their lives, their spiritual outlook acquired a new meaning.

* * *

"Why not," said Walter Taylor, "start the same thing at Camohmila!" So he had Dr. Hatch come down from the States, and the latter realized that the camp was perfect for a Rural Reconstruction Program. The soil was rich for cultivation, according to agricultural experts, thus making it just the place for an experiment with farming as a basis of living among the more than 6,000 Indians. Those 11 villages were ideally situated, some high as Alpine hamlets and others in the lowlands, all in a natural setting. Moreover, Camohmila was distant from any city, being a difficult 3-kilometer drive beyond Tepoztlan Indian village.

WALTER E. TAYLOR
Secretary General of the Y. M. C. A. in Mexico

With no white families within a radius of 15 miles, there would be no interfering influence, once the program was started.

The Indian name of the first piece of land bought, from which the camp took its name, was Camohmila, "place of the sweet potato," although the Nahuatls had forgotten they had ever raised it. Now, however, after only six months, besides sweet potatoes, they have grown radishes, beans, lettuce, cabbages and 31 different kinds of corn—even sweet corn they were told would not thrive here—as well as many native vegetables.

Little Dolores Torres was intrigued when she saw the bright red radishes, and asked if she might buy some with the five centavos (one cent) in her pocket, and so trading began. Dolores is from the nearest Indian village, Ixcatepec, which means the "place of the tree cotton," and that, too, is becoming a tree of some importance again.

The basis of this project is self-help, the Indians co-operating for the good of all. Dr. and Mrs. Hatch are training village leaders and seeking outsiders who are willing to become a working part of this rural demonstration center. They were fortunate in securing as director the young Mexican, Artemio Carranza, the nephew of the ex-President, Venustiano Carranza. Artemio is making the most of the 18 acres of land, with the help of the Department of Agriculture's seeds and bulletins. Senor Carranza is an economist and allows nothing to be wasted, fallen leaves and old paper going back into fertilizer. Now he is planning to improve the soil by rotating sweet clover and buckwheat with corn.

IMPROVED HOUSING
By Means of the Model Home (Above) the Indians Are Being Shown the Advantages Over the Old Type of Dwelling at the Left

The young Governor of Morelos, Luis Castillo, is proud to have this venture going on in his state and has given the building material for the new school at Ixcatepec. He will attend the final celebration on Nov. 20, when the new Community House will be dedicated. The building will contain a library and rooms for meetings. Recreation and indoor classes in rope-making, spinning, basket weaving, quilting, and home industries will be held for both men and women.

Besides supervising the women's classes and many other activities, Emily Gilchriest Hatch is teaching the children to grow and pot ferns and flowers to sell to visitors or in the neighboring markets. A walk in the near-by lanes reveals brilliant hibiscus, trees of white dahlias, besides less showy flowers and ferns, and at Christmas the woods are ablaze with poinsettias.

But as Artemio Carranza says: "You must have love in your heart for these Indians if you want to help them," and an inspection tour shows what his love has wrought for them. A rural bridge now swings over the rushing stream that provides the village all-important water supply. Lining its banks are those lacy swamp cypresses, known in Mexico as the Ahuehuete trees.

Already the hens that were flown down from the States are in possession of the connecting small henhouses which Artemio thought would be easier for Indians to copy than one large one. And, sure enough, Trinidad Torres, the leading man of Ixcatepec, watching the building of the first henhouse, finished a similar though larger one at home, and invited his friends to see it. He also had the camp carpenter build him two boxes for his bees like those he saw at Camohmila. Whatever the leading man of any Indian village does, the rest copy.

Not to tell Indians how to live, but to show them that with very few changes poor accommodations can be turned into a habitable house is the aim of Dr. and Mrs. Hatch. So there is a model dwelling with an Indian family from Ixcatepec living in it. There are just enough improvements for Indians to understand. There are floors and ventilation, and a conveniently elevated place for a charcoal fire. More than that, it boasts the only stovepipe in the 11 villages, and Indians watch with astonishment as the smoke goes up and out instead of into the woman's eyes as she makes those innumerable tortillas. The wooden bed, chairs, and dishes can be copied and doors and windows added with little trouble. And all this means a sanitary home instead of the makeshift one in their village.

* * *

At present, Artemio Carranza is combining work with play, for he believes the Indians must have recreation. Besides the music society, he is starting a Charro Club, where Indians dress up in wide sombreros, tight-fitting and seam-decorated trousers, and gay coats, but their sport will consist mainly in the care and feeding of horses, though cows, pigs, and hens are receiving attention. There will be no violent exhibitions of cows and horses, as Artemio is following in the footsteps of his President-uncle, who abolished both bull fights and beggars while in office.

Sept. 20 ushered in the double celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Y in Mexico and the inspection of this Rural Reconstruction project. Indians dressed in their best were on hand as spectators and participants. Dr. Francisco Contreras, from the Federal Department of Physical Education, presented a National Flag to the camp, so a flag-raising followed, with music by the Tepoztlan Band, speeches short and to the point by educational leaders, and singing and speeches by the Indians themselves. The latter realize that what is being done for them is no spasmodic attempt, but a concerted action by earnest workers to provide the kind of work which will bring them happiness.

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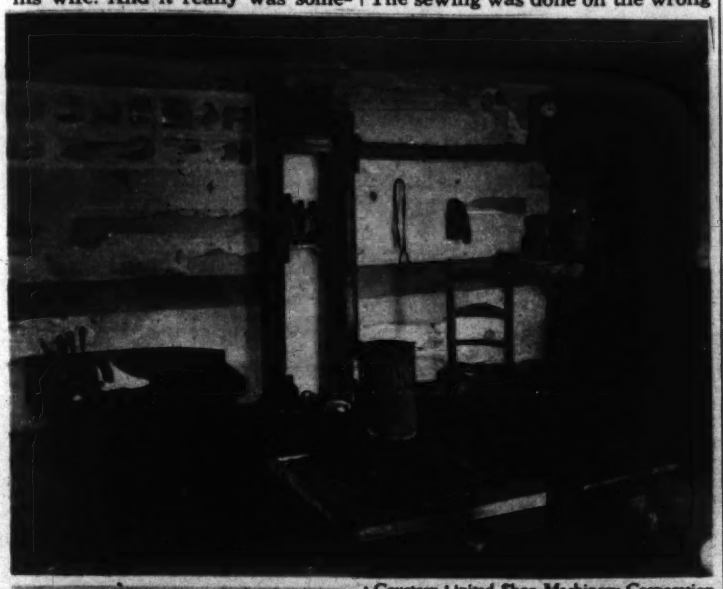
Between Chores They Pegged Shoes

"YOU MAY DO WHATEVER you like with the house and other buildings, but hands off here. This belongs to me!"

You would never guess what "this" was, about which the new owner of an old farm was laying down the law so emphatically to his wife. And it really was some-



Courtesy United Shoe Machinery Corporation

APPRENTICES LEARNED HERE

This "Ten-Footer" Interior, Formerly Used by the Father of Sidney W. Winslow, a Founder of United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Was Restored From Mr. Winslow's Boyhood Memories of the Little Shop. The Bench and Salamander Stove Are Typical of the Period. The Exterior Is Below

thing to gloat over. Practically none are left, in their original state, in the rural sections now—those little shoemakers' shops, known as "ten-footers," which formerly were to be found in practically every farm yard—in New England, at least; for that is where the industry was born, spreading to other parts of the country. Indeed, there was one in my own grandfather's yard. So when my friends delightedly showed me their prize, time turned rapidly backward in its flight; and I smelled freshly cut leather, standing by grandfather's bench while he fashioned a pair of "ankle ties" for me.

During the winter months, when farm work slackened, the farmer turned many an extra penny by making shoes on his own premises. In the fall he would drive to the nearest center where shoes were manufactured—with a horse, of course—sometimes a distance of many miles, and get his supply of materials for the winter. The shoes and slippers were usually all cut and fitted, ready for the finishing. When the work was completed, the lot would be returned to the factory. Some of the shoes were to be sewed and some pegged. The sewing was done on the wrong side and the shoe turned. These were known as "turned shoes." Slippers and children's shoes were usually made this way, while others were pegged. With an awl the holes were made and the pegs hammered in as fast as the worker could take them from his mouth, where he kept them for convenience—at least, Grandfather did. The shoemaker also made shoes for his own family and many of the neighbors, doing the cutting and fitting himself from stock which they supplied.

It was not so many years ago that all this took place, for many in middle life can remember the little low bench with a seat at one end and space for a "kit" at the other. (It's an antique now, masquerading as a coffee table in the living room!) The tools consisted of lapstone, hammer, long stick, shoulder stick, strap shave, pincers (to pull leather over the last), and two or three knives with blades of different sizes and shapes—the same simple tools that had been used in Europe 100 years before. And on the floor stood a tub of water containing the sticks or balls of wax and for soaking soles.

Before the advent of these little shops, the traveling shoemaker, or "tramping jour," as he was sometimes called, was a picturesque character, going from house to house with his kit rolled up in a leather apron and slung over his back. He remained in each home long enough to make or repair shoes for the entire family, usually for his board and lodging and a small wage. The farmer provided the stock. In the winter he traveled on snowshoes. How welcome he must have been, bringing news of the outside world to remote farms.

Shoes were not the only product turned out in the little shops. At least one of them produced a Vice-President of the United States. Like others, his shop was a social center, competing with the country store in that respect. True, there was no cracker barrel, but there was a stove, usually a "salamander," with its fragrance of burning birch; and by the light of the kerosene bracket lamps events of the day were discussed with fervor by those who had "just dropped in." But that day has gone—never to return. Steel fingers have replaced the farmer's. Larger factories with up-to-date machines and modern methods no longer need the aid of the country shoemakers to increase their output; and the farmer misses a steady source of winter income.

And what has become of the little shops themselves? Some are now poultry houses, tool houses, etc., while others have been enlarged and joined to the main house to serve as an ell. In a Maine seacoast town a number are being used as storehouses by fishermen.

The proud new owner of one of these ten-footers (so called because they were approximately 10 feet square) plans to restore his new possession as nearly as possible to its original state. With that end in view he is slowly picking up old tools, lasts, etc.—everything that the former owner used. And they're hard to find today. However, the little old stove is already in place, and the kerosene bracket lamps with their shining reflectors. So his cronies can drop in any time now. After all, good talk needn't necessarily wait on the presence of a few old tools!

ETHEL M. EATON

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The conservation director was advised by Fred Lohse, Assistant Manager of the Henry J. Kaiser Company at Oakland, Calif., that the problem of recovery of magnesium from olivine is being studied by his research department. "If favorable results are obtained," Lohse said, "we may quite definitely be interested in a good supply of olivine."

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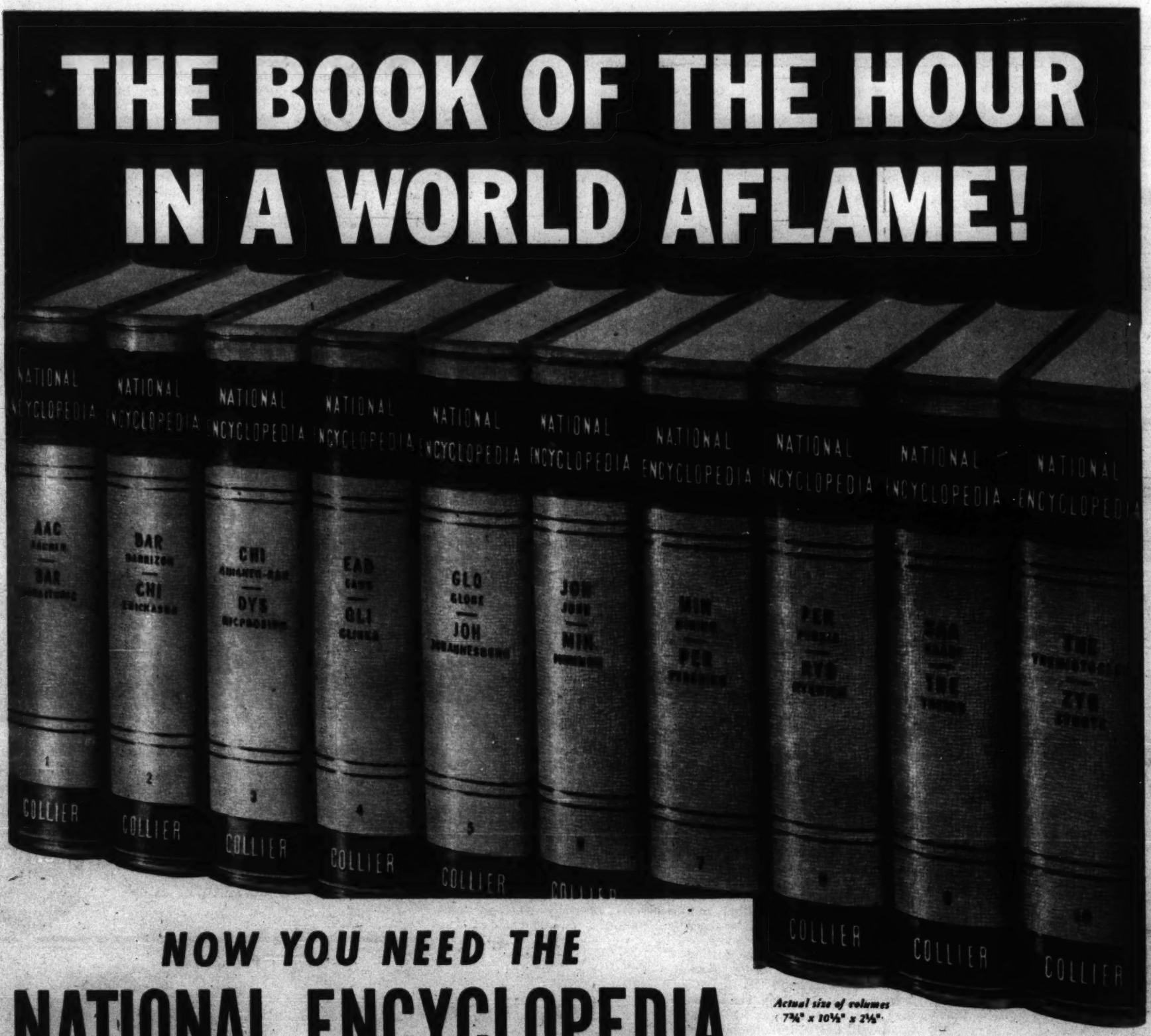

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